G.

Giles Elizabeth F. 1–5.
Griswold Ardell M. (Mrs H. O. Dwight) 6–14.
Greene Rev. J. K. 15–66.

H.

Hamlin Cyrus D. D. 67–88.
Herrick Geo. F. D. D. 89–146.
Herrick Mrs G. F. 137.
Hitchcock Milan H. 147–235.
Hitchcock Mrs M. H. 167, 187, 236, 237, 238.
Hubbard Albert W. 239–257.
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Johnston Thos. P. Rev. see Vol. Domestic, in series 1870–80 – H. I. J. K.

L.

Leonard Julius Y. 259–304.

N.

Noyes Charlotte L. 305–319.

P.

Parsons Justin W. 320–396.
Parsons Mrs C. J. 397 & 398.
Parsons Electa C. 399 & 400.
Parsons Ellen C. 401–404 & 406–415.
Parsons Harriet G. 405
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Perry Henry T. 429–442.
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Rappleye Julia A. 567–626.
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Riggs Edward 690–726
Riggs Elias 727–743.

Giles, Elizabeth A.

Giles, Mrs Elizabeth H.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Giles.

New York, July 29. 1876.

Rec'd July 31.

aug. 2d —

New York July 29th

Dr Clark

Dear Sir

I arrived in this port on the 19th of the present month by the Str. Algeria of the Cunard Line. The passage across the Atlantic was favorable and the accommodations very good. I trust you will excuse my delay in reporting myself, but the extreme warm weather and poor health since my arrival must be my apology for this negligence. I hope to be in Boston some time during the month of August when I will render an account of my expenses or if necessary I can send on the account. I find many changes in the eleven and a half years of my absence, yet find my friends who remain but little

Mrs. Lizzie O. Giles.

New York, Apr. 21. 1877.

Rec'd Apr. 23.

✓ N. Y. Apr. 21st 1877

I spend mostly three weeks with

N.Y. July 29. 1876.

changed and glad to see me. I have had no letters from Cesarea since my arrival and feel impatient to hear from the friends there.

I left Constantinople the 7th of June but we were detained in Smyrna Harbor for two weeks waiting for cargo. While there I visited Manissa and had a very pleasant time with my friends and former associates the Barrows and also enjoyed making the acquaintance of the other members of the Station. We had a pleasant though rather tedious trip through the Mediterranean, reaching Liverpool the 6th of July and sailed from there on the 8th. My son Walter is pretty well but not sure that he likes America better than Turkey. My address is No 57 Lexington Ave. N.Y. Yours respectfully

Elizabeth F. Giles.

I spent nearly three weeks with my sisters and other relatives. My eldest sister Mrs. Sumner returned with me and will remain some time with me. Walter is very well, he is attending one of the Public Schools here in the city and is making very good progress. My chief trouble is to keep him quiet when at home for that is the law of the house-hold and must not be infringed

I have a quiet and comfortable home although not pleasant and congenial but such as it is I am thankful for it. Please to accept my thanks for your kind interest in me and let me know your views in regard to me. Yours in the best bonds

Lizzie H. Giles

Mrs. Lizzie O. Gyles.

New York, Apr. 21. 1877.

Rec'd Apr. 23.

✓ N. Y. Apr. 21st 1877

Dr Clark

Dear Brother

I have just received your very kind and welcome letter and hasten to reply. I have been thinking for some time past of reporting myself and now I must apologise for not having done so. Please to excuse the omission and I will try to behave better in the future. I feel quite happy this afternoon as by a little talk to a society of young ladies connected with Dr. Taylor's church I have secured the gift of a communion set for one of our feeble mission churches. This same Soc. support Miss Bush at Harpoot so I presume you have heard of them

Then on my return home I found your good letter in company with one from Mrs Dr. Riggs telling me about themselves and the friends in Constantinople and the prospects for poor Turkey which are quite dark; but the same calm spirit of trustful confidence characterize her letter that you remark in others. I hear frequently from our own field and enjoy my letters very much. All report progress and encouragement in the work. my friends there express the wish and hope of my return. Brother Farnsworth says they fully expect me to return with them and if I can make suitable arrangements for my son I should like to return and labor in that land a few years more. It was in regard to this matter that I wished to know your plans for me. I have some hope of finding a home for Walter among his father's friends but if I do not succeed I know of no person in whose care I would more willingly entrust him, than Mrs. Walker if she can receive him. My aged friend with whom I have made my home here in N. Y. will feel greatly dis-appointed to have me leave her while she lives yet I can not feel that it is my duty to give up the Mission work. especially as I can not feel like keeping my son with me. I wish very much I could talk this matter over with you for half an hour as I think you could give me just the advice and counsel that I need. My health has been good through the winter; and I have made a very pleasant visit to Washington this spring where

Mr. Eeles

Winthrop July 16th 1877

Dr. Clark Rec'd Aug 18. —

My Dear Brother

Will you excuse me for taking the liberty to address you on a subject in which I am very much interested at present. My nephew Edward Giles who is a graduate of Harvard and a young man of excellent Christian character would like to get a situation as tutor in college. It occurred to me that he might be able to get such a position in Robert College. If it would not be too great a tax upon your valuable time would you be so kind as to let me know if there is any hope of Mr. Giles getting this position and what are the necessary steps to

Mrs. E. F. Giles.
New York, March 21 1898.
Rec'd March 22.

take. If you would like to see the young man he would be glad to call on you or if you would like to enquire about him I believe Mr. Hutchings is well acquainted with him and also with his family. I am enjoying my stay in this quiet place very much and if I could only remain till Fall should be in good condition to return to my work in Cesarea. I am very anxious to find out just what my duty is and then I trust I am ready to perform it whatever it may be.

My brother and wife send their regards to you. My boy is very happy in all the details of farm life as he finds them at his uncle's. With sincere regard I remain your sister in Christ

E. H. Giles

take. If you would like to
the young man he would be gla
call on you or if you would t
to enquire about him I believ

as you may judge from her donations to the Board as well as to her church and many other good objects but she is not very practical and I can not ask her for money. I can make very satisfactory arrangements for Walter if I should leave him. Now my friend you have the main facts in the case and I shall wait for your advice in this matter. I have prayed over it and trust that I am ready to do my duty whatever it may be With kind regards to Mrs. Clark I am with sincere respect and esteem yours. E. F. Giles

Mrs. E. F. Giles.
New York, March 21, 1878.
Rec'd March 22.

N.Y. March 21st 1878

Rev. Dr. Clark

Dear Brother

I have long been thinking about writing to you and I feel that I ought not to delay any longer. I wish to state my situation to you and ask your advice. I do not wish to sever my connection with the Board as I feel very anxious to resume my work in Turkey if I can be useful there, and the Board approve of my return. Now I will frankly tell you the obstacle and trust you will freely give me your views on the

Mrs. E. F. Gilee.

New York. Apr. 3. 1878.

love and devotion to the

subject. I am making my home with a cousin of my mother's who brought me up from the time I was twelve years old. Now she is an old lady over eighty-six years old and rather infirm and she is quite averse to my leaving her. She allows Walter and myself our board although I consider my services equivalent to my own board. For our clothing and other necessary expenses I make provision. I have not drawn any thing from the Board since the close of last year and feel a delicacy about doing so, as I can do little or nothing in return. I have a little money in the bank and I can get along for the present. Mrs. Ireland is very benevolent love and devotion to the Master's cause. I am so situated that I can do very little active Christian work, and I think that is one reason that I do not feel quite contented but doubtless I need to learn the lesson that there is a vineyard of my own that needs keeping.

I trust that yourself and family are in good health, with kind regards to Mrs Clark and yourself believe me your sincerely obliged friend and sister in Christ

E. F. Giles

No 57 Lexington Ave
New York

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subject. I am making my home
with a cousin of my mother's who
brought me up from the

Mrs. E. F. Giles.
New York. Apr. 3. 1878.
Rec'd Apr. 7.

N.Y. Apr. 3d 1878

Dr. N. G. Clark

Dear Brother

Your kind and very considerate letter was received on Sat. eve last and I intended to reply at once but unexpected company and domestic affairs &c prevented. I concur in your judgement in regard to my remaining with my aged friend she has been a very good friend to me and I acknowledge her claim upon me, but my heart is in the mission work and I feel it to be a sacrifice to be obliged to relinquish it for any length of time. but I am keeping up my Turkish by taking lessons of one of our native preachers and hope at some time to have use for it. I am quite well convinced that the dicipline of my present life is needed and that is why my Heavenly Father permits it; and when I can truly say Thy will be done then the dicipline will be removed. I will keep Walter with me till the summer vacation and at the close of that will decide (D. V.) what is best to do with him. In regard to funds I wish to express my sincere thanks for your kind offer but think I had better use what I have in the bank as there are no doubt many connected with the Board who have no such resource. Some of my friends have advised me otherwise telling me that I should need all I have for my boy but we have always been provided for and I trust we shall be in the future. I can not see it my duty to make past services a plea for present need. I loved my work and only wish I had been more faithful in it. All that I have done or could do is nothing in comparison with what the dear Savior has done for me, and my great regret is that my life exhibits so little

Griswold. Ardelle M.
(Mrs. H. O. Dwight)

Griswold. Ardelle M.

left to the best advantage. It is useless to conceal the fact that I have been somewhat disappointed in the nature of the work in which I expected to engage. I have always felt that the schools as they are do not require the presence of a third missionary to superintend them. and in the work among the women Mrs. Estes and Miss Closson are ~~admira~~bly qualified to engage having had much more experience than myself. Yet to give up and go home now would be a trial too. and would disappoint those who are expecting something at my hands. after three years of preparation. Still the feeling that I am not doing all I ought wears upon my health. and that in turn renders me less fitted to do the little I am capable of doing.

Now please do not think I am complaining but if I write at all. you ought to know the truth. With the kindest regards

Yours truly. Della Griswold

W

Miss Della Griswold.

Talas. Feb 7th 1873

Recd. Mar. 17th

My dear Dr. Clark; - Ans May 15

I should have written you long before this had circumstances permitted - and I beg you will pardon my seeming neglect - For a long. long time I have been on the invalid - list. and it seems sometimes that I shall never recover my strength so as to be of any use in this Country - I had not been very well during the Summer. and we all thought a trip to Nigdé with Mr & Mrs Farnsworth and Mr. Bartlett might prove beneficial to my health as well as to keep up a more lively interest in our out-stations - But I was taken ill on the road. yet insisted upon going on. thinking it would prove nothing serious -

But providence ordered otherwise. for

Miss Addie M. Griswold
New York, Nov. 7, 1873.
Rec'd Nov. 8.

I grew very much worse, and instead of remaining two or three days as we at first intended, were detained one month before I was pronounced able to be taken home, and then on a bed in a [illegible]. The journey, and excitement of getting home again kept me up for a few days - when I had a relapse - from which it seemed for a time that I could not possibly recover - coming as it did when I was so very much reduced - But God spared my life the second time and I began slowly to recover, but so slowly, that we feared I should not leave my room during the Winter - However at the end of three months from the time I was first taken ill I could get about quite independently and now after the elapse of over five months I am just about where I was before we started on that journey

by running away? & utterly
want to know what to depend
upon—

It seems a strange providence to keep me idle and useless for so long. when there is so much to be done. but I know God intended it for my good.. and I have felt the riches of His love as never before. and a more perfect consecration to His service. The kindness of friends both missionary and native - and the untiring devotion of Mr. & Mrs. Bartlett. and Mr. & Mrs. Farnsworth to me while ill so long in a native house is a source of continual wonder and gratitude to me - I feel that I have already rec'd the "hundred-fold" in the love and attention of friends here. Had I been an own child they could not have cared for me more tenderly. and the remembrance of it serves to keep me more humble and grateful & trust-

And now I am only anxious to employ what few energies I may have by running away? I simply want to know what I depend upon—

D. G.

It seems a strange providence to
me idle and useless for so long
when there is so much to be done
but I know God intended it for
and I have felt the

Miss Ardelle M. Griswold
New York, Nov. 7. 1873.
Rec'd Nov. 8.

8

415 Fifth Ave.
New York. Nov. 7th/73

My dear Dr. Clark—

I am ashamed to have been two weeks in this country, without having informed you of our arrival—but I have put it off from day to day, expecting soon to report in person. I find however that I shall be unavoidably detained here some time longer, and so cannot see you face to face yet, as I hoped to do. Therefore I find myself communicating

ing home at this time. after arriving here, instead of from the field. as would naturally be expected.

I trust however that my reasons for taking seemingly so premature a step. will meet with your approbation. and that I may not have wholly disappointed the expectations of the Board concerning me.

My health has been such for more than a year, as to make it very undesirable. to say the least. to remain where so much is to be done. and be able to accomplish so little. And in the judgment of those who know me best, the to specify this matter at som

You have probably heard from Mr. Dwight before this-

Miss Closson will give you the particulars of our journey- also how we were snapped up by Dr. Bush immediately on our arrival. and made to do duty at the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Board at Montclair New Jersey- It was certainly an exceedingly interesting meeting. and fully appreciated by us who had never had the pleasure of attending such a gathering before-

Hoping to hear from you ere long- I remain

Truly Yours-

Della Griswold

P.S. May I call on Dr. Bush for some money- or have I forfeited my salary

to spend this winter at home-
You have probably learned [illegible]

New York, Nov. 10, 1873.

Rec'd. Nov. 12.

415 Fifth Ave. New York.
Nov. 10th. 1873

My dear Dr. Clark—

Your note of the 8th inst. was rec'd this morning, for which my kindest thanks.

With regard to my plans, I can only say that they are yet quite undetermined, beyond my desire to reach home as soon as possible, but which will be rendered impracticable for two or three weeks, on account of being detained by the Dentist — longer than I had expected.

Thanks to Mrs. Clark and yourself for your kind invitation, and I shall hope to see

With regard to the check
I scarcely know in what capaci-
ty to receive it. Though a part
of it will be necessary for
the remainder of my traveling
expenses - I simply wished
to know the customs in such
instances, being ignorant of it.
and I have no desire to be
made an exception to rules.
I beg you will not misunderstand
me -

Miss Clawson left New York
last Monday the 3rd. with the in-
tention of visiting Hartford,
Springfield, and South Hadley
on her way to Boston, which
place she hoped to reach on
Friday - I presume you will
have seen her ere receiving
this. I will enclose

hope to reach Boston.

Meanwhile I remain

Yours with the kindest regards,

Della Griswold

Malvern Farms Jan. 5th. 1874

My dear Dr. Clark.

I would like to know the date of the letter in which you communicated to Mr. Dwight the decision of the Prudential Committee with regard to his visiting America - and also what he said to you about sending him a telegram - I was so stupid when I saw you I didn't get a very clear understanding of the matter -

To prevent any mistake, I have already written to Phelps. James & Co. at Liverpool to telegraph him not to come this month & it may already be too late -

My trunk arrived safely - and I am truly obliged to you for your trouble in sending it.

Sincerely Yours -
Della Griswold

Miss Della Griswold.

Malvern Farms, Jan. 5, 1874.

Rec'd. Jan. 8.

Malvern Farms, March 17.'74
Rec'd March 19.

Wrote her Dr. C. away
write her on his return
also that Crane sails
1st week Apr. & Proctor
had not sailed & didn't
know her plans —
C. N. C.

Malvern Farms. March 17th. 1874

My dear Dr. Clark

Miss Closson has just sent me your letter to her of Feb. 20th, which she had just recd. containing a proposition for her to remain until Autumn, under the supposition that Mr. Dwight will not return in time for Annual Meeting at Constantinople. You have undoubtedly long ere this been informed of his decision not to come to America this year, but to meet me at Liverpool when I can be ready to go. As Mr. D. can best leave before Annual Meeting, which has been appointed

Blank No. 1.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.
THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, New York.
WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y, New York.
Dated 187

May 19th. at Constantinople. I should like to sail near the last of next month. if an opportunity occurs.

You speak of the 'possibility of sending a party to Aintab, very soon. I would like to know, if any decision has been made, also if Miss Proctor has sailed. I hear nothing from her.

It will not be very pleasant to go alone, but I can do so. if Miss Closson is needed here. instruction in Turkey.

Hoping to hear from you soon,
I remain,
Truly Yours -
Ellen Griswold.

Rec'd March 19

749

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

8 THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, New York. 5-10 WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y. New York.

Blank No. 1. X74 474

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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16

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, NEW YORK.
WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y, NEW YORK.

Dated Morrisville Vt 4 1874

Received at 1.41 pm apl 4

To Dr Clark

1 Somersett St

Have you secured passage On Cuba? Telegraphed you Thursday Answer

A. M. Griswold

10 Pd Via St Johnsbury Vt

C.4

Morrisville Apr. 4. 1874.

Rec'd Apr. 4

ans'd " "

749

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

8 THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, New York. 5 10 WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y. New York.

Dated Montpelier Vt 1874

Received at Mar 28th

To Rev Dr Clark

1 Somerset St

Could party for Turkey delay one week

Miss Griswold

12

7/cd

Pd

Montpelier, March [illegible], '74

Rec'd March 30.

13. Oct 7

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Gen'l Sup't, NEW YORK. 1110 WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't, GEO. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y. } NEW YORK.

Dated 7 Morrisville Vt 187

Received at Vo St Johnsbury Vt 4/1

To Dr Clark

1 Somerset St

Engage passage in Cuba. If you can telegraph of Constantinople

A. M. Griswold

1 a Pd 40 & 30 = 70

Via St Johnsbury

rKa

Miſs Griswold

Montpelier March 28th. 1874

My dear Dr. Clark -

Yours of the 26th was rec'd last night - I am very sorry I did not know before of the opportunity to go on the 8th. for it gives me a very short time to finish my preparations, yet the opportunity seems too good to be lost, if it is putting the Smyrna party to too much incon=venience to wait even until the 11th -

I shall go from here Tuesday night, and would like to hear at your earliest convenience - Could you advance me forty or fifty dollars in money?

In haste, Della Griswold

Greane Joseph K

Greene. Joseph K

Constantinople, June 13. 1872

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.,
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,

Dear Brother.

By the minutes and letter of the annual meeting, just closed, you will learn that I have been transferred from Manisa to Constantinople, to be connected with the Publishing Department. It was a call wholly unexpected.

In discussing the supply of the field, Dr. E. E. Bliss spoke of his great weariness in editing six religious papers, – the Avedaper, weekly, in Armenian, Armeno-Turkish, and Greco-Turkish, and the Child's Paper, monthly, in the same languages. Moreover, a half dozen important works had been committed to him by the various missions for immediate publication, while he had not time or strength even to look at them. Messrs Pettibone and Tracy have rendered him what aid they could, but not at all to the extent needed. After a full expression, it was felt by all the members of the mission, present, that something must be immediately done to strengthen Bro. Bliss' hands, or the work of the Publishing Department might soon and suddenly stop. After a reference of the subject to a Committee, and conference with myself, it was proposed and unanimously voted that I remove to Constantinople, to be connected with the Publishing Department, with the expectation that, in the course of a year, I may be able to assume the chief responsibility for the Avedaper.

I have regretted very much to leave the Smyrna field just as I was getting able to labor to advantage, especially in Smyrna itself, but in the minds of all the brethren it is a clear call of Providence. It is hoped, too, that one first-rate man, or, if possible, two, will soon be found to re-enforce Manisa. There is good hope, I believe, for the Greeks and Armenians of that great section of Asia Minor, but the work demands men of experience, of warm hearts, and of patience. It is also the hope of the mission that by another year the way will be clear to call for two men for Isparta.

Coming to Constantinople I am to enter on an (to me) untried work, and I do it with much concern. I have told the brethren that they must consider my work for the coming year simply an experiment. If I discover tact and capability for the new sphere, well; if not, I must return to my proper missionary work. It is a great comfort to me, however, that Bros. Bliss, Tracy and myself hope to be able both to carry on the Publishing Department, and also, each of us, have time and strength for some direct spiritual work. Bro. Bliss desires to have such work for himself, and Bro. Tracy and I feel that we shall dry up without

I start for my home today, with the expectation of returning with my family in two or three weeks. I expect to rent a house at the Hissar, near that of Bro. Bliss. By living there I shall be able to send my boys to Robert College, until they are prepared to go to America, and this will be a great relief to us.

I have not time this morning (nor is it necessary) to write about our meeting. Let me simply say that it has been altogether the best annual meeting I have ever attended. It began right, and it ended right. The opening three days' conference with pastors and preachers, and the closing conference of yesterday were a new and blessed feature of the annual meeting. All hearts have been filled with gratitude to God for the brotherly spirit exhibited on all sides; for the candid and courteous manner of the discussions, and for the invaluable harmony of sentiment and opinion. We have also greatly prized the presence of Bro. Ward, Professors Fiske, Herrick and Mead, and Dr. Wynkoop of Philadelphia.

With kindest regards to your family & fellow-laborers,

Cordially Yours

J. K. Greene

P.S. Miss Wadsworth desires to be remembered to Mrs. Clark.

Rev. J. K. Greene

Constantinople. June 18. 1872

Rec'd. July 3'72

Ans

√

Constantinople, Aug. 28, 1872

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D., Sec.;

Dear Brother:

We reached Consple from Manisa on July 1st. Our goods arrived a week later. After ten days' controversy about a house at the Hissar, we gave up the endeavor, and took ~~up~~ our quarters in the ~~old~~ Semy building at Bebek. On Dr. Hamlin's removal from Bebek to the College we took possession of what is called the "Hamlin" house, though it belongs to the Board. The house had been injured a good deal by the students of the College, and had not been repaired for years. Having now put it in order we are very much pleased with our new home. It was hard for us, after only a year's settlement, to break up at Manisa, but I doubt not that our present location will be much more conducive to health. My wife and children are all well, and very thankful to God for the opportunities for education which offer at Bebek and the Hissar.

Two weeks ago Dr. Wood & myself went to Adabazar to attend the meeting of the Bithynia Union. Eleven churches were represented by twenty one delegates, and brethren were present from several towns where no church has been organized. There were also in attendance Hoja Alexander from Marash, Pastor Mardiros from Har Dr. Wood, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Spaulding & myself. The ~~meeting~~ assem was orderly and dignified; its devotional meetings were good, and the general results, valuable. The sessions continued for six When the Union was first organized, eight years ago, it was but faintly recognized by ~~a part~~ five of the churches of Bithynia, but at the recent meeting its advice was sought by ~~near~~ e church in this region. It is ~~thus~~ a great relief to the missiona body that, in cases of difficulty, the churches are thus learni to look to the annual meeting of the Union for counse and help. The meetings are also of marked value to the churches and towns where they are held. At each of the services held on the Sabbath during the recent me there was an attendance of between four and five hund persons, including several Greeks and three of the leading Turks of the city. Two topics of general interest, namely, the establishment of a Protestant Armenian Newspa and of an Independent High School, after a full discussion were referred to an able Committee, to report next year. No one fact encouraged me so much as the evidence afforded on several occasions of wise discrimination and firmness on the part of the pastors and brethren. We rejoice in the faith that God is with them.

Settled at last in a pleasant office in the Bible House, I am addressing myself to the new work of preaching the gospel through the medium of the Avedaper. Published in the Armenian, Armeno-Turkish and Greco-Turkish, it reaches, every week, several thousand adults and children in all parts of the Empire. I enter on this new work with a high sense of its importance, and with a strong desire to serve the Master.

Permit a few words on a personal matter. Quite a number of missionaries have sons whom they wish to send to Robert College to prepare for College in America. Three of my boys are to commence study there next month. The charges (to missionaries) are Ten pounds (Turkish) a year, for tuition and a noon-lunch. Had I but one to send I should make no mention of it, but with three boys to send to Robert Coll. and two little girls to send to Miss Thomson's Primary School, I need aid. Mr. Ward, when here, remarked to Mrs. E. E. Bliss that he thought the Pru. Com. would as readily render assistance towards educating children here as in America, and Dr. Wood is of the same opinion. There are also increased expenses for clothing and books of boys in the College and still heavier expenses for those who, like the sons of Messrs Richardson and Parsons, board either in the College or in private families.

Should the Com. therefore, deem it just to render aid under the circumstances, they will make grateful not only ourselves but other brethren who have spoken with me.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Clark and your associates

Very Truly Yours
J. K. Greene.

ec'd Sept. 17.

Constantinople, Nov. 25, 1872

Rev. Mr. Worcester,
Editor of Miss'y Herald,
My dear Brother:

I herewith send to Dr. Clark an account, prepared for my mother, of the death of our two dear little girls. Should you have time to read the same you can obtain the letter from Dr. C.

Please insert in your Herald the following statement:
"Died, at Bebek near Constantinople, of diphtheria, Oct. 16, 1872 Fanny Angeline Greene, aged five ~~years~~ and a half years, and Oct. 24, Lizzie Kingsbury Greene, aged eight years."

Sad is their loss to us, but they have gone to be with Jesus. Praise to His holy name.

Yours in Christ
J. K. Greene

Constantinople Nov. 25 1872

Rev. Mr. Worcester
Editor of Miss. Herald

My dear Brother:

I transmit to Dr. Clark an account prepared for my mother of the death of our two dear little girls. Should you have time to read these you can obtain the letter from Dr. C.

Please insert in your Herald the following statement:

"Died at Bebek near Constantinople of diphtheria, Oct. 20 1872 Fanny Josephine Greene aged five and a half years and Oct. 24, Aggie Kingsbury Greene aged eight years."

'Tis hard to lose them, but they have gone to be with Jesus. Praise to His holy name.

Yours in Christ
J. K. Greene

Rev. Mr. Worcester
Editor of Miss'y Herald

Rec'd. Dec. 21st.

18.

Constantinople, Nov. 25, 1872

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.,

My dear Brother:

I inclose for the Missy Herald the record of the death of our two dear little girls.

I inclose also for your perusal an account of their sickness, death & burial, prepared for my mother. After reading, please send it to W. L. Greene, Office of Congregationalist.

Our Josie continues to gain strength slowly. All others of our family are well.

You will have heard from others of the death of dear Mrs. Henry Dwight.

Dr. Pratt still lingers at death's door, with no hope of recovery. Thus the Lord is gathering us to His heavenly rest fast. May we also be ready!

Many thanks for your favor of Oct. 17, which will relieve not only myself but also several others.

Yours Very Truly
J. K. Greene

P.S.

The accounts of the New Haven meeting rejoice us greatly. Those of your dreadful conflagration, however, make us mourn. Yet we judge that the Mission House is safe.

Yours J. K. G.

Nov 25, 1872

Ans Jan 3d

19.

Constantinople, March 4, 1873.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.,

Dear Brother:

My wife and children unite with me in hearty thanks for your two very sympathizing letters.

The little girls are missed in our family of boys more than words can express. It seemed to us that we really did need them, and even now we scarcely realize that we shall never see their bright, loving faces again in the flesh. It has been a good trial to us, but faith triumphs and brings the heavenly world near. We trust that through this Providence we have been better fitted both for that world and for this.

About a month after our son Joseph was able to return home from Dr. Wood's, his eyes and limbs began to fail. For weeks he could not see to read, and had to use crutches to get about, but, through the goodness of our Heavenly Father, during the past month he has improved very much. Electro-magnetism appears to have done him much good. By advice of physicians and friends, both for his health and education we have concluded to send him to America the coming Summer. I have written to my dear friend, Mr. Church, Cashier of Old Boston Bank, (residing at Andover) to ascertain if he can take him into his family as a boarder. He will be 15 years old in April, and is a very loving, dutiful boy, and wishes to become a missionary.

Our other children are well. Mrs. Greene, who is also well, is expecting daily to be confined. Miss Dr. Wadsworth, who has left the Home, is with us for a few days to attend Mrs. Greene. Soon after Mrs. G's confinement Miss W. expects to be married at Bebek by Dr. Hamlin, and then to go to Broosa to live. We fear that an unhappy future is before her; but there is no help for it. To be frank, we hardly know which of the two parties to pity most. Professionally we shall miss her much, but in other respects she will be no loss to the station.

We have a very comfortable home at Bebek, in the house built by Dr. Hamlin, but which belongs to the Board. We prize our social and religious privileges highly. Our English Sabbath Service is attended by from sixty to eighty persons, and is conducted by the resident ministers, in turn. A week ago last Sabbath we formed the Union Evangelical Church of Bebek, for the regular observance of the sacraments and in order to receive ~~to [illegible]~~ to Christian fellowship persons wishing to profess their faith. Quite a number of natives residing at Bebek and from the College, understanding English, are regular attendants. On Sabbath afternoons Pastor Mugerdich and myself have Bible classes in Armenian.

In December I assumed the sole responsibility of our three weekly papers, excepting the political news of the fourth page, which Bro. Bliss still prepares. Bro. Tracy furnishes the matter for the Child's papers. For two months the business part of the work has taken a great deal of time, but at last the lists of subscribers are completed, and Mr. Dwight has taken upon himself the whole care of mailing the papers, and I feel much relieved. We now print 2,100 weeklies and 4,000 monthlies, for most of which we have paying subscribers.

The work demands close and constant attention, yet is in many respects an agreeable work, and, I trust, a useful one. Going as our papers do into many non-Protestant families, I desire and aim to make them preachers of Christ, and my daily prayer is that no paper may go out without His blessing ~~——~~ The paper is made up of short editorials, of articles on the series of Sab. Sch. Lessons in use in America, of useful knowledge, religious intelligence, native contributions, and one page of political news. Dr. Wood furnishes one article a week, which is highly prized. Were there not so much mechanical and office work in getting out three separate sheets, we might make a larger and better paper. While I feel that in many respects I am poorly fitted for the post of editor, I do yet hope, with the help of brethren, to make the papers acceptable and useful. In this work, as in preaching, however the Lord's blessing must give the fruit.

With cordial regards from Mrs. Greene & myself to Mrs. Clark, and with prayers for your health and joy,

Yours Most Truly
J. K. Greene

Rec'd Mar. 25 '76

20.

Constantinople, June 11, 1873

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Dear Brother:

You have heard that, after the death of our darling little girls, our eldest son, Joseph, was also attacked with the diphtheria. His life was despaired of, but the Lord raised him up. About two months ago he had gained in strength so much that we thought it well to let him begin study again at Robert College, boarding him at the College so as to save him long walks. He began study with a happy heart, and persevered for two weeks. At that time, however, he came home feverish and worn, and we did not dare to send him again. It was clear to all that he could not go on with study, and we were much troubled to know what to do with him. The good Providence of God guided us. There was then an American Bark, the Azelia, Capt. Western, in port. The Captain, a Christian man, with his wife and daughter (who were with him), several times attended the recent meetings of our Mission, and I proposed to him to take Joseph to America. He & Mrs. Western said they would take the best care of the boy, and so we decided, though very reluctantly, to let him go. The Bark sailed immediately for Smyrna, to take in the remainder of her cargo. Two weeks ago I went with Joseph to Smyrna, and left him in the care of Mr Eppstein, a Jewish missionary and dear brother, until the Bark should be ready to sail. We are now informed that the Bark left Smyrna on Friday, June 6. Of the five children whom we brought back with us only two short years ago only two are left to us here. It has been a hard struggle to let this dear boy go, because he is weak and unused to care for himself, and because, too, he has been a most affectionate and dutiful son. His health, however, will doubtless be better in America than here, and he needs the experience of thinking for himself. Rejoicing that he is the Lord's dear child, we let him go with confidence that the Lord will care for him.

Our plan is to put him under the care of Rev. Mr. Strong, our old friend and Faribault pastor, now Pres. of Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota. We hope that Joseph will be able to board in Mr Strong's family. We do not expect him to study much for a year, but wish him to gain strength.

The Captain expects to reach Boston from the middle to the last of July. Joseph will pass his time with friends in Massachusetts and Maine until the middle of

September, when friends will be going on to Minneapolis, Minn., to attend the meeting of the Board. We hope that he will then be able to accompany some of them as far as Northfield. I do not know what the rule of the Board is in regard to the travelling expenses of the children of missionaries to the places of their destination in America, but enclose a note on the subject to Mr. Ward. Will you please also give him the reading of this letter?

I am happy to report that Mrs. Greene and our other children are well. Our second boy, Eddie, goes to Robert College, and our third boy, Freddy, expects to commence study there in the fall.

Our dear bro. Dr. E. E. Bliss, leaves us on Saturday. Mr. Tracy & family also start for Marsovan on Monday next. Mr. Dwight is to assist in furnishing matter for the Child's Papers, & Dr. Wood furnishes an article a week for the Weekly Papers. Still the publication of three weekly & three monthly papers, with an extra Sab. school sheet once a month, demand the most careful and continuous labor. I rejoice, however, in the privilege and opportunity to work, and am happy to say that my health has been better here than in Manisa. I have reason to believe that our little papers are prized, not only by

Protestants, but by members of the other communities. About 600 of the two papers are paid for by Greeks, many of whom are not Protestants; for example, 25 copies are taken by Greeks in the great city of Konia (Iconium), where we never had a preacher and where the papers are doing a good evangelical work.

We have been pained to hear of the recent disastrous fire in Boston. May her people learn the reason of such visitations, and thoroughly consecrate both themselves and their substance to the Lord.

With prayers for your health and for the success of your manifold labors,

Very Truly Yours
J. K. Greene

Rec'd Jany 3.
ack. 15.
Visé
Lisé

Constantinople, Aug. 11. 1874.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

Dear Bro.

I have wanted many a time to thank you for your brotherly letter of April 9, which I have kept on my desk before my eyes ever since it was received. Thankful, however, as I was to get a letter from you, I regretted that my long silence should have been the occasion of your writing. Would that I were able to assure you of improvement in the future!

Since reaching Turkey in 1859 my life has at all times been a busy one, but never have I known such confinement as for the past two years. I am responsible for three weekly papers, one in the Armenian ~~characters~~ language, one in Turkish printed in ~~the~~ Armenian character, & one in Turkish printed in the Greek character. The reason ~~of~~ for printing the Turkish ~~in the~~ Armenian and Greek characters is that fully half of the Armenians & Greeks in the Turkish empire do not speak their national languages, but ~~speak~~ Turkish, writing the same, ~~however, in~~ with Armenian and Greek letters.

Each of our three weeklies contains about the same amount of matter as one full page of the Congre gationalist; so, that taking the three together, they would make quite a respectable paper in size. They rarely contain an advertisement, and are printed without the leads, which printers use for spacing between the lines, and hence contain as much reading matter as ~~it is~~ can be ~~possible to get~~ put upon the page. About two thirds of the ~~weekly~~ matter is the same in each of the three papers is. ~~the same~~. The first page of each ~~weekly~~ is devoted to brief moral and religious articles, and to discussions pertinent to the Evangelical churches and to the people of the land; the second, to educational and general subjects and ~~to~~ religious intelligence; the third, to native articles and correspondence, and the fourth to current political news. These papers are the only vehicle we have for the public expression of our views, ~~on moral, religious and educational topics~~, and for replying to the not infrequent attacks of native journals on ourselves and our work. They are also ~~a~~ convenient ~~vehicle~~ to native Protestants, for publishing reports of meetings, and for making many important public announcements. ¶ Almost from the beginning of the Evangelical ~~missionary~~ work in Turkey both missionary and the native brethren have felt it important that we should publish a weekly journal; ~~as~~ This is evident from the fact that, ~~in~~ despite ~~of~~ numerous changes

[and difficulties, the Armenian paper has been published continuously for twenty nine years, the veno-Turkish ~~paper~~ for seventeen years and the Greco-Turkish ~~paper~~ for three years. The question of the papers is up at almost every annual meeting, but it is always decided unanimously to continue them. It hardly becomes me to speak of their influence in shaping the mind and heart of their readers, but this I may say, that I am often cheered by assurances from all parts of the land that they are higly prized. The papers are carefully preserved for reference, and are taken by about one in five of all the adult native Protestants in the land. Indeed, without them the great majority of the native Protestants would have no secular or religious journal. ¶ In order to reach even the poor among our people the price of each weekly ~~the paper~~ is only about one dollar a year, we paying the postage, which consumes one third of the price. In Turkey where subscribers to newspapers are still very few, this price is ~~very~~ low, being about only one third of the price of the cheapest of the native papers. Our paying subscribers number about 1,300, a small number for America, but a fair one for Turkey, 5 where native papers seldom have more than from

300 to 500 subscribers. For all work on the papers, except that of printing and posting, I have but one native assistant. To meet ~~all~~ expenses, ~~for~~ the papers, aside from ~~except~~ the salary of the editor, we need about four times the present number of subscribers. Commencing with January last the cost of the papers in the items of printing and native assistance was diminished to the amount of several hundred dollars, and we are encouraged to hope that ~~by~~ the efforts of our brethren the list of subscribers will be largely increased the coming year.

It should not be forgotten that our papers are largely an evangelizing agency, and as such cannot be expected to be soon self-sustaining. ~~Not only do~~ They go not only into all parts of the empire, and into almost every important town of Asia Minor, but ~~they go~~ into several hundred families ~~which~~ do not attend Protestant services, and which without them ~~do~~ would not become familiar with Evangelical truth. They go, indeed, into many a town and city where we have no missionary or native agent, and where they are thus ~~are~~ the only preachers of the Gospel. It is fair to estimate that each paper is read by from three to five persons. Thus I am able to convey each week, to more than 4,000 souls, not only a message of some political, social and moral value, but ~~also~~ the message of the priceless Gospel. This I count a great and solemn privilege. It is not indeed the oral preaching of the Gospel, but it has its advantages, ~~as well as its drawbacks. At least~~ it is, at least, an agency which we cannot afford to disregard, and which, with due labor and prayer, may be made mighty for good. Would that ~~our~~ these weekly Gospel Messengers ~~also~~ might secure a share in the prayers of God's people.

Besides these weekly papers, ~~above mentioned~~ we publish four illustrated monthlies for children. Bro. Dwight is editor of three of these monthlies, which are ~~published~~ printed in the same languages as the weeklies, and Dr. Riggs is editor of the ~~Bulgarian~~ fourth, ~~monthly~~ which is ~~published~~ printed in Bulgarian. The illustrations for ~~of~~ these ~~monthlies~~ are printed in Cambridge, Mass. but the reading matter is printed in Constantinople. The papers are somewhat larger than the weeklies, and are handsome in appearance. This is but the third year of the publication of the Armenian, Armeno-Turkish and Greco-Turkish monthlies, and ~~the~~ first year of the ~~publication of the~~ Bulgarian monthly. The price is about 25 cents a year, and the number of subscribers about 4,000, of whom one half are Bulgarians. ¶ While Armenians and Greeks manif much interest in the monthlies, the Bulgarians are really enthusiastic over them, and call for more copies than we can at present supply. These are the first papers ever printed in Turkey for children and though, ~~on account of~~ from the poverty of the people, th indifference of parents, and the opposition of ecclesia the number of subscribers is still small, we know that the children who receive them are ev where greatly interested and profited by them ~~papers~~. As in the case of many ~~of the~~ readers of the weeklies, so of a still larger number of ~~the~~ readers of the monthlies we may ~~say~~ that ~~in~~ from these paper alone do they learn the Gospel message; and As the first attempt to furnish to the poor children ~~of Turkey~~ moral and religious reading suitable to their age and country, these papers deserve great encouragement ~~from the people of the land~~. But this, as in every other good work, we must be content with a moderate success. •

Other Periodicals

Let me add a few general remarks respecting th press of Constantinople. The Turkish government allowed no printing in the Empire until nearly two hu dred years after books began to be printed in Europe and newspapers were unknown until about forty years ago. Papers are now printed in ~~Constantinople~~ this city in all the principal languages of the Empire and in several of those of Europe, but, though respectable in number, they are insignificant in influence. They are not only hampered by a press law, ~~which~~ is copied from that of France, but often, without any regard to the law, they are summarily suspended or suppressed by arbitrary authority. Native journals, therefore, but very rarely undertake to discuss any public question or even to comment upon any ~~public~~ official proceeding: they are mere publishers of news and champions of their respective communities. It is not strange ~~therefore~~ that under these circumstances very few natives of high character and intelligence have engaged in editorial work, ~~and~~ nor that many of the native journals are mostly filled with bitter personal controversies and abuse.

The papers published by foreigners are of a much higher character, yet it is not unfair to say that the only paper of any considerable influence on the government and the general public is the one English journal of Constantinople, the "Levant Herald". Founded about 1855, until three years ago it was in the hands of an able English lawyer, who, in addition to a thorough knowledge of the wants and resources of the country, possessed admirable judgment and independence. ~~In~~

~~despite~~ Notwithstanding of many suspicions and difficulties of every character, he slowly built up and enlarged his paper. His successor is also an able journalist. He discusses public questions with such suavity, moderation and intelligence that he both does good and measurably escapes official censure, while other papers suffer. The paper is no champion of religion, or of our Evangelical work, but some of its best correspondents are missionaries, and in cases of persecution it does not hesitates not to speak the word of truth and justice. In regard to the recent persecution of the three Christians at Damascus, in repeated letters of its correspondent it has spread the whole truth before the Turkish public. Published in French as well as English, it is read by a large number of high Turkish officials. We anxiously wait for the day when native organs of like influence shall appear. Official papers in Turkish are published in nearly all the large cities of the empire, but they possess no independent character.

I need hardly add, that no discussion of Mohammedanism is allowed in Turkey. Environed with financial and political difficulties and dangers, the Government evidently feels that its very existence depends upon its maintaining its hold ~~intact~~ ~~upon~~ its fifteen millions of Turkish subjects, who are less than half of the whole population of the empire. The rulers see, too, that the bond which binds the Mohammedan population together, and enables the government to maintain an absolute rule over them, is neither love of country nor love of the ~~country~~ government, but only their religion. It is the Sultan as the head of the Mohammedan church whom they venerate. Hence any blow aimed at their religion directly threatens the stability of the government. ¶ In all their history the Turks have never met any religious faith which gave them apprehension until the advent of Protestant Christianity. We have no evidence that, for a period of 400 years, a single Turk voluntarily embraced Christianity, while great multitudes of Christians, either by force or persuasion, became Mohammedans. During the past twenty years, however, the conversion of Christians to Mohammedanism has ~~been~~ rarely occurred, while cases of the conversion of Moslems to Christianity have been reported to the government from one end of the land to the other. This seems to be the reason of the decided change in the tone of the Ottoman authorities towards Protestantism, which has appeared within the past few years. Indeed, the ~~Ottoman~~ prime minister ~~for foreign affairs~~ of the Ottoman Empire within a few weeks, has declared to the minister of the United States that the pledges of toleration contained in the famous Hatti Humayoun, and recorded in an article of the treaty of peace of 1856 had no reference to Moslems. This declaration is directly contrary to abundant historical evidence. Indeed Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who was the person responsible, perhaps more than anyone else, for the very wording of the ~~famous~~ Hatti Humayoun, in a letter published in the "Evangelical Christendom" of August clearly shows that the pledge of toleration included Moslem converts to Christianity, and argues that the Christian Powers of Europe should not allow a different interpretation.

It appears that the Ottoman authorities no longer fear the preaching of the Gospel, for they are able by intimidation and persecution to keep their people away from ~~=~~ Protestant religious services. That which they ~~now~~ specially fear is the spread of the Turkish Scriptures. Hence the ~~recent intimation of the Grand Vizier to the American minister that the Government intends to forbid the circulation in the Ottoman dominions~~ ~~unsuccessful~~ attempt of the Turkish authorities, some months ago, to seize all the Turkish Scriptures in the Bible House at Constantinople. Hence the recent intimation of the Grand Vizier to the American minister that ~~the~~ Government intends ~~to~~ forbid the circulation in the Ottoman dominions of the Bible in Turkish. Hence, also, in our recent application to the government for permission to begin the printing of the revised Turkish Scriptures, ~~though~~ they forbade ~~[illegible]~~ the printer undertaking the work without permission, & ~~it did not refuse the request~~, ~~it~~ gave no assurance that ~~it~~ the permission would be granted.

We are not greatly concerned respecting the issue of this conflict. ~~At this day~~ It is altogether too late for the Turks to ignore the permissions and pledges of the past, or to fly in the face of the public sentiment of the Christian world. Weak in its social, financial and military position, even now the Turkish empire is held together only by the permission and support of Europe, and it is clearly impossible that the Christian Powers of Europe & America will permit the era of intolerance and fanaticism to revive in this land. The Turks need to learn that neither the missionary nor the Bible is the enemy of their country, that the Christian Turk is as loyal as the Moslem Turk, and that the stability of their government really depends, not upon the maintenance of Islam, but upon their willingness to embrace the principles of a Christian civilization ~~and the faith of Christianity~~. At present, however, there seems to be a strange fatuity in the conduct of the ~~present~~ Turkish administration, which seems so willing to offend the public sentiment of England, — unless, indeed, the Turks have plans in cultivating the friendship of their former errors which are not yet apparent.

Dear Dr. Clark. I do not know that the above will be of any advantage to you or to the Americ public, and I have no time to rewrite or even copy. But I have eased my conscience by wr to you, and, with the kindest regards to your and other dear friends in the Missionary Rooms subscribe myself

Yours Very Truly
J. K. Greene

P.S. I have read the latter half of this letter Bros. Wood, Herrick and Dwight, and they see noth in the above statements and expressions to which to object. J. K. G.

Constantinople, Dec. 18, 1874.

Dear Dr. Clark:

I must snatch a few moments this morning most heartily to thank you for the suggestions of your recent circular to the Stations. While I accept all those suggestions, I refer specially to the proposal that we invite delegations ~~from~~ the Unions to our Annual meetings.

Your proposal is most timely. It is now just fifteen years since I arrived in Turkey. From the time of the first annual meeting which I attended in the spring of 1859 up to the last annual meeting it has been a source of complaint and annoyance to our native ministers that not one of their number, even of those the most respected and loved, has ever been invited to be present at a business session of one of our annual meetings. For one, I have felt on this subject as I conceive an open-communion Baptist might feel when, in deference to the sentiments of the close-communionists, he sends away from his side at the table of the Lord a dear friend of another denomination. It is high time, therefore, in my opinion that we welcome our brethren to a share in our deliberations.

Your proposal is most politic. Formerly our brethren claimed a voice in the disbursement of

funds, and in the Spring of 1860, I think, under the lead
of Pastor Simon, they refused a proposition for a mixed
committee, drawn up by brothers H. G. O. Dwight &
Hamlin, on the ground that they were denied a vote
on financial questions. Since then, however, they
have over and over again declared that they made no
claim to a vote on financial questions. Meanwhile, as
no other proposition for mutual consultations, especial
of inviting any of them to our annual meetings, has been
broached, instead of strengthening the feeling of co-op
eration, we have been unwittingly weakening it.
We have been received to the meetings of their Unions, but
sometimes with ill grace; in their view we have been
silently claiming a position of superiority, and some
of the ablest of all the native ministers in the land,
like Alexander, of Adabazar, Keropé of Cesarea, (now
in Scotland), Mardiros of Kharpoot, and Tomas
of Diarbekir, have more or less withdrawn from ac
co-operation with us, and with soured feelings have co
to the conclusion that they must do what they can f
their churches and the work without our counsels
our money. Still most of the missionaries are on
friendly relations even with the brethren above-ment
our relations are friendly & cordial with Pastors Avedi
Garabed, Eliazaros, Hohannes & Mugurdich in this

vicinity, and the missionaries in other parts of Turkey are friendly with the other pastors and preachers, with certain exceptions in the Eastern Mission. We do need, however, to show our brethren by some clear, decisive token that we cordially trust them; that we most heartily wish to co-operate with them, that we do not claim any superiority of position, but put ourselves and our Ann. meetings on an absolute equality with themselves and their Unions. Such a showing spontaneously and cheerfully made by us would have, I believe, a wonderful influence in re-assuring, and conciliating and binding to ourselves these most valued and worthy fellow-laborers.

Some of our missionary brethren fear that your proposal will not accomplish its object, but will lead to misunderstandings and impracticable demands. But how well you say that "confidence is the price of confidence"! Moreover, the great majority of our native ministers are not unreasonable men, and are heartily desirous to promote the Lord's work, and when we place our Ann. meetings on an equality with the Unions, allowing no vote to ~~them~~ the native delegation in our meetings and claiming no vote in theirs, retaining the privilege of private sessions and allowing them the same privilege, I believe we shall find these fears groundless.

Some are troubled by the inconsistency of our granting what we have hitherto denied. But when even they confess that right doing is much better than consistency, there seems to be no need for saying more on this point.

In regard to the manner of carrying out your proposal Dr. E. E. Bliss appears to have presented you a very satisfactory statement in his Memorandum of the conference of himself and Messrs Trowbridge & Smith with Messrs Treat & Worcester. Bro. Bliss sent a copy of his letter to Mr. Hitchcock & it was read yesterday in our Station-meeting. I have no authority to speak for anyone, but I think I may say that Bro. Bliss' letter is approved by nearly every missionary in Const'ple excepting Bro. Herrick. Dr. Riggs, Dr. I. G. Bliss, Mr. Byington, Mr. Hitchcock & myself are heartily pleased with his statement. Dr. Wood seems ready to adopt the proposal of delegations, but is not yet clear on some points. Mr. Pettibone & Mr. Dwight have not specially declared themselves. Mr. Herrick is the only brother who entirely dissents. The Com. ad Int. voted two weeks ago to ask each Station at once to inform us of their views on the subject. All we know at present is that Bro. Richardson of Broosa is heartily in favor of the proposal. For one I hope & pray that we may be able to see eye to eye in this matter, and to take such action as to invite a delegation to some sessions of our next ann. meeting, though we may find it impossible to decide the question soon. With many prayers for the restoration of your health,

Very Truly Yours J. K. Greene

Rec'd Jan. 13. 1875.
Ack'd March 9.
[illegible]
[illegible]

Const'ple. Dec. 21. 1874.

ear Dr. Clark:

I wish briefly to mention three items f good news which lead us to feel that we shall be ble more heartily to cooperate with some of our native rethren than heretofore.

After long deliberation we have concluded to accept proposal of Mr. Hohannes Minasian to employ Pastor tepan Eutujian as preacher at Hasskeuy for one year, we paying through Mr. Minasian ninety six Turkish liras for the year, and Mr. Minasian aying an equal sum. The proposal is approved y the community at Hasskeuy, and also generally pproved by pastors & churches. Bro. Herrick at first pposed the plan, but afterwards nobly surrendered is objections & made our action unanimous.

We have unanimously accepted a proposal of Committee, composed of Pastors Hohannes & Alexander, o assist in supplying preaching to poor, wretched Baghchejuk for the period of three years.

Some weeks ago Pastor Alexander of Adabazar ecommended to our support, in part, a worthy young an who wished to study with him at Adabazar. e accepted the appeal for aid, and took the occasion o express in a most friendly manner our feeling in respecting to the attempted Theological Seminary a Adabazar. Pastor Alexander has replied to our letter in a very friendly spirit, not intimating any surrend of his own plan. but showing still a cordial inter in the Marsovan Theo. Sem'y, and brotherly sympat with us.

In short, if not only the Const'ple Sta., but also other stations, can come cordially to accept the suggestion of your circular respecting delegations to our meetings, and we find grace to treat our brethren with generous confidence, I believe we shall soon enter on an era of efficient co-operation and real success. God forbid that our hopes should be disappointed!

Most Truly Yours
J. K. Greene

Recd March 9

24.

Constantinople, March 17. 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir:

Bro. Barrows forwarded the enclosed letter ~~with~~ in a letter sent to me, that I might read the same and then send on to you. We all greatly rejoice that God is bringing good out of this "mighty famine". The efforts of our brethren in the famine districts and the honor put upon them by the implicit confidence of the English Commission must have a wide and abiding influence for good. The contrast between the unselfish liberality of foreign Protestants and the selfishness and meanness of the Turkish Government and the great mass of the Turkish people is the contrast of light and darkness, and will inevitably make an abiding impression on a large part of the people of the land. The Government, the local newspapers and the ecclesiastics already see this, and are therefore jealous of the efforts of the English Commission. One of the Arabo-Turkish newspapers of Con'ple, called the "Shark" — the "East" — a few days ago published a long article on the subject, declaring that this charity was all an instrument of proselytism. During the past week the Grand Vizier had an interview with M. Lebet, the Swiss banker, one of the members of the Commission, and told him that one of the reasons of the apparent discourtesy of the Government was that the missionaries who were the distributing agents of the Commission, used the money confided to them to propogate their religious views. The same statement was made a few days ago by Sadoullah bey, the Imperial Dragoman, and Chairman of the Turkish Relief Commission. At our meeting yesterday at the English Consulate the subject was discussed, and the Commission will prepare a very satisfactory reply to the accusations of the Government. You will perceive from this how very delicate the position of your brethren is. Their conduct hitherto has been highly approved, and they have gained high praise in high English circles in this city from those who have not been friendly to our religious efforts. We desire that this high reputation be preserved. Nearly all the correspondence published by the Commission in the Levant Herald passes through my hands, and we are careful to publish nothing bearing on the Protestant or the religious question. I take the liberty therefore to suggest that, if you publish parts of the enclosed letter, no connection should be allowed between the ~~charitable~~ efforts of our brethren in distributing charity and the progress of their spiritual work. Such publication would no doubt soon be heard of here, and would be used by the Government and the jealous ecclesiastics to convict our brethren out of their own mouths. The brethren here all approve of my making this suggestion to you. "There never has been such a stir about Protestantism in Turkey as now; never more earnest and repeated efforts to oppose us, and never better signs of progress. ~~[illegible]~~ Many native brethren are showing a brave and cordial spirit. Through our publications they are making earnest and wise replies to the attacks of native organs. They look to the missionaries, too, with more respect and confidence. In our mission, particularly, within a year, there has been a great and happy change; and we hope for still greater and better changes in the future." //

Bro. Barrows mentions that they missionaries in Cesarea are now receiving #16.000 a month for the poor, but since March 1 I have already received #50.000 to forward to our brethren for distribution.

We are very glad to hear of your improved health. May God perfectly restore you, and bless you together with all your fellow-laborers.

Very Truly Yours

J. K. Greene

Constantinople, March 17/75.
Rec'd Apr. 9.
Ack'd May 12.

Constantinople, March 18, 1875.

DEAR BROTHER,

There have been repeated calls, in the past, for the enlargement of our weekly Armenian and Armeno-Turkish Avedapers. The Cilicia Union, at two successive annual meetings, passed formal resolutions expressing the desire of their Churches for such enlargement. Missionaries in the Eastern Mission have expressed themselves to the same effect since the beginning of the new year. The pastors and brethren in Constantinople and vicinity are also very desirous that the papers should be enlarged.

Finally, the Committee Ad Interim of the Western Turkey Mission directs me to forward to each Missionary engaged in work for the Armenians the following plan, and to solicit an early and free expression of judgment on this plan. It is hoped that the replies will reach us before the opening of our annual meeting on May 11.

PLAN:

1. It is proposed to secure from Missionary brethren in various parts of Turkey such occasional articles as will give the paper somewhat of the character of a review. These articles must necessarily be brief and popular in style, and would, no doubt, on this account, be all the more attractive and profitable to the people.

2. It is proposed to secure about three regular native contributors in each of our three Missions, whose names shall be given as regular contributors, who shall be permitted to say what they please in our columns and whose communications shall be inserted without change.

3. It is proposed to make the Armenian and Armeno-Turkish weeklies consist of eight pages, instead of four, after the style of the issues Nos. 9 and 10 of the present year. This will enable us to give two pages to political news, and will afford room for religious intelligence, scientific articles, useful knowledge, pictures, &c., &c.

4. It is proposed to put the price at one and a half mejidiehs, allowing a discount of ten per per cent., as at present.

It may be remarked that from the 30 piastres received for subscription, we shall have to pay out 13 piastres for postage and 2½ piastres for stamp tax, which, added to the 3 piastres allowed as discount, makes 18½ piastres. There will then remain only 11½ piastres from each subscription towards the expense of publication.

We can have each issue of the proposed paper printed for three Turkish liras, instead of one and three quarters, as at present. Some increased native assistance would also be necessary, but the chief increased expense would be for printing and paper.

It is hoped, however, that such papers as those proposed would secure an enlarged circulation, would command greater respect, would supply in a good measure the demand for a native organ, and would, by reason of their political intelligence and cheapness, find a good number of subscribers outside of the Protestant Community.

Will you not favor us, dear brother, as soon as convenient, with your views respecting the enlargement of our papers on the plan proposed, with any suggestion which may occur to you? If the plan proposed be approved by you, may we not rely on your assistance in getting up a good paper, and in endeavoring to extend its circulation?

On behalf of the Committee Ad Interim of the
WESTERN TURKEY MISSION.

J. K. Greene

Rec'd Apr. 14.

Ackd May 12

Avedaper. Circular

Constantinople, March 10, 1875.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother:

I enclose three copies of a circular, which I have prepared by advice of the Committee Ad Interim. We should be very glad to get any suggestions from you on the subject. I send you two copies of the 8 paged papers which I am occasionally printing this year. The Greco-Turkish paper will remain of but 4 pages as at present.

¶ For many years the Protestant community here has been trying to secure a Protestant member on the Board of Public Instruction. Recently, however, without any ado, the Government has appointed one of our brethren on the above Board, and on a good salary. This Board has the control of all publications & each nationality has one representative on the same. The Government has also given to our civil head, Hagop Effendi, a new & nice room in its chief building. The Government, as you may know, now ignores having ever forbidden the printing of the Turkish Scriptures, and so, without any formal permit, the printing is going on.

These and other facts indicate that though the recent Deputation did not get an audience of the Sultan, its influence was felt. The authorities are bitter towards us, but they are clearly persuaded that it will not do to trample upon our rights.

With many prayers for your health,

Very Truly Yours,

J. K. Greene

Constantinople, March 20/1875.
Rec'd Apr. 14.
Ack'd May 12.

Constantinople, Dec. 1, 1875.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.;

Dear Brother:

I have had the perusal of your letter, dated Nov. 3, and addressed to the Secretary of the mission. As much of the letter has a personal application to the brethren of Constantinople, it is felt that each one should reply for himself, if he choose. I trust you will pardon me, therefore, if I speak freely for myself.

I am sure that all our circle has deeply sympathized with the officers of the Board in their financial difficulties, and have full confidence in their wisdom and impartiality. Moreover, if the necessities of the Board, arising from the present financial situation, demand that the salaries of various brethren, (which after long experience they have found not to have been too large to meet necessary expenses,) be decreased to the amount of ten percent., I believe that no brother will utter a word of complaint. But if there be an impression at Boston that the salaries of the brethren concerned can be decreased by the amount mentioned without serious inconvenience to themselves and their families, or that their salaries have

Rev. J. K. Greene

hitherto allowed the brethren to indulge in unnecessary expense, I believe that all of them will earnestly protest against such a view. Grants in aid have not indeed been asked to any great extent by the brethren concerned, but several of them have for years been burdened by debt, and several have received no inconsiderable assistance from friends in America. I lived some ten years at three different places of the interior, and I can truly say that we got along more comfortably with our 700 dollar salary at Nicomedia and Broosa than here, for three years past, on a 1,600 dollar salary. Moreover, we have one son in America already, and next summer we must send our second son, who will be 16 years old, and we desire to put him in Philips' Academy. To do this will cost from 200 to 300 dollars a year, and besides the $125 which we may hope, I suppose, from the Board, we must in some way meet the remaining expense ourselves. Besides these two sons, we shall still have with us four children, yet my wife & I had thought that with great economy at home, we might ourselves render some aid to our son at Andover; but after the recent reduction we know not what we are to do. There are others in our circle in precisely similar circumstances.

.. As regards extra expense for the entertainment of English friends & American travellers, too, I wish to say that according to my best information there is not one of our number liable to criticism in this regard. For one, I can say that for three years we have not entertained English friends at our house more than once or twice, and only to tea. In the course of three years we have entertained, for a night each, and in one instance for a few days, four American travellers, three of whom were clergymen, and were our special friends. We cannot believe that these friends received an impression that there was unnecessary expenditure in our house; and, taking all our families together, it seems to me we might more truthfully be criticised for having failed in paying suitable attention both to English and American friends than for having paid them too much attention. It is true, however, that we are frequently called upon to entertain missionaries passing through Constantinople, and we do it with pleasure. Would any one deny us this privilege?

In regard to the use or misuse of time also I feel that I must add a word. It has always seemed to me that the missionaries of Constantinople are the busiest set of men I ever saw. For one I find it almost impossible to give an hour's time once a month to my home or family. I leave Bebek by the first boat in the morning and return by the last, leaving and arriving at home, at this season of the year, almost in the dark. Besides working unremittingly through the day I frequently have to do part of my work by night. Month in and month out I scarcely ever find a day or a half-day for respite or recreation. It is some seventeen years since I came to Turkey and I have not yet found time to see the face of his Majesty the Sultan, or many of the antiquities of Constantinople. To the best of my knowledge every other missionary in Constantinople is not only fully occupied, but several at least are in danger of injuring themselves by overwork. How bro. Pettibone, or bro. Dwight, or bro. Herrick, or bro. Byington, or bro. E. E. Bliss or Drs. Riggs & Wood could do more than they are doing I cannot conceive. We all rejoice in work, and in hard work, and we cannot by our silence allow the impression to be entertained that we have misspent our time in paying attention to travellers or to resident foreigners.

You raise the query of an increase in the price of our periodicals. You are aware that, according to the decision of the last annual meeting, with the beginning of the new year our Armenian and Armeno-Turkish Avedapers are to be doubled in size, (with not more, however, than one third additional expense). The increase in size has been called for for a long time by the native Unions and by the brethren generally. After correspondence with every missionary in our three Missions and with many native Ministers the price was fixed at one and a half mejidieh or about one dollar and a half. This price has been announced in circulars issued, and many subscriptions for 1876 have already been received on the terms proposed. This is a *fair* price, enough if the paper were published in America, and small here only on account of our comparatively small circulation. Our circulation, however, has increased largely the present year, and we are making every effort to increase it still more in the year to come. Our weekly and monthly papers are already preaching to many thousand persons in all parts of Turkey, and to quite a number in Persia & Egypt, and are, I think, the cheapest form of Gospel preaching we are employing. Some eighteen of the ablest pastors and teachers in our missions have been invited to become regular contributors to the weekly papers, and nearly all of them have already cordially accepted the invitation. The paper of Pastor Simon, "The Tidag," which often manifested a spirit hostile to the missionaries, has died, and all interest is now concentrated on our papers. Hence any change in our terms or programme would be very unfortunate. In no one way are we so closely connected with our entire Protestant community as through our periodicals, and the unanimous sentiment of our mission brethren, so far as I know, is in favor of cordially sustaining them, and of patiently endeavoring by increasing the circulation to make them self-supporting. At the present price we trust that this is possible.

May the Lord vouchsafe the guidance of His Spirit to the Officers and friends of the Board and to its missionaries, and, according to the prayer of your letter, may our present circumstances be the means of drawing us all nearer to Him.

Very Truly Yours
J. K. Greene

P.S. I have read this letter to Mrs. Greene, and to Messrs E. E. Bliss, Dwight, Herrick & Byington, and all confirm the statements herein made.

J. K. G.

Recd Dec. 24.
Ans 27

Bebek, Jan. 8, 1876

Sir Philip Francis,
H. B. M's Consul General & Judge,
Galata:

Dear Sir:

I have received the following letter, dated "Moosh, in the vilayet of Erzroom, Nov. 11, 1875." The letter was sent to me by the Rev. Geo. C. Knapp, a resident for seventeen years in the city of Bitlis, near Moosh. Mr. Knapp says: "The writer of the letter is an intelligent Armenian, and I can testify from personal experience that the picture he gives of this region is not overdrawn."

"Moosh, Nov. 11, 1875

Allow me to acquaint you with what I have seen and heard concerning the present oppressed condition of the Armenians in this region.

During the past summer I have travelled much in the district of Bitlis and on the plain of Moosh, and the scenes I have witnessed have stirred my soul. The Turks in the city of Bitlis have behaved with such cruelty towards the Christians that the children of the latter have ventured into the streets only with fear and trembling. Indeed some young Armenians in order to escape from the abuse and cruelty of the Turks have fled from this part of the country, and others who have remained have been so cruelly wounded by the Turks with knives and swords as to be brought to death's door. The Governor of Bitlis has been unwilling or unable to punish the offenders. Occasionally a Turk has been imprisoned for two or three days and then let out, and this procedure has only given courage to others to commit fresh outrages. Illustrations of the intolerable insolence and cruelty of the Turks are too numerous to be mentioned here, but I will give one or two. An Armenian vartabed (preacher) residing in one of the monasteries in the city of Bittis was severely wounded by robbers whom he recognized and reported to the governor (Caïmacam), but the latter made no attempt to arrest or punish them! An aged Armenian, while returning from the market place in Bittis to his home, was attacked by four Turks and nearly cut to pieces. An Armenian muleteer was stabbed in his abdomen and died on the spot, and that at the very gate of the caïmacam's palace. These cases were all reported to the Government officials, but they made no attempt to punish the guilty parties.

When the sufferers from such outrages have been Turks, however, punishment has been promptly meted out.

The people of Bittis are subjected to various street regulations. When one of these is violated by a Christian, he is forthwith compelled to pay a fine, but when the offender is a Mussulman he is allowed to go scot free, frequently because no Christian dare appear as a complainant.

There is now no law requiring villagers on coming to the city to provide themselves with passports (tezkere), yet the zabtiehs often demand of them such a paper, and they are obliged either to buy off a release or to do some menial service; meanwhile their animals are left to stray away, to the no small annoyance and even to the loss of the owners.

No Christian can traverse the streets of our cities without danger of being cursed or stoned. During the month of Ramazan a Christian, even while peacefully eating his evening meal, is not exempt from insults from Mussulmans. On a recent Sunday a Mussulman in Moosh required of a few Armenians that they perform for him a nasty job of work, and because they refused to comply with the demand they were beaten like slaves.

Owing to the severity of the two past winters the villagers have suffered greatly from the loss of their domestic animals. In the past season, too, which has been one of plenty, the poor farmers have in many cases had their hay stacks burned down by the lawless Koords. If they venture to defend their property, it is at the great risk of life. In the district of Akhlat the Koords plundered an Armenian village and carried off all the domestic animals. A few days ago a similar attack was made on an Armenian village on the plain of Moosh, and in the fruitless endeavor of the villagers to recapture their animals, one of the villagers was killed. A father and son, while peacefully at work in the field, were attacked, stripped naked and nearly hacked to pieces. In the village of Mogoonk, on the plain of Moosh, the Koords burned down a barn just filled with the summer's harvest, and the loss so preyed upon the Armenian owner that he died in a few days. Whenever a Mussulman farmer of tithes goes to a vill to collect the tithes, he "obliges" the villagers to feed hi and his company and their horses without compensation, and in the very face of the law which requires him to pay for all such service. In fact thes publicans have grown wealthy by their oppressions, while the poor villagers are unable properly to shelter or clothe their families.

The cruel and sensual Caimacam of Boolanic some time since compelled twentyfive young Armen women to enter his harem. For this the outraged villagers made complaint to the govenor-general of Erzroom. Th charge was proved against the Caimacam and sentence was passed upon him, but he escaped from punishment by means of bribes and was soon restored to office. A young Armenian man was so cruelly outraged by this Sodomite of a caimaca that he died in a few days. The caimacam of the village of Chookhoora is of like character. He enriches himself by his partnership with thieves and robbers. Sometimes these men of violence and blood are arrested, but they are soon released and permitted to resume their unlawful practices.

Up to the date of this letter some three hundred and fifty Armenians in the city of Moosh have professed to become Mussulmans with the hope that under the cloak of Mohammedanism they may secure a little freedom from the cruel insults, outrages, beatings and oppressions of Turks and Koords."

Signed - Sabo Manatsaganian Mootaffeants.

The Rev. Mr. Knapp, in another letter dated Nov. 27, 1875, says: "I have spent seven weeks in the little village of Havadoric only a few miles from the city of Moosh, and I have frequently seen the hay stacks on the plains on fire, as stated by my Armenian friend. I have visited Moosh several times a week, and on going there I always feel that I am entering a lion's den, in short I always feel that my life is in danger. In regard to the natural cruelty of the Turk, let me give an illustration. A few days ago I was seated in the bazaar of Moosh, and in front of me several little boys were quietly seated by their baskets selling bread. By & by an aged Mussulman, in passing , came up against one of the boys. Thereupon he growled out, and raising his heavy cane struck two fearful blows on the almost naked body of the boy. The little fellow for half an hour shrieked & moaned with pain. Amazed at such an exhibition of wholly unprovoked cruelty, inflicted by an aged man, I turned to the shop keeper and asked: "What does all this mean?" "Oh", said he, "this is a most common occurrence, and there is no help for it, for no one dares to interfere, or even to show sympathy in such cases." I replied, my heart being wrung by the cries of the lad, "There is *One* who will some day interfere, and show sympathy for these cruelly oppressed victims."

Yes we believe that there will come an end to these things, and we are inclined to regard the Herzegovina rebellion as a god-send, as it will at least partially serve to reveal the state of this country to the enlightened nations of Europe."

Before closing I think I must add, dear Sir Philip, the statement of a respectable Armenian merchant who recently wrote from the region of Moosh. I have not, as in the case of the facts above-mentioned, the testimony of two witnesses, but you may take the statement for what it is worth.

An Armenian priest in one of the villages on the plain of Moosh had a beautiful daughter. The captain (Yuz bashi) of a company of soldiers statio there demanded this girl for his harem. For some tim the priest succeeded in evading the demand of the Yu bashi, but on coming home one day not long sinc he found the Turkish captain & several soldiers surrounding his house. The captain told the father that he had come for the girl and that he must go in and bring her out. The father, after long and vain expostulation, finally told the captain that he would leave the decision to the girl, and that if sh were willing to go he would not hinder her. Thereupon he entered the house and stated the case to the gir but she refused to go. When the father informed the captain that the girl refused to go, the captain, dra his sword, said: "Go, tell the girl that unless she come out, I will bring her out at the point of my sword, an will violate her in the presence of my men and wi then turn her over to them." "Let me take your swor said the father, "and perhaps I can force her to come out." Thereupon the captain gave the sword to the priest and the latter reentered the house. In a few minutes the father, followed by the girl, left the house by a back door, and finding two soldiers on guard at the gate he killed them both with the sword, and together with the girl made his escape to the neighboring hills. A whole troop of soldiers were sent to scour the country, but were unable to find the priest or his daughter. Thus nobly the priest defended the honor of his daughter and vindicated his own manhood, but at the expense of being proclaimed an outlaw all his life. It is thought that he found refuge in one of the numerous monasteries in that region.

I need not add that the name of the author of the above Armenian letter and of Rev. Mr. Knapp are given you in strict confidence. May God speed the deliverance of these victims of Turkish oppression and lust.

Yours Very Truly
J. K. Greene

to Sir W. P. Francis, Jan. 8. 1896
Rec'd Feb. 12
Ans. ackd Feb. 12

?29.

Constantinople, Jan. 18, 1876.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Dear Brother:

At the special request of Sir Philip Francis, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General and Judge at Constantinople, for some time past I have been in the habit of sending to him copies of letters relating to Turkish Affairs which have been sent to me for that purpose by brethren throughout Turkey. These letters are used by Sir Philip in letters to the London Times & other papers. Some days ago I sent him the enclosed communication, with the request that after making what use of it he pleased, he return it to me. This he did, and I now forward it to you, simply for the purpose of giving you a view of things in Turkey which you may not get in ordinary letters.

There is no doubt a good deal of irritation among the Turks, at the present time, throughout the country. And this is not to be wondered at. On the one hand there is what may be called a successful revolt against the Turks in Herzegovina, — a revolt which has drawn away from Asia Minor a large part

Rev. J. K. Greene.

of its military force, and has already cost at least five thousand Turkish lives, and on the other hand, there is a crushing debt, which consumes the bread of the wretched poor throughout the land. For the first time in many years the Government has just paid half of the quarterly interest on the debt without contracting a new loan, but in order to do this the whole country has been bled, and the cry of the people is heard throughout the land. Then again, In deference to European demands, or rather, with the hope of warding off European interference, the Government has published a new firman, promising at least a semblance of equal rights to Christians. In all these events the Turks are reading the hand-writing on the wall. They see that the Government has brought the country almost to financial ruin, and that, while they themselves are year by year decreasing in number and are growing poorer, the Christian population is surely increasing in number, intelligence and wealth. The issue of such a state of things is apparent to the dullest. No wonder then, I say, that there is irritation among the Turks. They are irritated both against their own Government and against the Christians who, in spite of the Turks, are little by little securing an equality of rights. The irritation against the

Government in Constantinople has, it ~~is~~ is generally believed, assumed the form of an incipient conspiracy, a conspiracy, however, which was discovered and summarily suppressed by the Government without noise. In the provinces the irritation shows itself in more than usual abuse of the Christian population.

"At the same time we believe that there is no serious occasion for alarm either for ourselves or for our friends in the interior, unless the solution of the Eastern question should be precipitated. There may be local disorders, and it is well for our friends to be everywhere on their guard, but we think that there is no fear of a general uprising of the Turks until, by a precipitation of Eastern question, they get desperate. The safety of our friends & of the Christian population, and the success of our own work, may depend upon a comparatively slow and peaceful solution of the Eastern question. The European powers, it would seem, hold the wise position that, while they press the Turks, they must press them gently. While the powers of Europe are thus quietly but firmly pressing the Turks in behalf of the Christians, let the latter have time, fifteen, twenty, twenty five, years, to increase, to multiply their schools and to learn the way to secure union and the strength of union in civil affairs. They will thus be prepared to defend themselves and to administer the Government. In this Eastern question one of the knottiest points for solution is, not only to get rid of the Turks, but to determine who shall hold the power in their place. It seems impossible that the Powers of Europe should ever agree among themselves that one of their number should hold Constantinople. At the present time, too, it is impossible to entrust authority to any one of the Christian Communities, or to all of them together. Community of action, so far as the Turks allow them authority, & an increase of intelligence and of confidence, this and this alone will ever fit the Christian Communities to ~~exercise~~ hold the government. And all this is clearly the fruit of time. We hope, too, that as time advances the new Protestant element in the Empire will make itself felt for good.

. . . . .

I notice that some of the American papers state that the Turkish Government has granted the permission for the erection of the Aintab College. This is a mistake. The Council of Public Instruction did indeed report favorably on the application for permission to build, but in Turkey nothing is sure until the decision comes from head-quarters. From the Council of Public Instruction the question was referred to several other Councils & finally came to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and there, about three weeks ago, the permission was refused. The grounds of refusal are only pretexts for delay. Objection is sometimes made to the mixed body of trustees; at other times to the size of the institution, and at other times to ~~the~~ its object, which is declared to be proselytism. Hagop Effendi, the head of the Prot. community appears, however, to be working wisely and bravely, and to have the support of the English Ambassador. Both the Ambassador and the Turkish Ministers are given to understand that if, in the face of the new firman, they hesitate to grant the permission for the College, it will raise an outcry in England and America, which they will find it difficult to silence. We have good hope that the desired permission will ere long be obtained. Meanwhile, authority has been given to complete the wall around the grounds.

Very Truly Yours

J. K. Greene

P.S.

Subscriptions for our papers this new year are very encouraging, being much in advance of other years.

J. K. G.

Ackd Feb. 12

Constantinople, Jan. 22, 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Brother:

I am happy to inform you that the permission for the Central Turkey College has been given. Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador, was so displeased at the delay, that he gave orders to his dragoman to see that the permission was obtained within three days. The dragoman laid the case before the Grand Vizier, who overruled the decision of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and gave instructions for the preparation of the imperial firman. The news was immediately telegraphed to Aintab. There seems no probability that there will be any further hitch in the matter. It is much regretted that the Trustees of the College, in their petition to the Government, made no mention of the medical department. It is thought that that part of the plan would have gone through too, had it been in.

We hear that this week permission has also been given for the erection of the professor's houses in connection with Robert College.

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs has recently summoned various distinguished representatives of the non-Mussulman Communities to a series of conferences on various subjects of importance to those communities. Hagop Effendi Matteosian has been invited to those conferences, and has taken a leading & honorable part. The subjects discussed have been such as these: What course is to be taken when a non-Mussulman wishes to become a Mussulman? All the demands of the Christian representatives on this subject were agreed to. Hagop Effendi inquired whether the same rights and safeguards were not to hold when a Mussulman becomes a Christian? It was replied that the Sultan being not only the head of the State but also the head of the Mohammedan Church, could not allow the discussion of this question. Odian Effendi, the representative of the Armenian Community replied: Then there is no religious liberty in Turkey. Another subject discussed was the erection of churches & schools and the ringing of bells and it was decided that no objection should be made on any of these points, unless they were of a municipal character. Other Conferences are to follow, discussing the subjects of proselytism, colportage, the rights & privileges of corporations &c. The like of these conferences with Greek, Armenian, Catholic, Protestant & Jewish representatives has not hitherto been known in Turkey."

Very Truly Yours, L. L. Greene

Constantinople Jan. 22, 1876.
Rec'd Feb. 21.
L. L. Greene

Constantinople, Feb. 21. 1876.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother:

In a recent letter I mentioned that we should wish to send our son Edward to America during the coming summer. I now make formal application for permission to send him. Our son will be in his sixteenth year. He has studied well in the preparatory department of Robert College, is a good scholar and bids fair to make a useful man. He is not yet a Christian, and we shall send him away from home with many, many tears, but we doubt not that the Spirit of God is working in his heart, and that we shall rejoice ere long in his conversion. I have already written to my dear friend Mr. Church, of Andover, through whose kindness he will find board in some private family in Andover while he attends at the Academy. Mr. Church assures me that the tuition will be remitted, but the expense will still be between 200 and 300 dollars. The yearly grant from the Board is, I believe, $125, and this, I suppose, he may expect to receive. Shall be happy to get a line in reply at an early date.

Many thanks for your favor of Dec. 27. We are all much concerned for the treasury of the Board this year, and yet not without hope. The Lord is granting special encouragement in various parts of Turkey, and we believe that He will care for his own. You will rejoice with us in the blessing on the Cesarea field. It is a special mark of Gods favor that the Home and the new Chapel in Scutari have been completed and occupied without hinderan For years there has not been so kindly a feeling tow us and our work in Constantinople as now.

We are greatly encouraged too in regard to our pape [illegible] With the enlargement of the papers and the increase of pric from Jan. 1, and in view of the poverty of the people from famine taxation and general depression we fear that our subscribers would fall off quite seriously, but, instead of falling off, the number of paying subscribers is already 20 per cent. above that of last year. Quite a number of the best pastors throughout the country are now regular contributors to the papers.

Praying that the Lord may give you confirmed health and bless you in all your labors,

Very Truly Yours
J. K. Greene

Constantinople, May 1. 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Brother:

A letter from Mr. Ward to Mr. Baldwin, received last week, informs us that a fresh application should be made every year in behalf of children for whom an allowance is desired. I regret that I did not know this before. In 1873 I applied to you in behalf of my boys at Robert College; and received a favorable reply; and since then have continued to charge the amount of the allowance. I have now two applications to make; one in behalf of our son Edward, who is to sail in about two weeks in company with Mrs. West & others, and who expects to enter Philips Academy at Andover in the fall: the other in behalf of the same boy for one third of the present year at Robert College and in behalf of our son Frederick for the whole year at Robert College. Our eldest son Joseph discontinued school in Minnesota last summer, to work on a farm for a year or two, and no sum has been received for him since he left school. In your reply please state whether it is necessary to renew the application every year in behalf of Edward while he is in a regular course of study in America.

In a letter just written to Mr. Ward I have expressed the grateful thanks of Mrs. Greene & myself to the kind friend to whom ~~it~~ we are indebted for a credit of $100. If possible, please convey our hearty thanks to that friend.

At present things are quiet in the political world, though there is great financial distress and great uncertainty in the minds of men respecting the future. We are gladdened, however, by many tokens of spiritual good; and are all quietly pursuing our work, trusting in the Lord.

Hoping and praying that the Board may be delivered from its financial straits, I remain

Very Truly Yours
J. K. Greene

Recd. May 22

4th June 69

Constantinople. May 16, 1876.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.,
For Sec. A.B.C.F.M.;

Dear Brother:

The past week was one of more excitement and fear than I have witnessed during a long residence in Turkey. Various circumstances combined to aggravate the situation.

The repudiation of its public debt by the Turkish Government has occasioned heavy loss, not only to Europeans but also to large numbers of Turkish subjects, and has caused serious irritation of the public mind.

The Turkish forces in Herzegovina have barely succeeded in provisioning the important fortress of Nikshik after two expeditions and very heavy losses.

The Bulgarians have risen in rebellion within three hundred miles of the Capital. They have destroyed several railway bridges, broken the postal and telegraphic connections, burned some twenty five Turkish villages, and are now massed between Eski Zagra and Samokov and hold the passes of the Balkan mountains.

Finally, on Friday May 5, a number of Bulgarians and Greeks in Salonica rescued from the hands of Turkish officers a Bulgarian girl, who is said to have desired to profess Mohammedanism in order to marry a Turk. The following day a Mohammedan mob demanded the girl, and barbarously murdered the German and French Consuls while they were endeavoring to restore peace. Thereupon the ambassadors at Constantinople demanded that the murderers and the instigators to the crime should be arrested and executed within eight days, and telegraphed for ships of war to proceed at once to Salonica to see to the execution of their demands.

"The situation produced serious alarm among the Turks of the capital. The Mohammedan students of theology and law, called Softas, and said to number in Constantinople alone from ten to forty thousand, violently stigmatized Mahmood Pasha, the Grand Vizier, as the blind tool of General Ignatieff, the Russian ambassador, and as the cause of all their present troubles. On Wednesday of last week the Softas forsook their studies, bought large quantities of arms, stopped the Sultan's carriage and demanded the instant dismissal of the Grand Vizier. So great had been the call for troops for Bulgaria and Herzegovina that only two ~~battalions~~ regiments were left to keep the peace in a city of a million of people, and even these ~~troops~~ could not be depended on to fire upon a Mohammedan mob.

The Government was unable to stem the tide. The Grand Vizier was dismissed on Thursday morning, before a successor was fixed upon, and for nearly thirty six hours the Government was without a head and the city virtually under mob rule. The excitement was increased on Thursday by an order from the Government that no newspaper should be published until it had sent its proofs for inspection and approval to the Bureau of the Press. The real object of this order was to prevent the Turkish newspapers from publishing incendiary articles, but it was thought that its object was to conceal the gravity of the situation. On Thursday and Friday thousands of Softas were assembled before the public buildings known as the Sublime Porte, determined to secure the appointment of such a Grand Vizier as they wished. They were quiet and injured no one, but it was felt that, with no military force sufficient to restrain them, any slight occurrence might be the signal of a fearful explosion and massacre. To add to the previous excitement, the report arrived from Salonica, that, even in the presence of eight or nine foreign men-of-war which had reached that port, the Government was unable to execute its own orders in the face of the Mahammedan mob. "On Wednesday Thursday and

Friday the Ambassadors met every day for consultation, and each of them sent urgent telegrams for ships of war. On Friday the English Ambassador ordered the Captain of the Cunard steamer then in port to keep steam up, and to receive on board any English or Americans who came to him for safety. He also invited all of the English colony, in case of need, to take refuge in the English palace. The Russian Ambassador, against whom there was very great irritation, had his palace guarded at night by the crew of the Russian despatch boat and by several hundred Croats, hired for the occasion. Finally, on Friday afternoon, a new Grand Vizier, a new secretary of war, and a new Sheikh-ul-Islam (ecclesiastical head of the Mohammedans) were appointed and installed. As soon as the installation was over the Softas dispersed, but as they moved in crowds towards the great bazaar of Stamboul, the shopkeepers thought that they were coming to plunder them. Some men hastily shut up their shops, others fled without closing their shops. Some fainted from fear, and two men are said to have fallen dead. It was soon ascertained, however, that the Softas, having attained their object meant no harm to anyone, and the alarm at once subsided. For three days the city has been quiet, and business has gone on as usual.

It is said that in past years changes of Grand Vizier have been brought about by mobs of Turkish women. The present generation of Turks, however, have not witnessed such or similar changes, and the recent success of the mob of Mohammedan students shows both the Government and the European Powers with what sort of a people they have to deal. There is no further cause, however, for alarm, unless violent measures should be taken to dispossess the Turks, and the Powers of Europe are too wise to attempt any such measures. When the apple is perfectly ripe, it will fall: this the Powers know and they will wisely wait, ~~until~~ unless compelled to act.

The situation in Herzegovina is unchanged. Servia and Montenegro are glad to see others fight the Turks, but neither of them plunges into the struggle. The Bulgarian movement is ill-timed, and does not appear to be general. Besides fruitless destruction the Bulgarian rebels have thus far accomplished nothing, and now two Turkish forces, one from the north and the other from the south, are closing in upon them. The news from Salonica is reassuring. The Government has finally arrested some fifty leaders of the mob which murdered the Consuls, and seems determined under the pressure of the ambassadors and of nine foreign ships of war at Salonica to mete out justice. For the immediate preservation of peace at Constantinople several war vessels have already arrived, and a large fleet of English and other vessels is at the Dardanelles. Admiral Worden, commanding the American fleet in the Mediterranean, is on his way to Turkish waters with six or seven vessels, and o of his vessels will probably come up to Constantino,

By a Telegram received a few days ago in a round about way from Samokov we learn that the American families there are well

Yours Very Truly

J. K. Greene

Dear Dr. Clark:

If it seems to you worth while you might give the enclosed letter to the Congregationalist or some other paper for publication.

We trust that while our friends pray for us, they will leave *us* confidently in the hands of the Lord.

The departure of the delegates for Cesarea was delayed last week, but the subject is to be considered again tomorrow.

Yours very Truly

J. K. Greene

Rev. J. K. Greene W
Constantinople
Rec'd June 8. 1876.

✓

Constantinople, May 30. 1876.

ev. A. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother:

The city was awakened this morning
y a great cannonade, the meaning of which
no one knew. Many thought that the Russians
ad entered the harbor. In a short time, however,
men were galloping through the streets, crying
ut, Long life to the Sultan Murad! This is
the son of the previous Sultan, and according to
Mohammedan law, the rightful heir to the throne.
For seventeen years, however, he has been a
risoner, while the Sultan Abdul Aziz has
sed every means to secure the succession to
is son.

11 o.c. a.m. It is still not known whether
Abdul Aziz is alive or dead: some say that
fter a long council last night he was put
to death; others say that he is alive and has
een compelled to resign. At any rate his
alace has been surrounded by troops so as to
ermit no exit.

11 3/4 o.c. a.m. A supplement of the Sabah
Turkish paper says that the Sultan Abdul Aziz
s alive, & has only been obliged to resign.

It is now expected that some form of constitutional government will soon be proclaimed. The Turks are exceedingly glad, & boast that while they hold fast their relig they have not forgotten or failed to learn the lesson of the century, the lesson of progress.

No more time. God reigns & be praised

The brethren from Manisa & Broosa & Nicomedia are having a conference he in place of going to Marsovan for annual meeting.

Yours Respectfully

J. K. Greene

A Bloodless Revolution

For weeks the intelligent Mohammedans of Constantinople have felt that the Turkish Government was on the brink of ruin, and have been casting about for relief. Strange to say, the Mohammedan clergy have been among the leaders in attempts to save the country. Their first step was to secure the removal of the previous Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Pasha, whom they regarded as the tool of the Russians and a traitor to his country. The manifestations which they made about three weeks ago, to bring about the deposition of the Grand Vizier, produced great excitement and alarm, because the real motive of the Mohammedan clergy was not understood. The new Grand Vizier, and the able ministers of state associated with him, appear to have fully resolved to carry out the measures deemed necessary to save the Empire, and on Monday last, May 29, the Grand Vizier, and Midhat Pasha, the leading member of the Grand Council of State, and, indeed, the real leader in all this movement, formally proposed these measures to his Majesty the Sultan for acceptance. The Sultan, instead of listening to these high personages, drove them from his presence, and declared, it is said, that he would recall the recently deposed Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Pasha. We have as yet no official information respecting the propositions made to the Sultan, but from the statements of Turkish papers it is understood that it was proposed to establish a substantial form of constitutional government, with a national assembly composed of representatives elected by the people of all the communities in the empire, with ministers of state no longer dependent for their official existence on the will of the Sultan or the caprice of his harem, but responsible to the national assembly, and, finally, with a fixed and moderate civil list for the Sovereign. It appears to have been anticipated that these proposals would be rejected by the Sultan, and all steps were fully resolved upon in view of such an event. Whatever these steps were to have been, the knowledge of them must have been confined to a very few high personages, and must have been resolved upon with wonderful despatch and secrecy; for if a breath concerning the intended treason had got abroad in the city, the authors and participants in it would have immediately ~~paid~~ lost for it with their lives. So well laid, however, were their plans, and so immediate and complete was the cooperation of the Mohammedan clergy, the army and the navy, that without a single miscarriage the whole programme of the ministers was speedily carried out.

As soon as the Grand Vizier and Midhat Pasha left the presence of the Sultan, they repaired to the ministry of war in old Stamboul, and there met not only the other ministers of state but also the leaders of the Mohammedan clergy and some Christian officials. It is said that the Greek and Armenian patriarchs were invited to send clerical representatives to the council assembled at the ministry of war, but both declined, being afraid to have anything to do with the movement. The first act of the ministers was formally to inquire of the Sheikh ul Islam, the ecclesiastical head of the Mohammedans, whether in certain contingencies it is lawful to dethrone the Sovereign of the Osmanlies and the Successor of the Prophet. To this inquiry the Sheikh ul Islam replied ~~replied~~ that in certain contingencies it is lawful thus to do. Having obtained this *fetva*, or legal opinion of the highest ecclesiastical authority, that the Sovereign may be dethroned for cause, (an authorization which was a mere form but was deemed essential), the ministers at once prepared to proclaim as Sultan Murad Effendi, the eldest son of Abdul Mejid, the previous Sultan. According to Turkish law and custom the succession passes to the eldest male member of the imperial family. Murad Effendi was, therefore, the rightful heir to the throne. The Sultan Abdul Aziz, however, has been using every means in his power to secure the succession to his own son, and for seventeen years Murad Effendi has been virtually a prisoner in the palace. He is now thirty six years of age, is of fine appearance, good mind, and a benevolent disposition, and has occupied the period of his retirement with study. It was now near midnight of Monday. The ministers, having completed their preparations, dispatched Redif Pasha, the president of the council of war, with eight battalions of troops, to surround the palace of the Sultan on the land side, and Ahmed Pasha, the minister of marine, with a force from the fleet to guard the palace on the side of the Bosphorus by a cordon of boats, in order to prevent escape or communication with other parts of the city. When these arrangements had been completed, the minister of war, with two battalions of cavalry, proceeded to the building occupied by Murad Effendi, which is near the imperial palace and conducted him to the ministry of war, where the council of ministers was still sitting.

Rev. J.K. Greene

As the ministry of war is fully two miles distant from the palace, and the Golden Horn intervenes, several hours had elapsed, and the morning of Tuesday, May 30, had begun to dawn. By this time there had assembled at the ministry of war about six hundred officials and representatives of the Mohammedan and Christian communities, and in the presence of this assembly Murad effendi was enthusiastically proclaimed Sultan, under the title of Murad V. After all the ministers had sworn allegiance to him and all the assembly had kissed the hem of his robe, the royal standards, used on the accession of a new monarch, were hoisted from the towers of Stamboul and Galata, the ironclad fleet fired salutes, and telegrams were dispatched to all the Ottoman ambassadors in Europe, and to the governors of the provinces, to inform them of the event. As soon as the new Sultan was proclaimed, an officer was sent to inform Abdul Aziz of what had transpired, and to request him at once to leave the imperial palace of Dolma Baghché, and repair to a place of retreat which had been prepared for him in one of the buildings of the old Seraglio. He replied that he had a communication to make to the

Grand Vizier, and was allowed to send his chamberlain and first secretary to convey this communication. It was to the effect that he was willing to conform to the views of the nation and to grant all the reforms demanded. The Grand Vizier simply replied that it was too late, and sent back, as henceforth useless, the seal which he had received only three weeks ago from the Monarch. The ex-Sultan was now informed that he must no longer delay to leave the palace, and that boats were already in waiting to convey him away. He made no resistance, and with his mother and wives, and children and slaves, was quickly transported to the building prepared for him, where he still remains.* ¶ The news that the ex-Sultan had reached the place designed for him was conveyed to the ministers at about eight o'clock Tuesday morning, and immediately the new Sultan Murad was borne, amid the hearty acclamations of the multitude, to the imperial palace. Before quitting the ministry of war, however, he pronounced an amnesty for all persons condemned for political offences, and announced that all money and treasure found in the vaults of the palace were placed at the disposal of the minister of finance. The French paper, the Stamboul, says that the value of this money and treasure is not less than thirty millions of pounds. It is generally thought that this statement is extravagant, but it is universally acknowledged that the amount of money and jewelry locked up by the ex-Sultan is enormous. Indeed avarice, obstinacy and sensuality were the leading traits of Abdul Aziz. He was also not only totally devoid of sympathy for his toiling and suffering millions of subjects, but utterly unable to comprehend the perils and the needs of the hour.

It is ~~quite~~ impossible to describe the calmness and wisdom which have presided over this movement. The ruler of forty millions of people, and the commander of a powerful army and navy, in the vigor of his age and the height of his power, a man whose will was law, and whom to disobey was death, has been dethroned without the spilling of a drop of blood; a Government has been radically modified without the disturbance of order for a moment, and without frightening either woman or child! Has the like of such an event ever been witnessed in history? This, indeed, a grand event, and presents a ray of hope that there may be in the Turks a possibility of reform. The leaders in this movement have represented not only the army and navy, and all sections of the Mohammedan people, but also the Christian communities. The spirit of the comments in all the Turkish papers is of happy omen. The leading Turkish paper of Constantinople bids Europe learn from this event, that while the Turks hold their religion in one hand they hold liberty and reform in the other. It is observable, too, that the Turkish papers which have always been wont to speak of Mohammedans as the "Islam nation", putting their religious designation first, at present group with the Mohammedans all the other subjects of the Government, and call them all, conjointly, the "Osmanli nation". This is the first time that the idea of a single and united nationality in Turkey has found public expression.

Since the new Sultan was conveyed to the imperial palace the ministers of state have been deliberating on the new constitution, which it is announced will soon be proclaimed. ~~Whether~~ What this constitution will be, and

whether, when proclaimed, it will satisfy the
ebels in Herzegovina, Bosnia and Bulgaria,
nd secure freedom from the threatened inter-
ention of the European Powers, remains to be seen.
At all events, thus far, wonderful success
as attended the movement, and great are the
opes and expectations of the people. The hand
f God appears to be in it, and we believe that
he issue will be good.

J. K. Greene

onstantinople,
June 1, 1876

ear Dr. Clark:

I have only time ~~the~~ to say that I
end the above for you to use as you deem
est. Let our friends be of good heart. The
Bulgarians have been severely beaten, but
re still in arms. Our families are all safe
hus far, so far as we know.

In great haste
Yours Respectfully
J. K. Greene

Constantinople, Nov. 17. 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother:

I enclose an extract from the Pall Mall Gazette of Oct. 21; also the translation of a paragraph contained in the Allgemeine Zeitung of Oct. 26. The extract from the former paper was sent to Dr. Long by the Hon. Mr. Forster M.P., who also wrote, inquiring if the enclosed publication expressed the true sentiments of the missionaries in Turkey. Dr. Long has replied to Mr. Forster that for himself he did not approve of the view presented &c. We all very much regret the publications enclosed, which appear to have come from Dr. J. P. Thompson. He appears to speak, not on behalf of Dr. Hamlin whose language he quotes and whose views he elaborates, but on behalf of "the whole body of American missionaries in ~~America~~ Turkey." This is certainly to give a false impression; and will have a very unhappy influence. My own view, and that I think, of many, if not all, of my missionary associates, may be expressed as follows:

1. We do desire that the provinces of Turkey may not

fall into the hands of ~~Turkey~~ Russia, but even if they should we believe that the condition of the people would be improved though our privileges as foreigners might be restricted. If the Government of Russia is intolerant, that of Turkey is intolerable.

2. It will not do for us as missionaries to appear before the European and American publics as apologists for the Turks. In the Bulgarian atrocities the Turkish village population of Bulgaria, the Bashi Bozooks, the regular army and the highest civil officers of the Government all had a share and are all justly held responsible. To this day horrible atrocities continue to be perpetrated throughout Bulgaria, and with little or no redress.

3. It will not do for us to inveigh against Russia or the autonomy of Turkish provinces for fear that our liberty to preach the Gospel may be restricted. This would be to sacrifice our humanity to our religious zeal. We very much fear that Dr. Thompson's publications will make just this impression respecting us.

4. In the uncertainties of the future it is not well that we appear before European cabinets & peoples as opposers of Russia. Dr. T. might have labored quietly without harm, but it is most unfortunate that he has got into the newspapers, or rather has got us into the newspapers.

I might say much more, but have no time & must stop.

Yours very truly J. K. Greene

Constantinople, Nov. 17, 1876.
Recd Dec. 12.

heard the young man say to Bro. Clarke."

Please hand this note to Dr. Clark.

Very Truly

J. K. G.

P.S. No. 2

Bro. Byington just hands me a letter received from Bro. Bond yesterday, dated Philippopolis Nov. 10, in which he says: "One of the agents just come in reports terrible sufferings in the villages. The snow and cold have been severe, especially on the children. It would make your hair bristle and your fists double up to read a list of outrages perpetrated in one village since the insurrection.

Such are the men whom Dr. Hamlin [illegible] better than Englishmen!

Constantinople, Nov. 17, 1878.

P. S.   Rev. J. K. Greene, Dec. 8/76.

The statements that the reports of Bulgarian atrocities were tenfold exaggerated were based on certain statistics of Bro. Clarke, particularly on his statistics respecting Batak. According to those statistics the killed at Batak were only about one third the number given by Messrs Schuyler & Baring. Yet I have now in hand a letter from Bro. Bond, dated Oct. 20, (after his return from a visit to Philippopolis), in which he says: "Am sorry that he (Bro. Clarke) is convinced as to the accuracy of his list of killed. As to Batak, the young man whose estimate he accepts, says that he made [illegible] under

39.

Cons'ple, Nov. 20, 1876

Dear Dr. Clark.

I send you a copy of the Levant Herald of last Friday, containing Dr. Hamlin's recent address in Boston. We fear that soon the Lev. H. will print Dr. Thompson's letter to the Pall Mall Gazette. This suits the purpose of the Lev. Herald, which has become a stiff partisan of Turkey. We all, however, greatly regret these publications here. Translated into all the native papers, they show the missionaries as sympathizing, not with the Christians, but with the Turks, and as desiring to keep the Christians under the heel of the Turks in order to get the opportunity to preach to the Christians. This is a most unfortunate impression. And here we can neither publicly condemn nor deny the statements of Dr. Hamlin, though they are so extravagant and some of them untrue. Dr. Washburn himself told me on Saturday that he never before heard of Russian influence as instrumental in hindering the building of the College. This private remark should not get abroad. You will have other communications from here in a few days. Yours in haste J. K. Greene

Rec'd Dec. 18.

Constantinople, Nov. 29, 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A. B. C. F. M.,
Dear Sir.

I am obliged to write to you on a painful subject of personal interest to myself and family. Our eldest son Joseph gives signs of unsoundedness of mind, and we are compelled to decide the question what to do with him. He was born in New York in April 1858, and was less than a year old when we arrived in Turkey in 1859. During our residence for eight years in Nicomedia and Broosa, of three years in Minnesota and of one year in Manisa he was a very affectionate, dutiful and conscientious boy. While in Minnesota he thought he became a Christian and was received into the Plymouth Cong. Ch of Faribault. In Oct. 1872, soon after our removal to Constantinople, our little girls Fanny and Lizzie died of diphtheria. Joseph was attacked by the same disease the same week, and his case was declared hopeless by the English physician, Dr. Patterson, who had attended our little girls; but by the skillful and unremitted attentions of Miss Wadsworth, now Mrs. Basian M.D., his life was saved. He appeared to have recovered, but after a few weeks his sight failed. He

Rec'd Dec. 18.

experienced no pain, but could not discern letters unless he used a magnifying glass. After much care and treatment he seemed all right, and walked about and worked with pleasure, when quite suddenly he found he was losing the use of his legs. They became so paralyzed that he could not take a step, and he used crutches for severa weeks. When at last that trouble was over, we tried to ke him from going beyond his strength in any way, and finally he seemed quite strong and was anxious to go to school again. We put him in Robert College, as a boarder in order that he might not have a long walk twice a day, and allowed him but few lessons. For a week he did finely, but then there came a breaking up of nervous power, and this showed itself in such a variety of ways that we were compelle to fall in with the advice of physicians and send him at once on a sea-voyage, even to America. To give him up in his weak state was a trial harder to bear than to part with our little girls. In the last few days Joseph was with us he did not seem like himself, but we hoped we were doing the best thing for him. He improved both on the voyage and after he reached America, and soon after he arrived there, namely in the fall of 1873, we felt en-couraged to put him in school at Northfield, Minn., unde the care of Dr. and Mrs. Strong. For the nearly two years he was in

Northfield he enjoyed physically uninterrupted health, and for several months continued to write of his studies and to send us his "reports". Then he grew remiss in writing. Nothing that friends there could say or do, and no words of ours could move him. The only reason that he would give was his laziness. Then, in study he fell behind his classes, and only, as he said and as it seemed to friends, because he failed to exert himself. He felt very sorry and ashamed, and resolved over and over to do better, but he did not rally from his laziness, as he called it. To this was added a growing coldness towards Dr. and Mrs. Strong, who had shown him nothing but kindness, and who regarded him with peculiar interest and affection both for our sakes and the Savior's. These facts caused us to fear that Joseph was undergoing some mental debility or alienation, and we asked Mrs. Strong to tell us plainly the worst. She replied that she thought there was no reason for our fears, but that Joseph was immature &c. She saw much that was good in him, and expressed the feeling that he would come out all right, but thought it better that he should be with his relatives. We therefore had him removed from the school ~~and~~ that he might work upon a farm for a year or more. Mrs. Greene's sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baker, who live on a fine farm near Castalia, Iowa, kindly received him to their home in the summer of 1875, and even gave him wages for his service on the farm. During last fall and the spring our brother and sister Baker wrote hopefully of the boy, and during the summer Mr. Baker increased his wages from ten to twelve dollars a month, but they made up their minds some weeks ago that they could keep him no longer. From various facts we are compelled to conclude that since the dreadful attack of diphtheria our boy's mind has become more or less affected. First, though we have continued to write to him once every two weeks with few exceptions and have used every form of affectionate and affecting entreaty, he has become more and more remiss in writing to us. This year we have received, I believe, only one letter from him. Some month ago his mother, in writing to him, asked him, if he could do no more, to return her letter to her that she might know he had received and read it. Instead of being moved by this to write her a few lines, he copied her entire letter and would have sent the copy back if his aunt had not told him it would be a shame. Not only we, but our friends and relatives, have labored in vain to induce him to write. He, secondly, has become more and more remiss, not only in mental but also in physical effort, and appears to seek nothing but his own ease. Thirdly, he has given way to the use of semi-profane words, and we fear has fallen into some vicious secret practice. Fourthly, he has become negligent of his person. Fifthly, he is not ~~not~~ disposed to heed the advice of his friends, but appears selfish, obstinate and ungentlemanly. When we compare such conduct as this with that of our loving, obedient boy for fourteen years of his life we are forced to the painful conclusion that he is not himself. Insanity, too, is hereditary on his mother's side. Both of her grandfathers were insane for years before their death. One of her elder brothers, Albert, has been insane for years at her father's house in Lewiston, Me., and a younger brother, Everett, was more or less insane before his death some years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have not expressed the opinion to which we have come respecting Joseph, but interpret his conduct as laziness, dullness, selfishness &c, but his alienation from his best friends and grossness of habits and conduct, all so utterly opposed to the experiences of his early years, convince us that our boy's case cannot be explained except on the supposition of more or less mental unsoundness. This is the sad, _sad_ conclusion to which, with unspeakable grief of heart and with many tears, we have been obliged to come.

Our friends in Castalia, Iowa, having written us that they could keep him no longer, and having expressed the opinion that he might be sent to school during this winter, we have this week written to them to secure, if possible, a boarding place for him for a few months at Monona, Iowa, near Castalia, where a married brother of Mrs. Greene resides and where Joseph passed a part of the last winter. We have requested that he be sent to the common school in Monona during the winter, if his conduct permit, and have promised our friends meanwhile to seek for him another home. I have also requested our friends to consult the best doctor at hand in regard to him and send us his written opinion respecting the boy. My first thought and conviction of duty has been to go to America myself, and personally examine the condition of our son and make provision for him, but the pressure of my present duties and the difficulty of securing one to take my place, the disturbed and threatening state of this country, rendering it highly undesirable to leave my wife and four children, and the expense of a trip to America, these and other considerations constrain me at last to delay a visit home. My duty as a father, however, is paramount to other obligations, and unless some suitable provision can be made for our son, I see not but that I must go and provide for him myself. Under the circumstances my wife and I have felt that I must and ought to write to you, dear Dr. Clark, and unburden our hearts to yo

We deeply regret adding an item to your cares, but we hope that you may be able to inform us of some institution in Massachusetts, some home, reformatory school or asylum to which our son may be sent, where he would not be exposed to vicious associates, but would be placed under a firm, kind and Christian government, where he would find sufficient mental exercise and would have an opportunity to work. None of our relatives is in a position to take the responsibility for him, and we are compelled to seek some public institution where he may be placed. Of course it will be difficult for us to provide for his expenses, but if any suitable home could be found for him we should be willing to deny ourselves to any extent for him, we hope that relatives might assist us somewhat, and possibly, the Board would render us some assistance. Our first concern is to find a home for him. He must not openly be treated as mentally unsound, at present, and yet his deranged mental condition is the first thing to be taken into account in providing for him. We have already written on the subject to Mr. & Mrs. Hardy, (No. 22 Winter St.) Mrs. Greene's sister & husband, and we wish them to see this letter. Perhaps you would kindly send Mr. Hardy a note, and ask him to come and confer with you. We should like to have our dear old friend, Mr. Peter Hobart, 18 Ash St., made acquainted with the facts, and doubt not that he would render any assistance possible in providing a home for our son. We hope to get a reply with as little delay as possible, and will then make the best arrangement we can for our son's journey East.

We cannot express how sorry we are, dear Dr. Clark, to trouble you with such a sad personal concern of ours, but we have felt that we must seek advice from you before deciding whether or not I ought myself to visit America to make provision for our son. We are not without hope that the Lord in great mercy will listen to our prayers and give soundness of mind to our dear boy. Meanwhile, we must take care that he do not become worse.

I am sorry to say that our youngest child, Gracie, a beautiful girl of two and a half years, is a cripple. Her left hand is paralyzed and her left leg nearly an inch shorter than the right. In short her ~~right~~ left side is more or less undeveloped. All our other children, thank God, are well, and our dear Eddie at Andover has recently given his heart to Jesus.

Yours Very Truly

J. K. Greene

Constantinople, Nov. 29, 1876.

Rec'd Jan. 1. 1877.

ack Jan. 3

J. K. Greene.

Constantinople, Jan. 18, 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother

Many thanks for your favor of Dec. 12 & 13. It has enabled the brethren here better to appreciate the perplexities of your position, and has given them much satisfaction.

The issues of the Conference are still uncertain. The European plenipotentiaries on Monday last presented in a written form their minimum demands, in fact their ultimatum, and today there is to be a great meeting of Turkish functionaries and clergy to consider the same. The Turkish reply is to be given on Saturday. There is not much hope that the Turks will accept even the modified demands, and it is expected that the ambassadors will leave on Monday next. The mistake of the ambassadors appears to have been that they have relied too much on the moral influence of Europe. Even their modified demands strike directly at the sovereignty of the Turkish Empire, and from these demands the Powers refuse to recede because they are fully convinced that the Turks

Jos. K. Greene. [illegible]

are incapable of reform and that the best thing to be done is to save the country by piece meal. Their Constitution is an utterly impracticable scheme, and deceives nobody. Yet Midhat Pasha, who is at present at the helm, is a bold and determined Turk, and clearly perceives the issue, and ~~with~~ under his lead the Turkish military power cannot be broken without a tremendous contest. The demands of the Conference are the joint demands of the European Powers, and to the people here it seems that in making these demands Europe should be prepared unitedly to enforce them. Two months ago Russia appeared ready to enforce these and still severer demands alone, but her present policy is to declare that she holds only a joint responsibility with the other Powers, and that she cannot undertake to enforce the demands of Europe without compensation; that is without being allowed to hold what she wins by her swords. . . . .

. . . . Would to God that the Turks could be induced to accept the demands of the Powers without the spilling of blood. This is our constant and united prayer. However, Our Heavenly Father knows best, and he doeth all things well. We trust that here, too it will be seen that he uses the wrath of man to praise him and that the remainder he will restrain.

The past year has been an exceedingly busy one with me. The three weekly newspapers for whose publication I am responsible form three goodly volumes, containing in all 1040 pages. Every issue, besides the weekly political summary, has contained articles on religious, moral, scientific and educational topics. Information has been frequently given of the labors of Mr. Moody and of the progress of Christ's kingdom in all parts of the world. Valuable articles, furnished by the pastors and native brethren, have occupied about one third of each paper. The welcome with which the papers have been received in all parts of Asia Minor and by the Armenians in Russia, Persia and Egypt, has encouraged us very much. One year ago the size of the papers was doubled and the price was increased to one dollar and a half, in advance. We feared somewhat what the result might be. Yet in despite of war and the general distress the subscriptions for all the papers increased by nearly five hundred, and the total number of our subscribers was about 2,200. This would be a small circulation for an American paper but it is large in Turkey where hardly any native newspaper has more than five hundred subscribers. Moreover our papers are known as decidedly evangelical, and do not hesitate to speak the truth on any and every topic pertaining to the Oriental churches. Hence our support comes mostly from the Protestant communities in the land. At the same time the fact that about one fourth of our Armenian and three fourths of our Greek subscribers are not Protestants proves that the papers are acceptable among many of the other communities. The papers are sent to some 233 different towns and cities, and nearly every paper has the audience of a family or of a circle of families; indeed our papers in quite a number of ~~pl~~ places are the only preachers of the truth as it is in Jesus. Numerous assurances of missionary and native brethren encourage me to believe that the papers are exerting a strong and salutary influence in the various places to which they go, and that they constitute an efficient and unique auxiliary in the work of strengthening and advancing the kingdom of Christ in the land.

I have felt called upon to say thus much respecting the papers, but I should be glad if others would testify respecting them instead of myself.

Our subscriptions received for the new year are very hopeful, especially in view of the fact that the present distress of the people is almost universal and that we feel called upon rigidly to enforce the rule to send no papers which are not paid for in advance.

We also publish an illustrated monthly Child's aper in Armenian, in Armeno-Turkish and in Greco-urkish. Mr. Dwight is the editor of these papers, nd I will only say of them that they go wherever ur weekly papers go, and are about the only publication for children in circulation in Turkey. We have many assurances that these papers are highly prized in our Sabbath schools and by the children generally.

The weekly Bulgarian paper, edited by Mr. Byington, has had a large circulation the past year and has even better prospects for the year to come. It has hearty welcome among the Bulgarians, and is exerting widely-extended and, we trust, lasting influence for ood.

The expense of publishing the above periodicals is not met by the subscriptions, but ~~we are~~ I am happy to ay that the income from the papers is increasing year by year, and will ere long we trust, suffice to meet the expenditure for paper, printing and postage. Indeed Mr. Byington hopes that he will be able to meet the expenditure for these three items by his receipts this year. n laboring for the Armenians, however, we are under this disadvantage that we are obliged to publish papers and books not only in the Armenian language

but also in the Turkish language written with the Armen
character, since about half the Armenian people speak Ar
menian and about half speak Turkish.

In conclusion, I am safe in saying that our vario
publications give us an influence and a position
among the various communities of the Turkish
Empire which without them we could never have ha
and which without them we cannot hold. They
constitute to a large extent the precious Gospel Leaven,
through whose silent but powerful influence the King
of God is to be brought in among the peoples of the Orient

Journal/Echo

Dear Dr. Clark:

Believe me that it is from no want of will
that I write you so seldom and so poorly. My three papers
engross me morning, noon and night and crowd upon my tim
even on the Sabbath. I know not a leisure day from January
December, save Sunday. I make no complaint, and only pray
life and health. I have had some little ill turns, but on the wh
am well. Nor does there seem to be any remedy for me, fo
the work on our three papers is so mixed that it has to be i
the hands of some one person. I shall try, however, to write
in future. I enclose to you the translation of a very interesting
printed in one of my papers this week, and which I trust will
of use to you or to the Ladies' Boards.

Very Truly Yours

J. K. Green

Rev. J. K. Greene. 42.

Cons'ple, Jan. 19, 1877

Dear Dr. Clark. Rec'd Feb. 12.

I have been unable to complete the translation of the article mentioned yesterday, but will send it by the next mail.

In the Grand Council of yesterday, composed of 200 Turkish functionaries & a few Christians, including the heads of the Christian Communities, Hagop Effendi the Protestant vekil, being among them, it was decided in despite of war threatening on all sides to reject the

Constantinople, Dec. 26, 1877.

final demands of the Powers. The only dissenting voice, to his prais be it said, was that of Hagop Effendi, who gave it as his opi that so delicate a decision involvi such tremendous Consequences should rather be decided by the responsible ministers of the Government than by a mass meeting.

"Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat". This seems to be only sentiment appropriate to the present state of the Turks. Nothing is heard but war, war, war! The Christians, I fear, will be stripped of every para for war contributions. Even our little village of Bebek on the Bosphorus has been assessed to pay 50.000 pa as "aid" to the Government.

We know, however, in whom we trust.

Very Truly Yours

J. K. Greene

#3.

Constantinople, Feb. 27, 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.;

Dear Brother.

Mrs. Greene and myself most heartily thank you for your favor of Jan. 3. in which you so kindly acknowledge the receipt of my letter of Nov. 29. and assure us of any assistance in your power to render in behalf of our son Joseph. As we have not heard from you a second time on the subject it occurs to us that you have probably found it very difficult to find the suitable place for the boy. We do not wonder at this. We ourselves are in great doubt as to the best thing to be done for him. We have received several letters from Western friends, which lead us to conclude that the statement of the case in my letter of Nov. 29 was overdrawn: at least they do not think the boy mentally unsound, but find an explanation in his mental, perhaps moral unripeness, and urge his need of a father's & mother's care. Mrs. Greene feels deeply that I ought to see our son, personally examine his case, and then make provision for him. He is at present attending the common school at Monona, Iowa, where he boards in the family of a good Dea. Butler, formerly of Oberlin. Perhaps letters from you may soon reach us, suggesting some suitable provision for him. But suppose no satisfactory provision offers, will the Pru. Committee approve of my taking a vacation of say two and a half months, and make a flying visit home? I am inclined to conclude with my wife and with friends in America that this is what I ought to do. Moreover all our brethren here agree that on my own account I ought to take a vacation this Summer. When summer comes it will be nearly four years that I have edited three weekly newspapers with scarcely a day's respite. While very loath to leave my work or increase the burdens of others, I have hope that my work could be divided between brethren Pettibone, Dwight & Riggs, and am sure that in their hands it would not suffer. The political horizon too is still lowering, but it may clear. I should not wish to go till after annual meeting, and should be very glad if I could get a line in reply from you before the close of that meeting. I wish I could accomplish the journey without any help from the Board, but my responsibilities are so many that I fear I could not, and I should like to have the Pru. Com. state to what extent they could help me.

May we count upon the usual allowance for our son Eddie at Andover and for our son Freddy at Robert College for 1877? Yours Very Truly

J. K. Greene

Constple. Feb. 27. 1877.
Recd Mar. 19

Constantinople, March 4, 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.,
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.;

Dear Brother: I wrote to you last week asking that the Pru. Com. approve of my making a brief visit to America in case no satisfactory provision could be made for our son Joseph. Perhaps you were surprised that the application was not accompanied by the formal approval of the station. I have, however, consulted Dr. Wood, Mr. Pettibone, Mr. Dwight & Mr. Byington. These brethren approve of my application both for our son's sake and for my own, and are willing to do all they can to care for my papers during my absence. They thought, moreover, that under the circumstances I need not bring the whole matter before the station, as the other brethren would no doubt agree with those above-mentioned.

One other matter. Mrs. Greene thinks that if I go I should take our son Freddy with me. Next week he will enter on his fifteenth year. He is a boy of fair ability, good habits and Christian character. Yet at Robert College he is not getting the preparation he needs to enter College in America. Eddie appears to be doing well at Andover. He likes his school, and begs that his brother may join him. I hope to get help from a brother in Ohio towards meeting the expenses of the boys. If, therefo I should make a trip home, it seems on the whole best to take Freddy now rather than send him a year later. Will you kindly favor me with a line in reply as soon as convenient?

Rec'd March 24

War still appears imminent. The Turks on the one hand are continuing their military preparations and on the other hand are quietly endeavoring to carry out some at least of the demands of the Powers. Yet there is great unrest in the Turkish mind, owing to a lack of confidence in those who are at the head of affairs. Many natives & foreigners are convinced that however brave Turkish soldiers may be there are no Turkish officials capable of devising and conducting a successful campaign against the Russians. The Turkish parliament meets soon, but its members will be Turkish officials and as ~~many~~ much under the control of the ruling oligarchy as any other officials.

Subscriptions for our papers are very fair in spite of hard times and of the demand for prepayment of subscription. The papers are cordially supported by our native pastors generally.

Yours Very Truly

J. K. Greene

Constantinople, March 14, 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,

Dear Brother: Mr. Hitchcock has already written you respecting Baron Arakel, Cataringaka a village near Adabazar. I desire to add a little testimony respecting this case. B. Arakel has been a faithful laborer for some twenty five years, at Adabazar, Ovajuk, Nicomedia & Sakariazerky. He is not a brilliant man, but has always been devoted to his work, thoroughly reliable as a Christian brother and content with a very small salary. He has quite a family, and has no earthly means of support except what he can gather from the ten or a dozen poor families who have professed Christ in the village where he labors. He has no more connection with the Adabazar church than the helpers & brethren at Koordbeleng, Hascal, Tamluk and Armash. Moreover we have no information that the Adabazar church has received help from Scotland for running expenses. In a letter to me under date of March 6 Pastor Alexander states that his own people are largely in debt to him, and that they are reduced to very great straits. Many of them are in debt to the Government for the taxes of 1876; and now the Government demands not only the arrears but the taxes for 1877 and 2300 piasters as a special war contribution. Meanwhile there is no trade, no work, and robberies and murders by Circassians are of frequent occurrence. The Government not only imprisons those who do not pay, but seizes the commonest cooking dishes and even the beds on which the poor lie. Under these circumstances the brethren of Adabazar are utterly unable to help B. Arakel. The entire sum asked for him for a year is 24 liras or about $108. Together with all the brethren here I do hope that the Committee will be able to authorize the continuance of help to B. Arakel, who is both an old and worthy helper and still continues to serve the Lord as teacher and preacher. I have just succeeded in collecting for him ten dollars, and forward it by today's post. There is very great suffering throughout the land, which makes a strong appeal for our ~~help~~ sympathy & help. On the part of the Famine Com. I have been able to send the brethren in Cesarea some 400 pounds this winter for widows & orphans and have in hand some 400 pounds more for the same destination. These moneys are a balance placed at my disposal by the Committee.

Yours Very Truly

J. K. Greene

Constantinople, March 24, 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother: Many thanks for your favor of Feb. 27. We deeply regret that your kind efforts in behalf of our son should not have succeeded. As I have already written you, we are quite in the dark as to the right thing to do for him. Knowing so little as we do of his real state and needs we should be very loth to send him among entire strangers, even if there were an open door. We are waiting to hear again from our friends at the West, and shall be very glad to get another line from you.

I thank you much for your information and suggestions respecting religious work. On Thursday, I read in our noon-day prayer-meeting all that portion of your letter which was not personal to myself & wife. Twenty four brethren were present, about half of whom were native helpers & preachers. For their sake I explained your suggestions in Turkish. I have also made up from your letter with some freedom an article for the next Avedaper. I read the same today to Pastor Garabed of Scutari, and he was very much pleased

Our next week's paper will also contain a free translation in Armenian of Mr. Moody's first sermon in Boston, namely on the twelve spies sent by Moses from Kadesh Barnea.

with it. He himself, I think, is quite faithful & successful in calling upon those who hear him at once to repent and commit themselves to Christ. I am now publishing a series of seven articles entitled How to become a true Christian. They open up the subject in a way both simple and pertinent to the people of this country. We have a tract of four pages on the same subject. In this tract there are several leading questions which are answered in the words of Scripture. I have also talked with Bro. Edwin Bliss about the preparation of a small tract embodying a kindly, earnest appeal to all men to break off sin & turn at once to their Savior. There are many in our Protestant communities to whom this appeal may well be made. In the other communities even among the clergy there are very few who have any idea of the spiritual life. The *Christians* of this country think that they have already accepted Christ, & are in the way of salvation, and they must be taught what spiritual religion is & their conscience must be enlightened by God's Law: in short they must be convinced of sin & made to feel their need & danger. To their minds the rites of the church supply every imaginable need. Would that I could hear again from you on this and cognate subjects.

Very Truly Yours

J. K. Greene

Constantinople, March 24. 77.
Rec'd April 16.

Constantinople, May 12. 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.,
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.;

Dear Bro.,

Through the delay of our mails your favor of April 4 reached me but today. Many thanks for the very kind reply received. The outbreak of war has of itself settled the question of my leaving Constple, for in the present state of affairs I could not think of leaving my wife and children here alone. Mrs. Greene and I have come to the conclusion that as I cannot probably visit our son in America, as no place offers where he would be under proper care, and as we really know so little about his true state and needs it is best for him to return to his home here, unless indeed our work should be interrupted by the fortunes of war. I talked with Mr. Farnsworth on the subject before he left Constantinople, and he very kindly promised to bring Joseph along with him on his return in November. We have written to Joseph to this effect, and he will come on to Boston a little in advance of Mr. Farnsworth's departure. Meanwhile we hope that he will be able to remain in Monona at Dea. Butler's, and attend school during the summer. I shall write to Bro. Farnsworth to obtain from Mr. Ward money for Joseph's return and ~~charge~~ have the same charged to me. We hardly know what we shall do for our son here, but we hope to make up somewhat the lack of parental care during the past four years. Mrs. Greene is so concerned about him that I fear no other arrangement will satisfy her. We most heartily thank you for your interest in Joseph, and regret that his case has been the occasion of so much care and correspondence to you.

Our two Annual meetings are closed, and our dear brethren are on their way to their homes in the interior. They have gone with good courage and with confidence in God. Military operations are slow, but the future may be big with momentous events. The sentiment of all our brethren is that each man must stand at his post and that God will take care of us and of all his. He gave warning and secured opportunity for the Christians of Jerusalem to flee before the doom of that city, and we believe that in one way or another he will care for our brethren in the present crisis. God is bound to secure changes in Turkey, and it may not be possible to secure these changes without commotion and bloodshed. We hope that our friends will continue instant in prayer, and then calmly wait and see the salvation of the Lord.

Yours Very Truly J. K. Greene

Constantinople, May 12, 1877.
Rec'd June 7.

Constantinople, July 6, 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.,
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,

Dear Brother:

I take the liberty to inclose a letter for Bro. Farnsworth, not knowing where he now is. Please read the letter and forward it. You will be happy to read the good extract from a letter of Mrs. Butler respecting our son Joseph. We have much misunderstood his case. I don't know but that I may be obliged to ask some help on account of the expenses of the boy, but I make no application now, as I know not the amount of the charges that will be reported.

The war promises to be a very checkered one, and while we pray that the Lord's will may be done it becomes us to be modest & careful in our interpretation of the Lord's purposes. One way or another we know that God will care for his own, and will bring good out of evil.

Very Truly Yours
J. K. Greene

Rec'd July 26.

49.

Constantinople, Aug. 8, 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.,
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.;

Dear Bro. I am at my house in Bebek this evening and have no missionary paper at hand, but I want to write you a few lines and if I delay till tomorrow I fear I cannot find time.

Our hearts are filled with joy and gratitude today because our dear brethren Bond & Marsh and their families have reached here safely. This fact you will learn, no doubt, tomorrow by the cable telegram sent you, and you will learn through our brethren themselves of their miraculous escape. They had conducted themselves with such prudence and kindness towards all parties that they were befriended in the hour of danger and their lives spared. They cast their bread upon the waters and found it very soon. Their beautiful and flourishing city is now a heap of ruins, and so are the surrounding towns and villages. Pillage and massacre rule the hour, and the number of Bulgarians slain reaches to thousands. For this dire calamity the Russians are, first of all, responsible. They have acted like idiots. Their policy has been one of contempt of the Turks. By their proclamations and by their Cossack raids in all directions they have raised the hopes of the Bulgarians and have made them believe that the day of their deliverance was assured. They crossed the Balkans with an utterly insufficient force, say from 25,000 to 30,000 men, and these forces found opposed to them last week at least 50,000 Turks. Hence, after several minor successes in which they have inflicted severe losses on the Turks, they have been obliged to fall back on the passes of Balkans, and have deserted the Bulgarians to the vengeance of their enemies. In all places which have risen against the Turkish authority the Turks appear to be killing in cold blood all male Bulgarians even down to children seven years old.

The wives and young children of the Bulgarians are left utterly destitute, their homes burned and every article of value stolen. Thousands of these poor creatures are now assembled at Adrianople, and their number swells every day. Our Bulgarian Relief Com. has some 4.500 T. liras in hand, and will use it for the partial relief of these wretched women & children. Next after the Russians, the Bulgarians are themselves responsible for their misfortunes, for, intoxicated with their new found liberty, they have been guilty of many acts of reprisal and vengeance. Finally, the Turks, above all the Circassians, have fallen like vultures upon their prey, and no mercy restrains them. Now, had the Russians crossed the Balkans with 70.000 to 100.000 men, they need never have lost a battle and would soon have taken Adrianople and brought the Turks to terms. This the Russians should have done, if they were to enter on war at all, first because they could command the men; second, because they promised liberty to the

Bulgarians and should have provided against all necessity of deserting them, and, thirdly, they would thus have brought the war to a close with comparatively slight cost of life and treasure, with honor to themselves and, possibly, a lasting blessings to the country. Why, then, with a grand plan of campaign, with unexampled good fortune in cross the Danube and the Balkans, have they not put sufficient forces into the field? Simply because they have despised the Turks. Now to contemn the Turkish administration is one thing, but to contemn 300.000 Turks with the best rifles in the world in their hands is quite another thing. The Russians have now in all haste called for their Imperial Guard and for 188.000 reserves &c, but before these forces can arriv the time for successful campaigning this year will have passed. Meanwhile if they are not to be driven from their passes in the Balkans and even across the Danube they must bestir themselves. For ourselves, while pitying the poor Turkish peasants, and finding much in their character which is commendab we see no hope for the country so long as Mohammedan ideas and Turkish rule dominate. Hence we have hoped that the Russians might be the Providential hammar to break this utterly corrupt Turkish administration, and by humbling the Turkish power secure ameliorations not only for Bulgarians but for all the peoples of the land. Whether those hopes were mistaken, or, if not mistaken, are doomed to disappointment, only God knows. We are certainly very sad, for our hearts are weighed down by the unutterable woes of the people. May God deliver them, by the Russian or by whomsoever He will. We pray that God may not desert the people to their cruel fate, ~~if~~ even if the Russians do.

Mr. Byington and myself have been several times called to the Bureau of the Press for admonition, though we have used the greatest circumspection. Yet we have not yet been suspended, though almost all other papers in the city have been either suspended or suppressed. Even in these war times the list of our subscribers continues to increase. This refers to our Armenian, Armeno-Turkish & Greco-Turkish papers. Thank God, I am well, though often much wearied with work. My family too are well. With kindest regards I remain,

Very Truly Yours

J. K. Greene

Constantinople, Aug. 8/77.
Rec'd Aug. 27.

50.

Constantinople, Aug. 24, 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.;

Dear Brother: Many thanks for your letter of July 31, inclosing a letter from Bro. Farnsworth. This is indeed a perplexing question to determine what to do respecting our son. He has often been homesick and discouraged, reticent and self-condemning. Some of our relatives have complained that he was not sufficiently smart in farm work, and others, as Mrs. Butler, have spoken very well of his conduct and studiousness. More than any of our boys he has needed the love and forbearance and encouraging words of father and mother, and just this he has failed to find. Worse than all he has kept us in ignorance of his thoughts and feelings and needs by failing to write to us. Under the circumstances it seemed the only thing to get him back home for a while. If here, we have thought he might continue certain studies at Robert College. At any rate we should learn what he is in need of and what he is capable of. All our friends have said that he needed to be with us. Hence we secured Bro. Farnsworth's consent to bring him on to Constantinople. We have written various letters to friends to carry out this plan, and dislike to give it up. The state of affairs here is gloomy enough. Unless the Turks are thoroughly beaten, it will be difficult to live near them. Even if they are beaten, what madness may ~~fill them~~ take possession of them we know not. Under the influence of revenge or to help their cause, they will kill all the Christians of the land, unless restrained by fear of the European powers. Since no power but Russia lifts a finger in behalf of the Christian population of this land at present the Turks have before their eyes the fear of neither God nor man. This is ~~war~~ indeed a dreadful war, far worse as a civil than as a foreign conflict. We hope, however, for the best here in Constantinople, and would rather our boy come here than be a burden to any of our friends. I must leave with you and Bro. Farnsworth, according to the information respecting the state of the country at the time, to decide whether it is best for Joseph to return or not. At any rate I beg of Bro. Farnsworth to write to Joseph without delay, unless he has already done so, and inform him whether to be prepared to come to Boston or not. I repeat his address: Joseph A. Greene, care of Asa M. Davis Esq. Monona, Iowa. As I have not time to write separately to Bro. F. please send him this letter for perusal. May the Lord grant to Bro. F. good news respecting his own dear Son.

Yours Very Truly J. K. Greene

Rev. J. K. Greene
Constantinople, Aug. 24. 77.
Rec'd Sept. 19.

Constantinople, Nov. 12, 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Bro.:

Many, many thanks from Mrs Greene and myself for your very kind letter of Oct. 19 respecting our son Joseph. The good impression which he appears to have made on you, on Bro. Farnsworth and on other friends comforts us very much. It now appears clear that the letters written in times of impatience by some of our Western relatives gave us a very wrong impression respecting Joseph, and led me to write to you about a year ago in a way which I have much regretted. We are very grateful for the kindly interest you have taken in Joseph and esteem highly the counsel which you and other friends have given, yet after several days of prayer and reflection Mrs Greene and I are convinced that it is best for Joseph to come back to Constantinople. For

1. Joseph after four years and a half's absence has become very much of a stranger to us and we to him. We have written to him regularly and with all tenderness ~~and~~ fidelity, but he has written to us very seldom. He has told us very little of his trials, thoughts, feelings or desires. We know very little about his Christian character or religious habits. If we should fail to see him now, perhaps the opportunity would never again offer of renewing our

acquaintance and of giving him such counsel and advice as he needs both for this life and the life to come. I may add that our relatives at the West, with whom Joseph has been, have expressed themselves strongly to us to the effect that Joseph ought to be with us a while.

2. We have no relative or friend at Lewiston in a position thoroughly to understand Joseph, and to be to him such a counselor and guardian as he needs. Nor does it seem to us best that under present circumstances he should seek to engage in work in one of the mills of that town.

3. We propose that he come back to us and for the space of some two years pursue some practical English studies in Robert College. From what we heard of his success at Monona last year in study, we hope that he will be able to acquit himself creditably and advantageously in such studies as will be agreeable to him. At the end of two years if he gives promise of any fair capacity for business we doubt not that one of my two ~~boy~~ brothers, who are engaged in extensive business in Ohio, will find for him some useful employment.

In short, dear Brother, we cannot be content that Joseph should enter on work at Lewiston under present circumstances, while we know so little about him and have good reason to hope that after some two years at home and some further study under our eye he will be much better prepared for a useful and happy life. I am sure you will appreciate these feelings of ours and will not think them strange.

Today's mail has brought us a very good letter from Bro. Farnsworth, written at Auburndale, Oct. 19, in which he intimates that he will not leave America before the middle of Dec. and that there will be abundant time to get a reply from us. Will you kindly forward to him the inclosed letter, sending him also this to yourself for his perusal? Should Mr. Farnsworth spend any time in England, he could on arriving at Liverpool put Joseph in the care of the captain of one of the Cunard steamers bound direct for Constantinople. I have already written to Mr. Ward, asking him to pay for Joseph's passage and charge the same to me. Will you please also forward the enclosed letter to Joseph, as we know not just where he may be, and give him information if you have it respecting the time of Mr. Farnsworth's departure?

I have taken great pleasure today in preparing a report for my papers of your noble meeting at Providence. The account will cheer our people very much. We are all well, and are quiet here in Constantinople.

The reverses of the Turks are very bitter to them, but they meet them with fatalistic composure. We cannot but believe that by God's mercy the end of this dreadful conflict will be good for the land. We pray every moment that this good end may come soon.

Thanking you again very heartily for your kindness to us and our dear boys, I remain

Very Truly Yours
J. K. Greene

Rev. J. K. Greene.
Constantinople, Nov. 18, 1877.
Recd Dec. 17.

Constantinople, Jan. 18, 1878.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.,
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother:

Many thanks for your kind note of Dec. 17.

Joseph arrived here safely and well on Monday, Dec. 24, having had a rapid and comfortable passage. Mr. Stearns met his wife and child on the previous Thursday at Smyrna. They were all well. We found Joseph the same quiet, affectionate and obedient boy of former years, yet, lacking initiative and energy, he needs direction. Were there any suitable employment for him here, we should at once put him to work, but as there is no work for him now he will take a few English studies at R. College, beginning next week. He seems disposed to do his best.

We hear very happy reports from Eddie & Freddy at Andover, also from Mr. Bancroft and other friends. We pray & trust that the Lord will make them useful men.

I do not know when the last allowance voted for them was paid to my friend, Mr. Church, nor whether now is the time for a fresh application for the new year. If, however, the present be the time for a new application may I ask you kindly to present my request that the usual allowance be voted them for 1878?

We are all quite well here. God has in mercy raised up Bro. Clark, and we have recently had some infantile accessions to our circle.

Our papers are flourishing. We had about 1800 subscribers the past year. On account of war, want, misery and a depreciated currency we have feared much for 1878, but thus far our list of subscribers surpasses our expectations. We hope that the return of peace will bring us our usual number of subscribers, and more. There has been fierce fighting the past fifteen days above Adrianople, but telegraphic communication is cut, and no details are published. The Turkish people never learn the details of their defeats. Yet this week two pashas started in great state to meet the Grand Duke Nicolas above Adrianople. The Turks appear to have reached the limit of their strength, and a new ministry has been formed to make peace at any price. We trust that the demands of Russia will not be outrageous, and that such terms will be made as will secure the suffering people from oppression. Mohammedanism has certainly received a severe shock, and the issue can hardly be other than an enlargement of liberty and well-being for the people.

With warm thanks for all your kindnesses and best wishes for yourself and family, Yours very truly

J. K. Greene

Rev. J. K. Greene,
Constantinople, Jan. 18, 1878.
Rec'd Feb. 6.

Constantinople, April 19 1878.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Many thanks for a kind note recently received, and for your good wishes for Joseph & for us all. Joseph has done very well in study during the term which has just closed. He will continue on one term more before we undertake to decide anything about his future. The letters and reports we get from our boys in America are a constant comfort to us.

While Mr. Dwight has been sick & others have been feeble, I have continued fairly well. My work never ceases, but it is a good work, yielding, I have reason to believe, good fruit. We have lost on account of war & the times a few hundred subscribers, but still have about 1.300 subscribers who have paid in advance. Our expenses for printing & native assistance have been considerably reduced.

We try to leave ourselves, our work and the land in God's hands, & be quiet, but now the conflict has come so near that thoughts of our own safety press upon us as never before. We have been through great anxieties and lost many a night's sleep the past two years, but present anxiety is heavier than that of the past. We still have 100.000 refugees here. Five or six out of every hundred of them die daily from typhoid & putrid fevers, small-pox & other diseases. Many Europeans engaged in caring for them have been taken sick & not a few have died. The mortality among

Rev. J. K. Greene.

the Russian soldiers is very heavy. The Bulgarians in European Turkey, the Armenians who are suffering untold horrors at the hands of the Koords & the Turks everywhere are crying to God for rest and peace. We have hoped that a congress would assemble to give us a righteous & permanent peace, securing the organization of the new Bulgarian government under European superintendence. Had the English first thanked the Russians for what they have done for humanity, & then sought to modify the new treaty in a friendly way, it seems to us that they would have succeeded. But they have condemned everything Russia has done, & don't concede anything to her sacrifices & sufferings & present victorious position. English jealousy and obstinacy on one side & Russia's pride & honor on the other will prevent any reconciliation, we fear. The Turks wish to be neutral. But how can they be, when Turkish troops hold at the Dardanelles & the mouth of the Bosphorus positions which will very likely be the scenes of the first conflicts? Almost any hour the English government may order the fleet to pass into the Black sea. The moment they make this attempt we expect that the Russians will make a dash at the Bosphorus & by cannon & torpedoes try to prevent the passage. We know nothing about the issue, but we do know that England will have undertaken a fearfully hard job, & one which unless she secures Austria as an ally, will be very doubtful. My wife says today that she must get the trunks ready, so that, if obliged to flee, we may not be caught unawares. Believe me, it is an anxious time. May God save the city & give us peace if he sees it best. God pity the poor, poor land.

In haste, Gratefully Yours.

J. K. Greene

Rev. J. K. Greene

Cons'ple Apr. 19. 1878.

Rec'd May 9.

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Constantinople, Oct. 10, 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.,
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,

ll allowance
granted. L Sec'y
Nov. 20.

Dear Brother:

Grateful to the Officers of the Board for the grants made to my boys, Edward & Frederick, at Andover for the year past, I desire to solicit the same allowance for the school year beginning Aug. 28. I wish I were able to meet all their expenses, but besides my responsibility for them I have to meet the entire expenses of our son Joseph, now at Robert College, and three other children. Moreover, our youngest child, Grace, four and a half years old, is a partial cripple, the muscular development of her left side being deficient, and on her account I have considerable extra expense. She is supported by a steel fixture from head to foot, and we do for her all that the best medical advice of Cons'ple can suggest. I should say that our son Edward will be eighteen years old on Feb. 23, 1879. Whether he will be debarred assistance after that date it is for you to decide. I may be excused for adding that the reports received respecting our boys at Phillips Academy are very satisfactory. They are both members of the Church.

We wait with much longing to get the reports of your meeting at Milwaukee, and trust that they will bring joy to the hearts of all the laborers of the Board.

Bro. Byington and myself are much cheered in our newspaper work. In view of all the distresses of the land our subscription lists have been very satisfactory. The articles of my Armenian & Armeno-Turkish papers are frequently copied with honorable acknowledgment by the other papers of the city. Pastors, preachers & others in all parts of Turkey, in Persia, Egypt & America send me valued articles, and there are few places in Asia Minor where the influence of the papers is not felt. So far as I know, all our missionaries and native brethren cordially support the papers, and their only enemy is the Turkish post, but for whose irregularities the number of our subscribers would be much increased.

This poor land does not yet settle. A Turkish proverb says: "Evil traits are under the soul — they go not out till the soul goes out." This proverb aptly describes the Turkish government. If the English government would only take in hand the administration of Asia Minor or make its influence potently felt, we should indeed rejoice. But we see no evidence that the English intend to interfere effectually with the Turkish administration. Meanwhile decay in the Turkish body politic is going rapidly on, and neither Bulgarians, Greeks nor Armenians have much confidence in English promises.

With sincere gratitude for your many kindnesses

Fraternally Yours J. K. Greene

Rev. J. K. Greene
Constantinople Oct. 10. 1878.
Rec'd Oct. 30.

Bible House, Constantinople, Jan. 20, 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.,

Dear Bro. Your favor of Dec. 16 was received a few days ago. Many thanks for your kindly wishes and assurances respecting our sons. Joseph has continued study at Robert College until the close of the recent term, and his teachers have given good reports concerning him, but as the care of our poor little Gracie is heavy on her mother and we wish to avoid the expense of a woman servant, Mrs. Greene now claims Joseph's help at home. Gracie is a healthy and fair-looking child, but suffers not only from a defective development of the left side, but also, which is far worse, from defective *mental* development. We have excellent reports from our boys at Andover, and our little boys, George and Samuel, are studying nicely here. My wife's health and my own have been very good the past year. I have not remitted work for a single day save Sundays, and on Sundays have preached regularly to a little Armenian audience at Bebek.

Before the arrival of your letter Dr. Bliss had already expressed thus your thoughts to in regard to passing our publication work over into native hands.

I presume it is well known to you that in the preparation of books and papers the work of translation has always been committed to native scholars. I am sure, too, that our Mission would rejoice if native scholars were to prepare the manuscripts of needed books, and either publish them themselves or offer them to us for publication. The Mission would not, however, I think, venture to commit to any native scholar, whose services it can command at present, the entire responsibility of publishing books with missionary funds, especially such works as Commentaries, Bible Hand-books, Bible Dictionaries, Evidences of Christianity, and the more important devotional and educational works. Several native brethren have already published Grammars and small school books on their own responsibility, and have always had our encouragement, and we hope the time is not distant when native scholars will come forward who will render good service in providing for the literary wants of their people. Our friends in America, however, should not misapprehend the state of advancement among the native Christians, nor be impatient at what may seem slow progress. We have just got through the translation of the Bible in the leading languages of the country, but we have hardly begun adequately to supply the demand for commentaries and other books relating to the study of the Bible. So great is the need of books of various character that missionary brethren in all parts of the land are tempted to undertake their preparation, but the Missions have wisely adopted the rule that no missionary shall engage in the preparation of books except with the previously obtained approval of the Mission. When any book is prepared with the approval of one of our Missions, it is sent here for publication, and here there are only brothers E. E. Bliss & Pettibone to respond to the literary demands of our three Armenian Missions.

Our native friends have had some experience in the publication of papers. Pastor Simon has twice undertaken the publication of a weekly paper, and after one or two years' labor has twice suspended the publication of the same for want of support. Some years ago it was thought that Pastor Mardiros, of Harpoot, then in

Constantinople, might make a successful editor, one who would command the confidence of both missionaries and natives, and at that time we proposed to him to undertake the publication of a religious weekly, and offered, in case he did so, both to suspend the publication of our Armenian Avedaper and render him some considerable pecuniary help, but neither Pastor Mardiros would take upon himself the responsibility of editor nor Mr. Bogajian the responsibility of publisher. Our Mission stands ready to suspend the publication of any one of our papers so soon as any competent and trustworthy native shall undertake to publish a paper (with some help from us) promising to meet the wants of the people, but whether it be wise for the Mission to do more than this, and call one of the native pastors from the ministry to the post of editor, and take upon itself the entire pecuniary responsibility of the enterprise may well be doubted.

Meanwhile we are doing what the missionaries of our three Missions regard as the best thing to be done under the circumstances. We are publishing in the name of the American Mission a weekly religious paper called the Messenger (Avedaper in Armenian and Armeno-Turkish and Angeliaforos in Greco-Turkish), two pages of each number of which are filled with religious and useful articles and religious news, one page with the contributions of native pastors and brethren, annual reports of our colleges and schools and asylums and of the meetings of the Unions, and one page only with the current political news. The papers go into some 250 towns and cities of Turkey, Russia, Persia and Egypt, and, so far as we can learn, the Armenian Avedaper has a larger circulation than any other Armenian paper published in Constantinople. Though the yearly price is one dollar and a half in advance, and though the poverty and distress of the people are now very great, we have never begun the new year with so large a subscription list as at present. Here then we have a paper which is the organ of the Missions, and is recognized as such by friends and foes throughout the land, which has the cordial support of the native pastors and communities, which conveys the Gospel leaven to many places where no missionary or native preacher is heard, and which enables the editor to preach the Gospel

Rev. J. K. Greene,
Constantinople, Jan. 20, 1879.
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to a much larger audience than any one missionary addresses in Turkey. For the publication of this paper in the Armenian, Armeno-Turkish and Greco-Turkish, I am the only missionary whose entire time is required. For two years Mr. Dwight has not only served as Mission secretary and had the entire responsibility for the Child's Papers, but has also been responsible for the political department of the weekly papers and for all the business connected with the subscriptions, mailing &c of all the papers. In this post Mr. Dwight has rendered very valuable assistance, which I should very much miss in case he were to leave us for a time. In Mr. Dwight's absence, however, I hope to be able with the assistance of one of my translators to prepare the weekly summary of political news, and to be obliged to call upon no missionary brother for assistance save, perhaps, upon Bro. Baldwin at the beginning of the year. Now, in what way is it possible for a missionary to make more valuable use of his time than in the publication of such a paper as our weekly Messenger?. I am frank to confess that I know of no way in which I might hope to exert so wide and useful an influence. It is true that the expense of publication at present considerably exceeds the receipts (aside from the missionary's salary), but in case valuable spiritual good is done we can well afford the expenditure. Two native assistants do the translation for all our papers (weekly and illustrated), and one of the translators gives half his time to Mr. Pettibone. These translators, too, are men who could not be employed as pastors or preachers. The total receipts from subscriptions is about 450 Turkish pounds a year, and we have every reason to hope that should the country recover its normal prosperity, our receipts will largely increase. While, therefore, we are waiting for the native brother who shall undertake to publish a paper which will supersede ours, can we do better than patiently and thankfully improve the Providential opportunity afforded us?

A postscript of your letter suggests the publication of articles on temperance. I am happy to say that during the past year the Avedaper has contained numerous articles on this subject either from native or missionary pens. Only a few months ago I gave a full account of the Maine Law and its working, with the testimony of several leading men on the subject. We have need to combat this tremendous evil; at the same time I am sure that the number of those in our communities who earnestly advocate and who practice temperance is very much larger than the number of those who use wine

Yours Very Truly
J. K. Greene

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Rev. J. K. Greene,

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Constantinople, March 6, 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.;

Dear Bro.

The Lord has again visited our house, and this time taken away our third and only remaining daughter. She had been unfavorably affected by the application of electricity, begun about a month ago, and some two weeks before she died she took a severe cold which ended in an ulcerated sore throat. From Monday till Saturday she took hardly any nourishment, and died at 10½ o.c. P.M. Saturday, Feb. 22. Dr. Patterson saw her on Wednesday, and said that she was suffering from a little gastric trouble with cold; saw her again on Friday and said it was diphtheria. Yet our house is perfectly sweet, the drains are in good condition (as they were not when our Lizzie and Fanny died), wife and I, Joseph, George and Samuel are well, and, as Dr. Worry, our former physician, has since told me, the debility from which the child suffered and the ulcerated throat were altogether enough to kill the child without diphtheria. But whatever the cause may have been, she is gone as by a flash, and is at rest with Jesus, who will abundantly make up for all her defects of body and mind, and will secure to her a blessed and sinless development. Some three months before Gracie was born, her mother had a fall, from which it is believed the child was injured. She suffered from an imperfect development of the entire left side. The left arm and wrist were weak and almost useless, and the left leg an inch shorter than the right. Nearly a year ago I had made for her a steel support, which reached from the foot to the arm-pits, and has been a great help to her. Yet the disproportion between the right and left sides increased with her growth, and her mind showed that the brain was as sadly affected as the other parts. She had learned to use only a few words, and to know well only one text of Scripture, namely "God is love", which she, expressing it in the concrete, would thus say: "God love Grace Darling Greene." Till her death she had been a happy child, but had she lived, her defects of body and mind would have embittered her lot more and more. Hence the gain to her is simply infinite, and this is to us unspeakable consolation. Jesus has been very near and gracious to us, and we bless his name, and will bless it forever and ever. We buried our Gracie on our Bebek hill by the side of her little sisters. Rev. Dr. Thomson conducted a short service at the chapel, and a large company of true and deep sympathizers accompanied us up the hill. And now I desire above all things for myself, my wife and each one of our dear boys the grace of a tender, penitent heart and of a new and more hearty consecration. The Lord has graciously taken upon himself the care of our poor little girl, and thus seems to have relieved us in order that we may render to him a more constant and fruitful service. O for Divine grace to realize his gracious purpose concerning us! I know that you will join your prayers with ours that such may be the case. Mrs. Greene rejoices with me in the thought that she will now have more time to labor for the multitudes about us, who are without the knowledge and consolations of Jesus.

In addition to my papers I am now carrying through the press Dr. Byington's Evidences of Christianity, which is a very timely and excellent book. It is already published in Bulgarian, and soon we shall have it in Armenian and Turkish.

With loving regards to all inquiring friends,

Yours Very Sincerely

J. K. Greene

Rec'd March 27.

Bible House, March 7. 1879.

Dear Dr. Clark:

You may have heard that our bro. Richardson has been very sick at Broosa for some weeks. His illness was caused by the passing of a stone from the liver. Inflammation followed, and an abscess gathered. But, thank God, this morning Mr. Baldwin has received a telegram which says that the abscess has broken (outwardly, we suppose) and that the patient is comfortable. He must still be in a critical condition, but, we hope, out of danger. His wife has been with him, & Mrs. Baird has gone to him this morning.

In haste, Very Truly Yours,

J. K. Greene

Rev. J. K. Greene, S

Constantinople, March 7, 1879.

Recd March 27.

Constantinople, June 20, 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston:

Dear Bro.

The Minutes of the recent Ann. Meeting and the Letter to the Miss'y House have already informed you that in the opinion of the brethren it has become necessary for me to run away from Constantinople for a few months. It is about four months that I have been suffering from my left hip and leg. I have consulted Dr. Patterson several times, and until recently thought my trouble was rheumatism. A few weeks ago, however, Dr. Patterson & Dr. Werry concluded that it was an affection of the sciatic nerve, and both advised a visit for a few months to sulphur baths in Germany. Our brethren in Ann. Meeting also advised us to go, and Drs. Wood, E. E. Bliss & Riggs kindly offered to divide between them my work. It was some time before I could persuade myself to go, and thus throw burdens on brethren otherwise fully occupied. However, fearing that if I should not go now, I should afterwards be obliged to go, and with the hope that a stitch in time will save nine, I finally concluded to go. I would gladly go alone, but friends conclude that Mrs. Greene also needs rest & change; our little boys also we take with us, since we cannot conveniently provide for them here. The Lord willing, we are to start next Tues. P.M. by way of Varna for Vienna; thence to Cologne, & thence to Aix La Chapelle, (German Aachen), in Rhenish Prussia about 30-40 miles from Cologne. At Aix La Chapelle there are famous sulphur baths where persons suffering from nervous diseases are benefitted, and where four years ago Dr. Thomson of the B. & F. Bib. Soc. was relieved of sciatica. We hope to reach Aachen about July 5, & to remain there about six weeks. Thence shall go to St. Moritz in Switzerland for four weeks, & thence shall return to Const'ple. The brethren decided to ask for us a grant of 125 T. Liras, with the hope that this with our salary will suffice, & I hope it may. Should you find time to drop us a line within four weeks after the receipt of this letter, please direct "Aachen, Rheinpreussen, Post lagernd."

With many thanks for kind expressions of sympathy to Mrs. G. & myself in your recent loving letter, & with kindest regards to yourself & family

Yours Very Truly

J. K. Greene

Recd July 10.

of our papers have not suffered by my absence; indeed the regular reading of the papers at this remote point has given me a new idea of the value of the papers to our Evangelical Communities in Turkey. Relief comes slowly indeed to the poor people of Turkey, and they need every help they can get. The dryness and heat of the season, and now the prevalence of dreadful fires, have tried our friends in Const'ple, but we do not hear that any have been specially ill.

With prayers for the health & prosperity of yourself and family and associates, in which Mrs. Greene heartily joins,

Very Truly Yours
J. K. Greene

Rev. J. K. Greene.

Aachen, Aug. 7, 1879.

Rec'd Aug. 21.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Tomorrow it will be five weeks since our arrival in this city. I trust you received in due time the letter I wrote you a few days after our arrival, and I still hope to get a line from you before our departure. The Lord willing, next Monday morning, Aug. 11, we start for St. Moritz, with the expectation of remaining there a short time, and of reaching Constantinople about Sept. 20. You will be glad to hear that our stay here has been very beneficial to us. I feel quite a new man. My sciatic pains are gone; I can sleep

79 Rev. J. K. Greene
Aachen, Rheinpreussen, Germany
July 12, 1875 7

on my left side, walk and even jump without pain. Moreover, I feel rested and refreshed, and hope soon to enter on my work again with new life. Dr. Kilian indeed tells me that it is quite possible my sciatic trouble may return; but, on the other hand, a permanent cure of sciatica is sometimes effected, and at all events the wisest course is to attack it at the beginning. I have continued regularly drinking the waters and bathing, with two baths a week called the douche. The weather has been cool, even cold for us, with frequent rains. Last Sabbath the thermometer rose to 88° in the shade, but quickly fell again to 76°, should think. Certainly the quiet, order, inexpensiveness, bracing air & healing waters of this city make it a very desirable place for persons afflicted with nervous diseases. Mrs. Greene and the children have also derived much advantage from the change & the waters. We hope that a little additional stay in the mountains of Switzerland will give us such a reenforcement of strength as will enable us for a good long while to resist the enfeebling climate of Turkey.

I have regularly received the Avedaper and Angeliaforos from Consple, and have been much comforted that the readers

& to those whose wants are modest a place of moderate expense. We expect to remain here some four or five weeks, and to go thence to St. Moritz in Switzerland, & after a brief stay there return to Con'ple. Should you favor me with a note on the receipt of this, it would reach me here. A little knowledge of German enables me to get along comfortably on this journey.

Have already received good letters from dear Dr. Wood & other friends in Con'ple, and am cheered that the Papers will not suffer in my absence.

I trust that your own health is good this year, & that you & your Associates are being wisely guided in your plans for enlarged work. Mrs. Greene joins me in kindest regards to yourself & Mrs. Clark.

Very Truly & Fraternally Yours

J. K. Greene

Rev. J. K. Greene

Aachen, Rheinpreussen, Germany.
July 12, 1879

Dear Dr. Clark: Rec'd July 26.

A letter from Constantinople informed you of our intended journey to this place, and the cause of it. We left that city on Tues. June 24 by Austrian steamer for Varna; came thence by rail to Rustchuk, thence by ~~rail~~ steamer to Orsova, thence by rail to Vienna, where we arrived Friday P.M. and where we remained over the Sabbath. Thence we came by rail to Maintz via Munich; from Maintz to Cologne by steamer & from Cologne to Aachen by rail, arriving here Friday, July 4. It was a safe, comfortable & pleasant journey. We were fortunately guided to a quiet, St. Moritz, Switzerland, Sept. 10, 187

Dear Dr. Clark: Rec'd Sep. 25.

Your very, very kind letter of

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modest inn in Aachen, called the Hotel de Paris, where for ten marks, or half a pound a day we have a comfortable room & full board for wife, Georgie, Sammy & myself. On the day of our arrival I called on Rev. Charles Coëtlogon, the English chaplain, a resident here for twenty years, who received me kindly and gave me valuable information. By his advice I called also on Dr. Kilian, who gave me needed directions respecting drinking the waters and bathing. The waters here have been famed from ancient times. Coming hot from the earth they contain quite an amount of sulphur and various other mineral salts, and are specially beneficial to persons afflicted with rheumatism, sciatica, and skin diseases. Began to drink the waters and bathe on the day following our arrival. My leg is relieved of its nervous pain, though the weakness is still there. The change wrought in eight days by the waters, rest, sleep, and bracing climate encourages me to hope for a cure. To feel thoroughly rested is a great luxury, and the prospect of deliverance from sciatica is a boon for which I cannot be too grateful. I deeply appreciate the privilege of coming here, and pray God that with sound body & a more loving heart I may return to my loved work in Kaisiple, & serve the Lord there for many years. I am glad also to say that Mrs. Greene and the children are deriving much benefit from the rest & the waters. This is a nice, clean city of 80,000 inhabitants, also to thank you personally, and very heartily, for your kindly words & sympathies for us, and for your kind remembrance of our dear boys.

May God bless you and all your associates in your good work.

Mrs. Greene joins me in cordial regards to yourself & wife.

Very Cordially Yours
J. K. Greene

P. S. I had the opportunity of some good talk with Mr. & Mrs. Richardson, & found them now well disposed to start for America. We rejoice in this conclusion.
J. K. G.

St. Moritz, Switzerland, Sept. 10, 1879

Dear Dr. Clark: Rec'd. Sep. 25.

Your very, very kind letter of July 28 reached us at this place, having been forwarded from Aachen. Your good wishes respecting us, especially respecting my own health, have been, I am happy to say, fully realized. Before leaving Aachen I felt like a new man, and have increased in strength since then. We reached St. Moritz on Fri., Sept. 15, and were charmed with the place. On reaching here, however, I found a letter from Constantinople, from Dr. E. E. Bliss, Sec. of our Turkey Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, requesting me to go to Bâle as delegate to the 7th Gen. Conf. of the Alliance. I regretted leaving St. Moritz, but concluded to do so. Reached Bâle on Aug. 30, and was very kindly entertained, though very few other American or English delegates received entertainment. There met Dr. Bush, the Richardsons, Mr. Gulick & Mr. Henry Schauffler, & had sweet interviews with them all.

There were some 2000 strangers present, and the meetings were largely attended from Bale & surrounding country. The proceedings of the Gen. Conference were in German or French, but the Anglo-American Section had many separate meetings. The subject which interested us most was "Persecution in Austria." The paper of Dr. J. P. Thompson and other papers and speeches were well received, and, as you have probably already learned, an influential deputation was appointed by the Gen. Conference to visit Vienna & lay the whole matter before the Emperor. On last Wed. P.M. I had an opportunity to give an address on Religious Liberty in Turkey, giving, as we believe, the real view of the Turks on the subject, as regards converts from among Mohammedans. My address appeared to be well received, and a copy was requested for publication, tho' it was not known whether the English addresses would be included in the volume to be published by the Swiss German Com. or not. Dr. Bush labored efficiently by word & counsel, in connection with Mr. Schauffler, to secure right action on the Austrian question. I returned from Bale last night, accompanied by Dr. Bush. Crossing by the Albula Pass yesterday, we had a big snow-storm for four hours. Dr. Bush, however, left us this noon, hastening on to Consple via Venice, in order to have more time in Turkey, and see our missionary work for himself. We start on Friday morning, and hope to reach Consple on Sept. 25, one week after Dr. Bush. We were glad for the work's sake to have him press on, but sorry to lose his company. We have had many delightful talks together.

Permit me again, dear Dr. Clark, to express my great gratitude & that of my wife & little boys for the privilege of this three months' vacation, and our very great joy that the good Lord has so greatly blessed us in the object of our journey. We go back to Consple, full of hope for years of good, hearty service. We desire

Bible House, Constantinople, Jan. 26, 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.;
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother:

I have been waiting for weeks to find time to write you a few words. Several of us here who have children at school in America were very grateful to the Officers and corporate members of the Board when they learned the action taken at Syracuse respecting missionary children, for some of us hardly knew how we should provide for those children who are already past eighteen years of age, and who yet have not even entered college. I have now to beg you kindly to request a grant, for the year beginning Aug. last, for our son Frederick D. Greene, who will be seventeen years old in March next; also for Edward M. Greene for the same period, who will be nineteen years old in February. In your letters you have once or twice kindly mentioned the favorable testimonies respecting our boys of the principal of Phillips Academy or of some one of their teachers. We of course leave it for the Committee to decide whether it be fitting to make to one or both of our boys any more than the usual amount of allowance.

Eddie is now in his senior year at Phillips Academy, and Freddy is one year below him.

I am glad to be able to report that my health has been very much better since our return from Switzerland the last of Sept., and my wife and little boys have also enjoyed improved health. Our three months' vacation was indeed of great service to us, and I hope will insure to us a good long period of active service.

"You will also be glad to know that with the assistance of my two translators (Baron Antranig gives me his entire time, and Baron Andon gives half his time to Mr. Pettibone & Dr. Bliss & half to me) I have been able comfortably to continue the entire editorial care of our three weekly papers and manage all the business pertaining to them also. Mr. Pettibone has become responsible for the Child's Papers, and is laboring to make them interesting and profitable for *youth* as well as for small children, and thus hopes to enlarge the circulation.

"The subscribers of our papers, notwithstanding the poverty and woes of the people and the gross irregularities of the Turkish Post, have not diminished this new year, and in some places there has been quite an increase in the number of subscribers, especially among Armenian Protestants in Persia. ~~Orders~~

are still coming in, and we cannot yet tell what the sum total will be, but we confidently hope for 1300 paying subscribers for the Armenian papers and 300 for the Greco-Turkish paper. Few of the subscribers to the latter are Protestants, but I have many assurances that those who take the Angeliaforos prize it highly. The utter failure of all reforms in Asia Minor and the great distress of the people have had a most depressing influence upon both Armenians and Greeks; otherwise we should no doubt have had a largely increased number of subscribers. As touching the small number of subscribers for our papers, let me add that there is hardly an Armenian or Armeno Turkish paper published in Constantinople which has more than 500 subscribers, and I am assured that all the Armenian and Armeno-Turkish papers taken together have not more than 5000 subscribers. The influence of our papers, however, must not be judged by the small number of subscribers, for the copies of the Avedaper and Angeliaforos in each of the 250 towns and cities to which they go are the only religious newspaper, and almost the only source of religious and secular news to which our people have access.

"Dr. Byington is very much cheered by the opening of the new year. He is now confident of having a large increase of subscribers, over last year. The Bulgarian studen of Robert College have this day brought him 1200 piasters to pay for 100 papers (for six months) to be sent to the poor Bulgarian villages of Macedonia. While faithfully presenting the truth of the Gospel through his paper Dr. Byington seems thus far to have escaped all religious animosity on the part of the Bulgarians, and his paper is recognized as rendering the Bulgarian people valuable service in civil matters". We are happy to say that for some weeks Dr. Byington has been living with us at Bebek.

With many thanks for kind letters and a plea for a continued interest in your prayers, I remain

Yours very Truly

J. K. Greene

Bible House, Conple. March 16, 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Hon. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Bro. I cannot let the Post go without a word of thanks to you for your favor of Feb. 18, received yesterday, in which you announce the action of the Pru. Com. in regard to our boys. Not only the enlarged allowance, but the very cordial words in which it is announced deeply moved our hearts. I hope & pray that our dear boys will prove themselves worthy of the kindness and confidence of the Officers of the Board. It is indeed a great boon to be able to give to those of our boys who will profit by ~~it~~ them such educational privileges, and our highest hope is that they may serve the Master either at home or on missionary ground.

We are greatly pleased on account of increased subscriptions. The Armenian & Greek papers are quite ahead of last year, and in the case of the Greek paper this is clear gain, for it circulates among Non-Protestants.

In point of subscribers Dr. Byington's paper is way ahead of ours, having come up to nearly 3000. The absence of all ecclesiastical jealousy & hostility in the part of Bulgarian Clergy is certainly remarkable. Moreover the opportunity quietly to leaven the minds of so many Bulgarians with simple Gospel truth is of highest value, enough to satisfy the warmest Christian heart. Let me add that my own papers have profited very much by Dr. Byington's articles, and that I could hardly have attended to the business of the Papers for the past three months but for the help he has rendered me. The articles of the Avedaper are copied every week into one or more of the Armenian Papers of the city. It is the matter and the style which make our papers, and, while desirous to use native brethren in the work as far as possible, we have yet no natives capable of making such a presentation of truth as shall make the deepest and best impression on the native mind. Let us not be impatient in this good work, dear Bro., for we have yet a great deal of land to occupy. God's good providence will clearly tell us when our work is done.

Believe me, Very Truly Yours.

J. K. Greene

Rec'd Apr. 6.

Bible House, Const'ple, April 26, 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,

Dear Bro.

I enclose to you a remarkable article, found in the Christian Age, of April 7, published in London. We know nothing respecting its insertion in that paper, and are astonished at the mastery of English which the Turkish writer shows. The article is an extract from a letter which purports to have been addressed to some American. There is strange rare reality in the letter, for all its facts are correct, and Dr. I. G. Bliss & Dr. Washburn well remember the visits of the Turkish official. One would think that he must since the time of his visits have pursued the study of English in England. I thought to send the article to the Congregationalist, but you will best know what use to make of it. Possibly you may already have seen the Christian Age, in which the article was published.

We are greatly rejoiced on account of the elections in England, & the acceptance by Mr. Gladstone of the premiership. Well do we remember the articles in the

Turkish papers during the war which ridiculed Mr. Gladstone at length as the Bulgarian swineherd, giving biographical sketches of his Bulgarian origin, parents, etc. & how much Mr. Gladstone's ministry, in harmony with Europe, can do for the poor people of this land, if they will! Even Sir Henry Layard has declared to several of our number that he has no hope of reform thro' the Turks. The new Turkish budget contains the amount demanded for the Sultan & Imperial dependents for 1880, including however no minister. It is 1.300.000 Turkish liras, ($5.720.000) some 35 times the salary of our President, while the revenue of Turkey is less than one fifth that of the U. S. And all this, while thousands upon thousands in the four quarters of the land are on the point of starvation, nay dying!

We are very thankful for the aid from America for famine sufferers. Much money is given here, but the distress increases & will continue for some months.

Excuse me for mentioning that various statements in the Congregationalist, quoted from Mrs. Brassey's Sunshine & Storm in the East, (See Cong. March 17 &c) are grossly incorrect.

I suppose you know that the correspondent of the London Times from Aintab is T. C. Trowbridge. This fact ought to be known when reference is made in your publications to his letters.

Many, many thanks for your letter to the E. T. mission respecting the going of young Bulgarians to America for education &c. You have expressed just the true doctrine. Yours Truly J. K. Greene

Rec'd May 17

Bible House, April 27, 1880

Dear Dr. Clark: Rev. J. K. Greene.

Rec'd May 17.

I have just received a letter from the most excellent pastor at Redwan, Kavmé Ablahadian, who gives a most pitiable picture of the state of the people there. That part of Koordistan is far from the sea, difficult of access, & is plundered by Koordish beys, corrupt officials & ruffian soldiers. This is the second year that famine has pressed upon them. Animals, wheat & money have all disappeared, and the sufferings of the people – the poor, the old, the children – are beyond description. Their pale faces, tottering knees, & pitiable cries are told to us over & over again and haunt us night & day. A good part of my papers is filled with the lamentable letters.

Pastor Kavmé has received 11 liras from the teachers & pupils at Harpoot, & several small sums from various places in Turkey. Money is sent him through Mr. Allen, or direct from here by telegraph. The Post is nearly *two* months in reaching Redwan from Cons'ple.

The calls from Mardin, Alashgerd, Mosul & many places in our own vicinity are also pitiable.

I send you a Lev. Herald with various telegrams respecting the famine, tho' there are many telegrams of later date & worse description.

Yours Very Truly

J. K. Greene

66.

Constantinople, Aug. 4, 1880.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
Boston.

Dear Brother.

The telegraph has already borne to you the sad news of the murder of our brother Parsons and his helper Garabed. I leave to others to give you the particulars of the crime, but I cannot help sending you a line in regard to the importance of the prompt execution of the murderers. Our spirits are all stirred within us this morning by the report from Mr. Heap that it will be very difficult to induce the Turks to execute the men, that they are disposed to throw the responsibility on the youngest of the three murderers whom they claim to be a minor and to be therefore an object of mercy.* The fact is that there never was a case more clear, or a case more imperatively demanding the prompt execution of the murderers. The murder was the fruit of cupidity and fanaticism. The murderers belong to a wandering ~~crime~~ tribe of (Turkish) Turcomans called "Yeureuk", that is wanderer. They saw our brother & his helper sleeping in the moonlight near their

* Other governments prosecute all criminals impartially, according to the canons of justice: this government prosecutes those of the Christian profession, but [illegible]medan criminals. What a government to rule over Christians!

encampment. They thought our brother must have money with him, they regarded him as a dog of a Giaour, and without pitying his gray hairs, his family or his friends shot him in his helplessness. They might have robbed without killing him, but they killed him because they set no value on his life & thought that if spared he might accuse them. They even disdained to bury the bodies because they were Giaours, though if they had buried them and sent away the horses no clue of the murder might ever have been found. The three murderers have been arrested & fully & over twice confess the crime. The "imam" of the "Yeuruk" encampment confesses that he received the money (three & a quarter Medjidies (and a quarter of a Lira, about five dollars in all,) (dollars)) found on the bodies. The men are not professional robbers, probably, and had they thought that harm would come to them from the murder they would not have committed it, but they thought to get money and in their contempt of Christians they thought that nothing would come from murdering them. Judging from other cases when Christians have been murdered they judged rightly. Within the past few years many Christians have been murdered in the Nicomedia province, but never have we heard of the punishment of a murderer. If a Christian were to murder a Turk, he would be executed without mercy, but Christians are murdered by Turks all over the land with impunity. Four Christians were murdered in this city Sunday before last, but we hear not a word of the punishment of the murderers. They are arrested, there is a secret examination, — no open trial — and that is the last the public hears of it. Veli Mehemmed, the fanatic murderer of the Russian officer Col. Commeraw, still goes unhung, and it is reported . . . that the Sheikh ul Islam has congratulated the Sultan on his firmness in resisting the Russian demands for the execution. Poor Haroutune, the worthy steward of Robert College for so many years was murdered in an atrocious manner under our eyes. His murderers were arrested, examined secretly, kept in prison, & till now we suppose so, but no evidence appears that the Turks mean to punish them. Indeed we can recall no instances in which Turkish murderers have been executed save in the case of the Salonica consuls, our Bro. Merriam and our Bro. Coffing. In two of these cases ships of war appeared and peremptory demands were made. Language fails to describe the helplessness and hopelessness of the Christian population still under the yoke of the Turks. The more Europe does for the Christian population, and the more the Turkish authority is circumscribed, the more bitter, ugly & contemptuous the Turks become. Nothing but a gigantic war could have delivered the Bulgarians, nothing but a real – not a fictitious – demonstration of force by Europe will bring pending questions to a settlement. Yet *our* country, with no political entanglements, by its firmness & its courage, secured justice & maintained its honor in the harbor of Smyrna at Adrianople & at Adana; and we cannot believe that it will now be satisfied with less than the *prompt* punishment of the murderers of our dear Bro. & his helper. The latter was in Bro. Parsons employment and should be regarded as under his protection. It is not by a cowardly deference to troublesome circumstances but by a bold demand for justice that the Turks will be impressed. If our government moves firmly & promptly in this matter the whole Christian population of Turkey will bless her, and the lesson on the cruel & fanatical abusers & murderers of Christians will be of untold value. No missionary has yet been murdered with impunity, and we believe that in this case too justice will be done.

My heart bleeds when I think of my bro. Parsons, so gentle, so kind, so devoted to his work, so unselfish, shot down like a dog in his old age. Going to be his associate twenty one years ago last spring and living & working as his associate for three & a half years I know the goodness and tenderness of his heart and his unselfish devotion to Christ's cause. He was not only beloved by his missionary brethren, but the way in which the whole town of Bardizag rose to do him honor at his funeral and the speech of the Armenian priest Der Hovhannes in our chapel on that occasion show how he had won the respect and the love of the Armenian population. My heart bleeds too for the desolate widow, so tenderly bound to her husband, and for the poor children in America & China. My heart bleeds too for the widow and four helpless children of B. Garabed. They are stripped at once of support and are left in utter desolation. This brother was not a regular helper, but was accustomed to go with Bro. Parsons ~~him~~ to the fairs & villages & was of great help in selling books and in talking with the people. He was known as a true lover of Jesus. I doubt not the Board will do what it ought for his desolate family.

Leaving this painful topic, I cannot close without thanking you for your letter of July 7, received last week. We all thank you for it. If the fruit of fifty years of missionary labor is distrust of the brethren God has given us, if we haven't yet produced any men we can trust and with whom we are ready fully and really to cooperate, we might as well close our work & go to Japan or China or some other more hopeful field. Believe me, dear Bro., in one word the whole question is one of confidence. Constitutional objections, financial objections &c &c all turn on this. And who are they whom we cannot trust? Are they a few here & there? No, they are the best men we have, like Pastor Avedis with whom Mr. Herrick worked five years, and they are all the men we have. They say: "We give the children for the schools, you give the money: why have we not as good a claim as you to a voice in the conduct of the school?" Who can answer this argument? And our brethren are not barbarians, they are civilized & Christian men. To distrust them & hold them at arms' length will inevitably defeat our object: to welcome them on an equality will double our power & ensure victory. We bless God for the view of the question taken at Boston. We need your help in order that our plan may not prove a failure here.

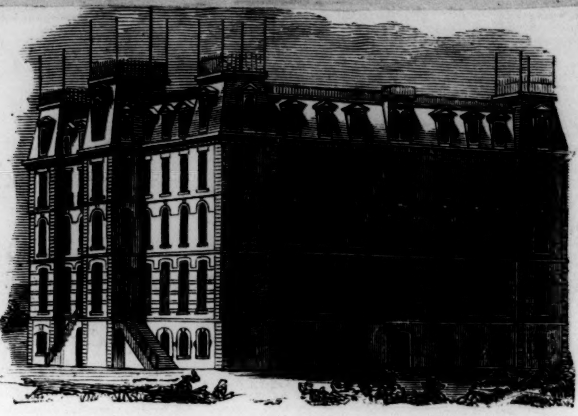
Most truly Yours
J. K. Greene

Rec'd Aug. 25

Hamlin Cyrus, D.D.

Hamlin Cyrus.

The Sultan has a Cabinet & professes to govern the Empire as Austria & Russia are governed. But still in theory he is the supreme head of the church & the state. & after the Koran his will is law. He likes the old evidently better than the new. He is obstinate & destitute perhaps of the means of forming a sound judgment upon any affair of importance. Since Aali Pasha's death (about 18 months) he has had four Prime Ministers or Grand Vizirs viz. Mehmet Rushdi, Mahmoud, Midhat, & Mehmet Rushdi again. Another change is foreshadowed. Every new Grand Vizir pulls down so far as possible all that his predecessor had built up. These changes have all been from sheer caprice. It disorganizes the administration of government in all its departments. It makes the provincial Governors & judges fearfully rapacious. Knowing they will soon be changed they make hay while the sun shines



ROBERT COLLEGE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

Nov. 4 1872

My Dear Dr. Treat

When I left Boston I confidently expected to return within this term. Unlooked for Government obstacles have kept me from building till now & I shall be unable to come till spring. I shall then spend some time in England on my way & see if there is any encouragement to attempt anything there. Mr Braithwaite a wealthy Quaker has invited me to do so & promised me aid & introductions to men of wealth of the right character.

The college prospers both as to the number & character of its students & we have begun to turn away applicants until we can make some changes & additions; but our expenses are increasing still more rapidly from the absolute necessity of changing a part of our force from tutors to professors with full salaries. The endowment of a few professorships would raise us above all danger but it is a formidable work to raise the needed amount & it is quite probable that I shall "die without the sight"! Living I can never abandon it. The great future of the college depends upon it. It is a very singular change of national sentiment that we have 75 Armenian students very few of them Protestants. They are from the first families in the community. We have also a large & constantly increasing number of Catholics. Old prejudices & hatreds are rapidly disappearing. "Behold I make all things new!"

Constantinople

Rec'd Dec. 4.

Ans Jan 1.

The Bulgarian difficulty has culminated in the separation of the Bulgarians from the Greek Church. What fruit this will yield we do not yet know. Russia did all she could to hold back the Greek Patriarch from taking the final step of uttering the "Great Anathema". The Russian church will sooner pitch the Greek Patriarch overboard than all the Bulgarians. Probably she will ignore the whole thing & acknowledge both Greek & Bulgarian Church as in good & regular standing. The Russians have not shown their usual ability & sagacity in the management of this quarrel. Its ultimate results will doubtless be good. It is a great step towards mental emancipation. It is merely one of the many signs that the old Oriental systems of government & religion has had its day, & is now every where breaking up.

The world must have wondered not a little at the new & the old in our Sultanic government.

Never was the country in a worse condition as to the administration of justice & the collection of taxes. All industry & enterprise are baffled. Railroad companies have been established & then knocked to pieces by imperial caprices until the claims for indemnity amount to some millions.

The Minister of Public Instruction seems to be the only one who dares to do any thing & he is pushing forward his work with zeal. Some 8.000 common schools have been established among the Musselman population during the past year. & many school books published in Turkish. I have obtained from Mr Wheelwright of Newbury port the money for printing a standard Turkish Dictionary which brings me into constant communication with the Minister of Education. He is a remarkable man & well acquainted with the Scriptures but some caprice will finally displace him & his work will be destroyed by his successor. This is the misery & ruin of Turkey - no policy - no system, no permanency, no line of administration. Greeley would be better than such a Sultan.

My kindest regards to your associates, & to the members of that most excellent club where I enjoyed much & learned much. Remember me also

to Mrs Grote & to the good ladie
work. Very sincerely y

S

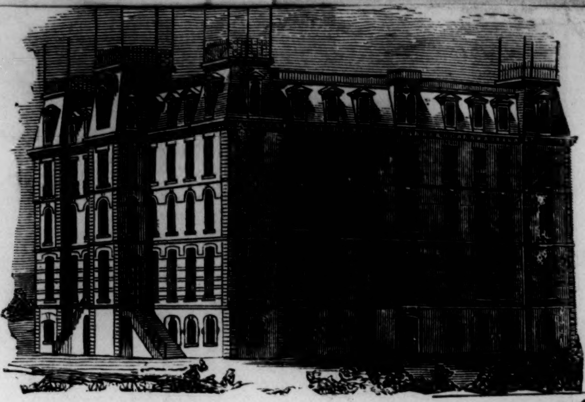
of the woman Mission
yours C. Hamlin

Constantinople Nov. 4, 1872
Rec'd Dec. 4.
Ans Jan. 7.

Jesuits & a certain portion of society in the education of boys. I would now take their work out of the hands of the Sisters of Charity. We should at first reach directly the Slavic peoples where every thing is waking up to an intense life & activity & should reach more slowly others. The Scuton institution will never reach them at all. But they are the people who will shape the future & I am going in for them in this day of their forming movements. These are mere thoughts not facts for no step has yet been taken. My fraternal regards to Drs Anderson, Treat, Worcester & all the Powers below. I fear our dear bro. Riggs has nearly finished his work. He has done forty years of good service. With kind regards to Mrs Clarke

Very affly yours

C Hamlin



Rev. C. Hamlin

ROBERT COLLEGE. CONSTANTINOPLE. Mar. 31. 1879

My Dear Dr. Clarke

Rec'd April 28th by mail 1773

Since the Lodge was built & the sacred halls of Pemberton Square were to be left I congratulate you & your associates upon the consummation so long looked forward to. I read with interest in the Congregationalist the dedication exercises. Until I see your new rooms I shall always picture the old ones just as they were with their desks & occupants when I also had my desk in the first corner. There

is something sad in these changes
One or two & the whole of life is
measured out. The house where
I am writing has been my residence
most of the time since 1843 when
I first entered it & I am now about
to leave it for good. The most precious
memories of life are inseparably
connected with it. I can have no other
home like it on Earth. However when
change is progress towards something
better we can cheerfully sacrifice
sentiment to the higher good. I have
no doubt your rooms are found
to be very pleasant & convenient
& certainly the whole Enterprise
does honor to the Congregational
Churches & the Boston Merchants
who have footed the bills & to the
agents who have so successfully
carried the project through. May
the blessing of God descend richly
upon all those Christian Enterprises
represented in the rooms of this
building.

I hoped to be at the Annual

meeting of this year but it will be impossible. I have the architect & master workmen in putting up professors houses which will delay my leaving to October. Then I must come straight to Boston to finish up our Boston Professorship & to make another longer & last effort at the Endowment. The college has a healthy growth. With the Spring accessions we shall reach 250 & we have all things now prepared for increase to 300. Beyond that we cannot go till we have money for another great building.

What is needed before that & without any delay is a similar institution for female education. The one you are about to erect on the Asiatic side will have its sphere & work. It will be mainly in those strata which we should not touch

My Dear Dr Clark

If you think the enclosed remarks worth forwarding to Dr Thompson perhaps you will accompany them with some of your own.

Things look squally in Turkey but "the sick man" will not die nevertheless, any more than "the Advance" & "Andover" & "Plymouth" will kill Congregationalism.

Yours truly

C. Hamlin

Hartford Conn

April 21. 1876.

Extract from Rev. C. Hamlin's Letter.

There is another great injustice done to the Turks. Their government is a bad one, corrupt and hilter-skilter, but it is not true that the country has made no progress. It is not true that the government has made no reforms. It is not true that the Hatte Hamayoun has been of no use, fruitful of no results. As a matter of personal knowledge and observation I know it is not true, and all the vituperation, ridicule and scorn poured out upon Turkey in this regard is not from the love of truth or from a spirit which allows an impartial judgment to be formed. Results have been partial, slow in coming forth, unsatisfactory often, but still there have been some true and permanant results, among which I can testify to the following.

1st. When I went to Turkey in 1838 there was no native press no native newspaper. Under the protection afforded by those "Hatts" so often ridiculed the Hatte Schereff of Galhone and the Hatte Hamayoun the native press has come into existence. I saw the first native newspaper in 1840. Now there are newspapers in different languages in the cheif cities. Some twenty or thirty dailies in Constantinople.

2nd Whereas at first the Missionaries had to have their own press and do their own printing, they have long since freed themselves from this incumbrance and can have all their work done by contract among numerous and eager contestants for it. One of my former students Mr. Hagop Boyagian has an enterprising establishment which does a large business for Bible Societies, for the Turkish government and for the public. The Scriptures have been printed in the Arabic, Turkish, Armeno Turkish, Helleno Turkish, Ancient Armenian, Modern Armenian, Ancient Greek, Modern Greek, Bulgarian, Servian, Roumanian, Albanian, Kurdish, Hebrew and Hebrew Spanish and in most of these languages excepting, of course, the ancient, a christian literature of considerable extent has been formed. This may all be sneered at as nothing. But men of unbiased judgment, remembering that fifty years ago Turkey was back in the 15th century will acknowledge that it is a beginning of intellectual and spiritual growth. Nothing gives life, progress and form to a language like a Christian literature instinct with Bible truth and having the Bible itself in a pure and well corrected translation. All this I have seen grow up, have had some share in the work myself, and I look with amazement upon the men who can despise it or ignore it, merely because it falls below what they think ought to be.

3rd I have seen a development of education among all classes, but especially among the Christian subjects or rayahs which is hopeful for the future. This is true not only of Missionary schools but of the schools of the people among Armenians, Greeks and Bulgarians, all strong healthy noble races just now emerging from their unchangable past. Their school-houses, school-house furniture, books, teachers, modes of instruction as compared with forty years ago constitutes a polingenesis of Education. Why ignore or despise this great change because it has taken place amid poverty, great sacrifices and with many failures which have been stepping stones to success? Does not all true national progress struggle up through difficulties? Hordes of pernicious travellers, crowned with lies from Pera Hotels, go home and ridicule everything Turkish with authority because *they have been there*. And yet they know not one of the languages, have not visited a school, a college, a printing establishment, a respectable native family or workshop, and they go away with the conviction that what they do not know is not worth knowing. Some of the recent English visitors to Bulgaria have exhibited this power of acquiring ignorance marvellously. Godkin in the North American is another instance.

4th. I have seen during these forty years the Christian races, the rayahs, rise to a degree of influence and participation in government which, *as a beginning*, is full of promise for the future if one could have patience.

The critics of Turkey demand instant and absolute perfection at a bound. And as all Turkish affairs and measures are apt to be considerably imperfect they throw them all overboard. But as I have looked on from year to year I have seen what seems to me *progress*. The Levant Herald of Constantinople has lately noticed 30 Christian members of the Grand Council of State as voting against the ultimatum of the "Conference". This is surely a beginning of participation.

Each of the five sections or standing committees of the Grand Council has atleast one Christian rayah member, one has three and one two and another two. This is disproportionate, imperfect I confess, but better than nothing. It is a beginning, and when I recall the Turkey of 1838 it is what I would not then have dreamed of. With my very limited knowledge of the Government, I can recall quite a number of rayahs in high office in the Ottoman Government.

The late Davood Pasha (Armenian) was the very able and popular governer of the Lebanon and afterwards Minister of Public Works and Member of the Cabinet. Lora Pasha (Greek) was formerly Governer of Crete and is now I think Governer of Hertzgovina. John Ghica (Wallachian) was the admirable Governer of Lomas what has now Photiades Bey (Greek). Musurus Pasha (Greek) is minister to England, Anestarch Bey (Greek) minister to Washington. Odian Effende (Armenian) under Secretary of State and Hohan Effende (Armenian) under secretary in another department of commerce I think. Dag Oglou (Armenian) is head of the Imperial Mint where many departments are in the hands of Christians as well as in both the Custom Houses. The Collector of the Galata Custom House is, or was when I left an Armenian gentleman of great executive ability. Serkis Bey (Armenian) is Archetect of the palaces. These are only a small part of the rayahs in office - such as happen to occur to me while writing. Now I maintain that this is a beginning of the rise of the rayahs to power.

5th. I have seen another great change. The village councils (Medglesses) have representatives by right from Greeks, Armenians, Jews and Protestants. I have seen issued the edicts of freedom to Protestant Christians, issued in 1847, 1850, and 1853, and I have built Protestant Churches and seen them filled with Protestant worshippers, and the schools connected with them with students. And I have received in them the approving visits of Turkish governers and judges of the highest provincial rank. All I assert is that this is all valuable as a beginning, as the first and reassuring steps to a greater and more satisfactory progress. If the Moslem population only made equal progress I would rejoice still more.

6th. I have seen the commencement at least of road making and rail-road constructions. There is the R.R. from Smyrna to Ardin, and from Smyrna to Cassaba, the third from Kastendge on the Black sea to Tikernowoda on the Danube. Another from Voina to Rustchuk on the Danube. The sixth is from Mudonia to Broosa and the seventh from Constantinople to Adrianople, Philippopolis, Sophia and so on towards the Danube. Subsidiary roads, carriage roads to some extent. That the European Companies have cheated the government enormously is not to be denied, and corruption has run riot in these works but still they bring life, enterprise, movement to the lands where they pass.

7th. I have seen the formation of Banks which have brought great releif to the people

8th. I have seen the formation of the mixed court where the judges are Christian Moslem, Christian testimony is received on a par with Moslem. I have had two cases myself in this court and therefore do not speak by hearsay.

9th. I have seen the right of owning real estate in their own names granted to foreigners a boon long sought and granted a few years ago.

10th. I have seen the penal laws made mild, mild enough, the bastinado and torture abolished. I do not feel called upon to give the other side of the picture. I know it well but the whole world has been dwelling upon that for a year and more. The Turkish government has to struggle against ignorance, fanaticism, fatalistic, hostile, superstitious, religious, discordant races and languages, and progress must be slow. Give us 25 years of peace and then will be results the world cannot ignore however slow they may now think it. The bayonet is no remedy for the evils we suffer in Turkey. Moral force alone can remove them. Europe, especially England has gone mad on this question. Bad as the Turkish government is, unfaithful and stupid as it has been in not manfully performing what it so solemnly promised, I believe it is immeasurably better for the rayahs, the Christian races, than the Russian, and the greatest conceivable calamity that could befall them would be the denomination of that cruel, persecuting, military despotism.

I may have wearied your patience

but I wanted to give you my testimony against the flood of lies now pouring over every land in regard to Turkey and her institutions.

Yours sincerely
(signed) C. Hamlin.

Letter.

Rev. [illegible] F

Rev. C. Haml

New Haven, Nov. 7, 1878.

Rec'd Nov. 10.

New Haven Nov 9 1876

Dear Dr. Clarke,

I cut this from the Religious Herald Hartford. I only wish to inquire whether the American Board has thus warned the public, having seen nothing of the kind myself.

There seems to be a malicious spirit in the misrepresentations of this affair quite curious to note. I have never "apologized" for the Turks but only explained the facts which are the very things people are

New Haven Jan 26/77

The American Board of Foreign Missions warn the public, unofficially, that Dr. Hamlin "speaks for himself and not for his former associates." Dr. Hamlin resigned his connection with the missionary society in 1839. The public are asked to bear in mind that "Dr. Hamlin, while in Turkey, always resided in Constantinople, where Mohammedanism has been under restraint, and he may not be as familiar with unbridled Islamism remote from the capital as are many who differ with him, and who may have as good grounds for their opinions as he has for his.'

New Haven, Jan. 26, 1877.
Rec'd. Jan. 27.

increased by. I have been through all those regions of the atrocities & the fact is hardly any Turks live there. They are Bulgarian & Greek Moslems for the most part. Many of them do not even speak Turkish.

Now if I object to praying for the destruction of 10 000 000 of Turks because Bulgarian & Circassian Moslems destroyed their neighbors instead of being destroyed by them, that is apologising for the atrocities!

Yours truly

C. Hamlin

New Haven, Jan. 26, 1877.

Rec'd Jan. 27.

Iew to Dr C

New Haven Jan 26/77

My Dear Dr Clark

Could you not induce the Congregationalist to publish the letter of Dr J. P. Thompson to the English Peace Society? I had prepared an "Indictment of Russia" for "Persecution Cruelty & Oppression" but this will take its place although I wish he had used some of my material. It seems to me important that the Christian public should

(Yo

+ Elihu Burritts

rs truly

C Hamlin

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know something about the Russian government.

I was disgusted with the twaddle of Elihu Burritt's long letter in the Tribune about ten days ago. He is evidently senile but the public accepts his senility as wisdom. Turkish stock has certainly risen & people laugh at the Conference. But who could dare to prophecy?

Yours truly

C. Hamlin

Rev Dr Clark

Dear Sir

If you feel disposed to read this long letter to Dr Thompson please do so & then forward it to his address in Berlin or forward it any how. I know not his address.

Yours truly

C Hamlin

Rev. Cyrus Hamlin D.D.

Rec'd Feb. 26. 1877.

Rev. Dr Clark

75.

MEMORIAL HALL,

428 ASYLUM STREET,

HARTFORD, CONN., March 5 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark DD

Dear Sir

Your note reached me here this morning, rejoicing that we have a President on whom we pray.

I am glad you were interested in my letter to Dr. T. You are at liberty to use it but I think it will be better without my name. I do not wish to make myself too notorious. In my letter I said nothing about the other side because all the world is there. I fear this Sultan has not the wisdom & pluck needed to keep Russian intrigues out. Should he prove to be a fool like Aziz he will show how one sinner destroyeth much good.

Yours truly

C. Hamlin.

Rev. C. Hamlin DD
March 5. 1877

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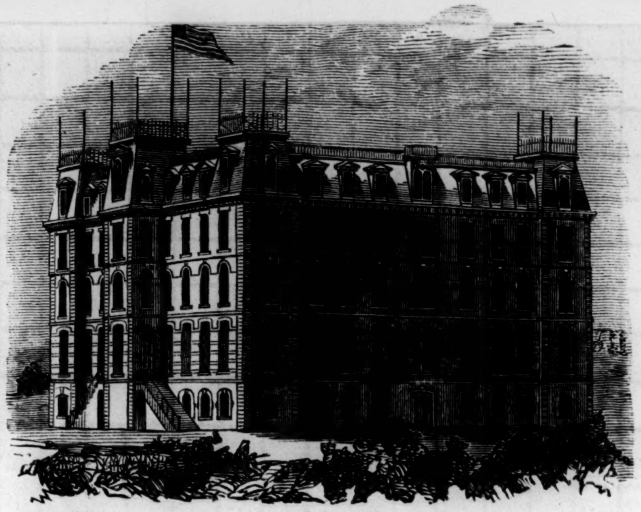
New Haven, March 9, 1877.
Rec'd March 13.



ROBERT COLLEGE OF CONSTANTINOPLE

New Haven March 9th 1877

Rev N. G. Clark DD
Sec of ABCFM

Dear Bro.

I do not think the Marquis of Salisbury wrote the article in the London Quarterly. It was sent to me from England I think by Mr McCoan formerly Editor of the Levant Herald but now Oriental writer for various Reviews more particularly.

Saturday Evening & Pall Mall.
There are certain references of a local
character that make it certain to me
that the writer resided in the East
years ago. I should think Mr Coon
himself hit for its moderation.
I like the Article very much.

A friend has sent me the last
Fortnightly Review which has
an Article in one respect still better.
It takes up more fully the Oriental
clergy & deals with them faithfully
& truly. I can bear testimony to its
correctness & could tell many facts
which have come under my personal
cognizance worse than anything there
referred to. I hope you will read
the article.

Yours sincerely, C. Hamlin

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Will Dr. Clark
read and forward.

New Haven, April 2, 1877.

Dear Bro. Trowbridge:

I read your open letter to Mrs. H., and, we had a good laugh over it. We thought you were "excited." I dont mean by alcoholic excitement, but I have noticed that all those who take the pro-Russian and anti-Turkish side of affairs are peculiarly sensitive when any thing is said against their views.

I am glad you wrote for the New York Observer over your own signature although I am sorry you should write for that paper. "Irenius" controls it, he was a copperhead until it began to cost him all his coppers, is a time server, hates the Turks with unusual malice and loves the Russians as the leaders of modern civilization. Why should any missionary of the Board put himself in connection with that sworn enemy of the Turks? Is it desirable that the Turks should be made to see how the missionaries hate them? What good can result from it? Will hatred convert any of them? Will political criticisms from missionaries at this time of excitement be of the slightest use? Will it make them more kind to our poor native brethren? Would it not be well for our missionaries to deny themselves a little on this score for the sake of our rayah brethren? It may be indipendent and grand and all that to let the Turks know how we regard them. I do not dispute that. I am considerably past the age of sublime things. But will it aid directly or indirectly our appropriate work? If you can show me that it will, and will make ourselves, our brethren and the Turks better, then I also will "go in for it." Oh! but you will say, the Turks will know nothing about it. There you make a great mistake. There are persons in New York, Boston and Washington who report every thing of the kind. I could tell you some very curious facts on this point. There is not a letter written by any missionary which is not reported by the first mail to the government at Constantinople.

I read one of Byingtons letters to which you referred. He dared not sign his own name to his letter; and so the whole missionary body has to bear the odium. If they agree to it, then it is all right, otherwise it is neither just nor manly. For his letters went straight back to the Sublime Porte, as representing the missionaries.

If he had signed his name then he alone would have been responsible, and the mission would have been free. I read a letter also in the Advance, probably from Parmelee. It was a foolish thing and very weak but the mission would have suffered less if he had signed his own name. Some of his accusations against the Turkish government and some of his glorifications of the Russian government were false. Now I marvel very much if the missionaries all wish to be known in Turkey as having joined the Gladstone and Russian party as against the Turks. But that is the light in which the Porte is now beginning to understand them. And it results from such letters as Byington and Parmelee write.

I object to the whole Gladstone movement and party whether in England, Turkey or America because it abandons the Gospel and calls in the rifle and the bayonet for the regeneration of Turkey. I know you would all regret this. But your position amounts to this. The Porte will so understand you. Byington and Parmelee especially have given this impression. I suppose you will acknowledge that the chief evils of Turkey are ignorance, fanaticism, superstition, and things which naturally grow out of them. Will war remedy these or only make them greater? Will it enrich the rayahs or only make them poorer? What have they gained by all this bloody struggle into which Russia has led them?

Will the musselman who gave you the College lot wish to have you espouse the ante-Turkish side of the contest? Will other friendly musselmen wish to find you on that side? Are they on that side? I can readily conceive that Turkish oppression may often make even musselmen ready for almost any change. But if they do really desire the Russian supremacy it is from their ignorance of what it involves. That despotism will in the long run be worse for the rayahs and worse for the musselman.

What is the present state of Turkestan? Read the latter part of Schuyler's second volume, Read Wallace's Russia and see what the Russian church is. Those who hope for redemption from Russia are blind. Turkey is quite bad enough now. What will she be after the bloody struggle is over? in case of war. I am confounded at the call of Christendom to exterminate the Turks. A true gospel has never yet been offered them. We did not exterminate the Fiji cannibals but sent them the gospel and made Christians of them. But for the Turks. America and England unite in calling for their extermination. This is not Christlike and I do not believe God will bless those who undertake it, or cheer it on, or stand silent with regard to it.

You will doubtless laugh me to scorn when I affirm that as missionaries residing in Turkey we owe a certain degree of loyalty to the Turkish government. What can anyone owe to such a wretched government? I reply it is not so bad as it might be, it is not so bad as it was forty years ago. But I look at those schools and colleges and churches, at the Bibles we sell, at the colporters that go forth, and at all the evangelistic labors that are planting the gospel in more than three hundred places in Turkey.

I cannot think that you are willing to attack a government under which all this has become possible as to draw down its vengence upon you as disloyal. I know of no doctrine of morals or religion that releases us from loyalty because a government is bad. That is the doctrine of anarchists. We are not subjects. I do not mean the loyalty that subjects owe, but that which as permanant residents having our life work in Turkey we owe beyond all question.

I have had more conflicts with the Turkish government than any missionary I know of. But the severe things that I have said, I have said to it not of it. I wrote nothing for the public which I did not wish to have the government see. I assured the government repeatedly that it must do justice, that finally it would be compelled to do justice and the last note I wrote to the Grand Vizir threatened him with political complications which would compel him to do more than I then asked.

All this came to pass. The Imperial Irade was never asked by me. I never dared to ask for it. It was bestowed as a special favor unasked. He always treats me as well as I could wish to be treated after he had once yielded. I have always rejoiced that I restrained my wrath and did nothing which would afterwards embarrass me.

So far as the missionaries are getting, by their letters home, into this whirlpool of the Eastern Question so as even to appear to side with Russia I sincerely regret it. I do not believe any good can come from it. All the letters which give the public here an impression that the missionaries are with the Gladstone movement will I fear result in more evil than good. All joining with Prince in his hatred of the Turks and helping on his clamor against them will bring evil upon the work and upon the native brethren and will destroy our reputation for neutrality. I am sorry that Washburn and Long should do what they have done. An older and more experienced head should have had the helm in this storm, but I know that God often unexpectedy brings good out of evil and so I will look to him for deliverance from the things that I fear.

Yours sincerely
(signed) C. Hamlin.

P. S. How much did you ever get for the College through the New York Observer?

Rev. J. C. Trowbridge
New Haven, Apr. 2, 1877.
Rec'd April 5.

Copy.

Rev. C. Hamlin, D.D.

New Haven, Sep. 3, 1877.

Rec'd Sept. 5.

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New Haven Sept 9/77

Rev. N. G. Clark DD
Sec. of A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother

Could you give me an opportunity at the meeting of the Board to say something upon Education. Your own utterances by mouth & pen have been noble but it has never had a place or recognition at any meeting of the Board.

There will doubtless be many ready to speak upon it & I would not ask for much time.

Yours sincerely
C. Hamlin

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What do the worshippers of Imperial Russia think of her now? I confess I did not suppose her to be such a military humbug — with two million of men not to gain a victory!! If she has not outnumbered her enemy three to one it is from sheer incapacity of brains.

Bangor Theol Sem. Nov. 17. 1877

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

My Dear Sir

Have you noticed an Article in the October number of Blackwood on "American Diplomacy in the East"? With the exception of the remark that Russia was forced by the turn of events into the war etc etc it is an article worthy of consideration. You know that I have long foreboded ill from Mr Schuylers efforts to make himself famous or at all events notorious regardless of national duties & interests. The page of our diplomacy here spread out before the world is one to make every American blush. If that were all we might blush & be done with it. But every tree will yield its own fruit & we shall have to eat bitterness from that tree yet.

What national object is to be accomplished by having such a man as Mr. Schuyler in such a position? Why should we as a nation, as expressing our character in our government, take sides with the great despot of the North? Why should we wish to promote his vast schemes of conquest? Why should we thus become a partner in the destruction of those innocent peoples the Bulgarians & Armenians who are being consumed like dried stubble in this fierce furnace of war? And especially what end can the administration at Washington have in view with regard to our flourishing extensive missionary work, our Bible work & our extensive educational work? These are all offensive to Russia, but it seems to me impossible that our government at Washington in its sympathies with Russia, intends to turn Moslem wrath against all these interests as though they are all in sympathy with Russia. Yet the real effect of our diplomacy is to do this. Ultimately I fear it will be accomplished. Russia will rejoice but will the great interests of Christianity & of humanity be promoted by our forming such a Union with Russia. Evidently Mr Evarts & possibly President Hayes has strong sympathies with Russia & against Turkey. Mr Fish had the same. But when the course they pursue is neither just nor politic is it not somebody's duty to protest? Who can do it so well as yourself whom providence ~~has~~ placed at the head of vast American interests in Turkey? I am sorry that Mr Maynard exposed himself as he did to Safvets calm & able yet cutting reply. Mr Schuyler is wholly independent of Mr Maynard & goes on his own hook. It is greatly to be regretted that so excellent a man as Mr Maynard should have allowed himself to be used by such a man as Mr Schuyler, whom I regard as able, selfish, & unprincipled, - a character always & everywhere dangerous. If Mr Maynard is to be replaced is Mr Schuyler to remain. Give Mr Maynard a good Sec. of Legation & he will be a most excellent man to remain at his post. With a Don Quixote in the legation no one is safe because no one can control him.

I find another of those unwise communications by a missionary but anonymous. It is in the Congregationalist of the 14th. It is by some ignoramus who does not know how to spell Ghiaour ("giaour") living near the palace, & of course at Beshiktash. Now if any missionary in this critical time when Turkey is encompassed with enemies from without & filled with enemies within when the Moslems are having a death struggle for existence when they may justly regard almost every Christian as their leagued enemy, if I say at this critical

& most dangerous time there is any American missionary residing in Turkey & still enjoying the protection & friendship of the Turkish government but thinks it his duty to attack the government publicly & hold up its great enemy to admiration & that by stating as facts things which have no existence then let him do it over his own name & not meanly & with a cowardice that is as contemptible as it is wicked hide himself under the character of the missionary. Now the whole body of missionaries is responsible. Every such communication is sent to the Turkish government, & if the government should call upon the missionaries to avow or disavow it the consequences would be at least unpleasant & might be grave. The assertions made about Russia are false & those about Turkey as to what she would do are prophecies. I consider the writer a fool & therefore not responsible; but he & others like him, if such there are, ought not to be allowed to consort with Schuyler except on their own responsibility in an open manly way. Then every man's violent dealing will come down, where it ought to come, on his own pate.

The atrocious deeds of this war have all been excited by & I do morning & evening earnestly pray that these northern barbarians may be driven back until they can be civilized & Christianised & then they may have a government that will have some regard to the rights of nations. The present asp however is that a large portion of Turkey is to be given up to Russian military despotism & paganism For I hold that the Russian religion is more a sys of paganism than of Christianity & I would appe to Wallace in proof.

Very affly yours

Cyrus Hamlin

Rec'd Nov. 19.

Bangor Dec 6. 1877

Rev. Dr Clark
Dear Brother

I am glad you are after Schuyler. He will work us mischief so long as he remains there.

Sir Henry Bulwer undertook to turn the English palace there into a sabbath reception place. The English would not have inquired into his private orgies but they resisted the open public affront. Even Sir Phillip Francis, no particular believer in any thing in particular resisted it as un-English. Bulwer & his great chaplain had to back down. It will be a burning disgrace to us if Schuyler can do with us

These men seem to have received the tirades of the Gladstone party as law & gospel. They make three fundamental incorrigible blunders 1st All of the Koran which refers to the pagan Arabs is taken as referring to the Xns & Xianity. They do not know enough of the exegesis of the Koran nor of its Arab Commentators to make the distinction. 2d They know nothing of the great mass of Mohammedan law – not even D. Ohsson's wonderful epitome of it. 3d They know nothing of the changes in Mohammedan law & administration. Men so ignorant on all these points disgrace themselves by their utterances except in the court of fools.

I shall feel grateful for your criticisms on my book & if you see any thing to correct I will take it in hand. I regret the typographical errors. I looked over the proof while breaking up from N. H. & coming here. I notice Mollen for Mollers, laid for lay, cut for end, Allodin for Alloaddin but considering my penmanship it is well done.

Very sincerely yours
C. Hamlin

what Bulwer could not do with the English. Schuyler is very crafty & able, fearless & long headed & will not easily be displaced or controlled. I am glad that the article in the October Blackwood has attracted so much attention.

Is there no man of common sense in the Evangelical Alliance to keep such men as Dr Samson from turning into a glorification Society for Russia. What was uttered for Russia & against Turkey showed an amount, a breadth & a depth of ignorance that I did not suppose possible.

I should have liked to ask the Evan. All. a dozen questions or so about the real history of Russia's course with the Mennonites during the last twenty years. And why are they fleeing from Russia? How do they make their escape? How do they make their Escape? I was told by two or three with whom I conversed that they bought their way out. There are now exceptions to Russian venality & all who are well off & know how to manage can get away but woe to the poor. Quakers as they are they must go into the army. A glorious work this of the Evan. All. It is strange how soon such associations will make themselves ridiculous & disgusting. The ignorance with regard to Turkey in the positions is still more discreditable because there are sources in the English & French languages from which better information could have been obtained. Phillip Schaff is a shallow man or he would never have made his utterances.

Another point always ignored is the connection of Islam with the Old Testament & the Talmud. It might almost be called Judaism except its acknowledgement of Christ as a true prophet & apostle of God of immaculate birth from a mother also born without sin. The general system of law is that of Moses. The Evangelical Alliance at Detroit condemned Moses as much as Islam.

Bangor, Dec. 6. 1877.

Rec'd Dec. 7.

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Rev. Dr. Hamlin

Bangor, May 25, 1878.

Rec'd May 27.

Bangor, Dec. 6

Bangor Theol. Sem.
May 25. 1878

Dear Dr. Clark.

I rejoice in Clara's appointment to the mission=ary work. I received a note from her on the anniversary day of my marriage to her sainted mother. We had five & a half years of married life without the slightest friction of feeling of any kind, my family gathered into perfect unity & joy. She left me so suddenly that there was not one word of farewell but there was one brief intelligent look of unfathomable depth of meaning. Clara resembles her to a remarkable degree con=sidering that she was but four years old when her mother

Only two or three days before her death she incidentally remarked "My family ties I fear are drawing me earthward. Until they became so strong I could always say that ever since I had a hope in the Christ the thoughts of death & heaven were most delightful to my soul. I could always joyfully say to myself a *little* longer." As an educator she had a rare faculty of leading souls to Christ. As the providence of God has wondrously set me aside from the work of the Lord I love with all my soul & where I have buried treasures it a matter of deep heartfelt gratitude to God that this beloved daughter may go there & continue in some form our work. May her life be precious in the sight of Him who has called her.

I am glad to see that Mr Schuyler is recalled. I received a private intimation to that effect months ago but had begun to mistrust it.

I think I shall give to the Christian Mission one number on Dr Storrs & Missions. His ignoring of the greatest missionary work of modern times is inexcusable. If you have any suggestions to make I should be glad to receive them.

Very sincerely yours
C. Hamlin

Bangor Theol Sem. June 22 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.
Dear Sir,

Owing to the serious failure of Mrs. Hamlin's health she will have to spend six or eight months at Clifton Springs.

My family of four children, already tossed on the waves of change for five years, must have some one to care for them till spring, when we may hope the mother will return with restored health. Can you not lend me Clara until the Spring? I ask it unwillingly. It will be a great disappointment to her & I would not keep her one week from her life's work.

But then I am responsible to God & immortality for these children, whose character-forming time of life has been doubt & change. School & school books have been changed at least 6 times & thus their education has been confusion. Now I hope for a brief quiet, a resting place, I know not how long. but Clara's coming & taking her mother's place seems most desirable for the winter.

Yours sincerely,

C. Howlin.

Bangor, June 22, 1878.

Rec'd June 24.

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Bangor July 20. 1878.

My dear Dr. Clark,

I cannot help congratulating yourself, the other Secretaries, & the Prudential Committee on the providential turn which Eastern affairs have taken with reference to that work for which you are held specially responsible. There was a time when it seemed that Russia was about to carry out her programme both in Europe & Asia. Gen. Ignatieff triumphantly & boastfully said "J'y suis, j'y reste." The treaty of San Stefano gave to Russia in reality, though not completely in form, the whole of European Turkey. Constantinople was allowed to remain nominally the city of the Sultan. It was really a Russian city to be taken actual possession of as soon as it could be safely done with regard to Europe. Greece was crushed. The outlying provinces were left as traps for future insurrections when another forward stride would be morally forced upon Russia! That is her way. The Greek church with all its intolerance would be everywhere triumphant. Russia could dictate to Europe her own plans after all these possessions involving the Black Sea the Bosphorus the Dardanelles & whatever route she should choose to India should be secure.
She firmly rejected England's demand to have the

San Stefano treaty subjected to the Congress.
Her troops kept pouring into Roumania & Bulgaria
Her military front grew bolder & stronger.
A few thousand Sepoys came as an intimation of what
was behind & immediately Russia changes her tone.
The San Stefano treaty becomes "elastic". "Any modifica-
-tions are admissible"! Russia retires behind the Balkans
Her bloodywork of extermination must already
cease!!

She holds on to her Asiatic conquests but
has not Beaconsfield checkmated her most wonderful there
The extension of English power & influence over near
the whole sphere of the Turkish missions is one of
the unexpected & marvellous results of Russia's
plot. It is true Russia is not yet out of Southern
Bulgaria. She never signs a treaty without having
a plan already concocted for breaking it. We cannot
tell yet what she will do. But to all human
view England is enthroned upon the Mediterranean
& over Asia Minor & the Euphrates as she never was
before. And it is all Russia's doings! Her violent
dealing has come down upon her own pate. She
has made England great & herself small.
She is like Pharaoh who undertook to destroy the
children of the Israelites, but raised up one of them
to destroy him & his army. So now "the Jew" has
triumphed over the Egyptians & drowned them in
the Red Sea.

Now there is a glorious breathing time for Christian Missions. I trust the churches will not be deaf to this great appeal. I would summon a goodly man to go to the Moslems who I am sure can now be successfully assailed by gospel truth.

The fields grow wide & white. That great missionary revival must come, & then we shall see Asia turning unto the Lord. I hope you have no members of the Prudential Com. who feel chagrined at this most marvelous overthrow of Russian plots. The same Divine Providence will watch over & guide all the future.

I must not omit thanking you for giving up Clara to my desolate family.

Yours sincerely,

C. Hamlin

Bangor, July 20, 1878.

Rec'd July 22.

Pl. Inf –

Rev. Cyrus
Bangor, July 20. 1878.

Bangor Aug 20. 1878.

Dear Dr. Clark

I think Bouteneff's declaration was made to Dr Schauffler that protestantism should never set its foot in Turkey.

When the demand was made that the missionaries should leave Turkey Sir Stratford Canning was at home Lord Ponsonby a despiser of missions & missionaries was English Ambassador Mahmoud was dying of consumption & it was a time for intrigue & design. Russia never shows her hand in intrigues of that nature. But those who know how to make logical inferences are rarely at a loss. At the time referred to we believed the instigator was Russia from the fact that the Greek Patriarch & all his surroundings were then most humble servants of Russia. We were assured by our Armenian friends some of whom had relatives connected with the patriarchate that the Greek & Armenian Patriarchs had consultations together as to how protestantism should be stopped. I have no doubt Mr Goodell wrote freely about it for I remember our strong conviction that Russia behind it all & that the Greek patriarch would never move in such a dangerous matter without his instigation & support. Mr Prime on the 237 page that "Mr Hamlin & Dr Goodell awaited the order to be determined" etc. But he gives no account of that episode in the history of the mission. Either he found it too long, or it would be too decidedly anti Russian. I think that in one place only has he allowed Dr Goodell to express his views of Russia. Page 402 "To secure the sword of Mohammed in their cause they spared neither bribes nor falsehoods & moreover they were backed up by the influence of the Greek & Russian . . . governments" &c

The way I always detected the hand of Russia was to find out the __active__ instruments of any nefarious deed against truth & freedom. If they were known to be Russian agents I never doubted where the inspiration came from. I know persons of such remarkable minds that they can, to this day, deny that Russia had anything to do with getting getting up the Servian war which preceded the Russian war!

I have read of those most horrid barbarities & am just sending to the Religious Herald Hartford a notice of them. Where is Gladstone on atrocities? Where is Carlyle? Russia has not only committed more atrocities than the Turks in four centuries, but has done more to make the Bulgarians __bestial__, to degrade them to fiendish cruelty & lust than the Turks would ever do.

I think a strong appeal should be made to England. It cannot but bring some good results.

The church property of the Armenians is often held in the name of some saint who never dies! To the Turks the name I presume represents a living person but if it be Mariam for example representing to the conscience of the witness the virgin Mary he will take his oath that she lives & so the property cannot Escheat to the Mosque.

But generally church property is guarded by an Imperial Iradé which secures it to the nation represented by the patriarch.

Now if a large majority of a village should become protestant they would claim the church as being still of the Armenian nation. They would exclude nobody dispossess nobody but merely purify the worship & government of the church. In case of a doubtful division the Turks would not move but to a strong majority I have many reasons which make me think the majority would have the church.

Yours sincerely,

C. Hamlin.

P.S. In those early days of doubt & danger it was a fixed rule which Mr Goodell never failed on all occasions to enforce that we should never make any political references even in our private correspondence. All such things would look out & embarrass us. This I take to be the chief reason why our contest with Com. Porter & our appeal to the Sec of State were never noticed.

Rev. C. Hamlin D.D.
Bangor, Aug. 20, 1878.
Rec'd Aug. 21.

Bangor Oct. 14. 1878.

My Dear Dr. Clark

I have read with the deepest feeling & heartfelt joy the account of the Meeting at Milwaukie. But I want especially to thank you & Dr. Alden for those noble papers which surpass any Stat. Papers ever written.

I am glad Jessup had the magnanimity to record the wheeling round of the Syrian missionaries on their pro Russian position. But I was amazed that he should refer to Turkish oppression in tithing as the cause of the war. That cause has always existed all over Turkey for centuries & is one of the great causes of poverty, degradation, & ruin, but was never a cause of the late or of any other war. Probably he said

Rev. C. Hamlin D.D.

it was an ostensible cause or was put forth as a cause & the reporters omitted. He surely knows that the war was planned by Russia & her agents (Ignatief & the Russian Am. at Vienna notably) three years before it commenced in Hertzegovina & tithing had no more to do with it, except as a Russian handle, than the last comet had.

I thought Pres. Magoun a man of more sense than to drag the corpse of past conflicts of British politics onto the platform of the American Board. Was it in good taste there & then to take up slang phrases of English politicians against a man of preeminent station who has always been more friendly to America & American missionaries than Gladstone ever has? I think him very largely destitute of common sense & the feelings of a christian gentleman.

It is perfectly evident that Russia intends to ignore the Berlin treaty. She feels secure in doing it. She never made a treaty without immediately beginning to break it, just so far as it contravened any of her ambitious projects.

I do not see the magnanimity to which you refer. She yielded only what she was at the time compelled to yield, & then she yielded with the most shameless hypocrisy as her present conduct proves. But after all she is in the Lord's hands & His purposes shall not fail whatever may become of hers.

I have recently received a very pleasant letter from the English Ambassador, Sir A. H. Layard, expressing the highest estimation of the labors of the Am. Board in Turkey & his wish to do all in his power to further them. He will wonder I think at Chagoon's foolish attack.

Very sincerely yours,

Cyrus Hamlin.

Rev. Cyrus Hamlin

Bangor, Oct. 14. 1878.

Rec'd Oct. 15.

P.C. wfr

Rev Dr Alden

Dear Sir

(I had thirty five years of experience as an educator in Turkey & my whole experience accords fully with the article referred to & with Mr Doves letter.

Looking at the question as one to be decided by facts I have recalled to mind all the young men of my acquaintance who have come to this country or have gone to Germany Switzerland France or England for their education. The simple question is have such persons been preeminently useful after their return? Have they been more useful than other young men, their school-mates at the commencement of their studies?

I must reply, with entire confidence that every missionary of any extent of observation will accord with me, that they have shown no preeminence of usefulness or influence.)

Rev. Cyrus Hamlin

I could mention half a dozen names at once, perhaps a dozen, of the students of the old Bebek Seminary who have never been equalled in point of usefulness & extended influence by any of those who have sought their educatio abroad. Has any teacher ever arisen from among them who could be compeered with the late Baron Tzenope of Aintab? Is there any one as teacher or preacher who can stand a comparison with Prof. Hagopos Djijizian of Rob. Col.?

(The number who have gone abroad first & lost is very large. I search all the records of my memory in vain for more than one instance in which I did not think that the educatio abroad was a positive injury & loss as compared with all observed results in other cases at home.

In this assertion I am looking at Evangelical work — The work of the Pastor and Preacher.)

If one wishes to be a machinist or a physici or engage in foreign commerce the case is entirely different. He must go abroad. There are no home establishments in such cases for him to resort to. In such cases there has been all the success that could be looked for. The careers of such men as Mr. Minasian & Mr Bozagian have been honorable to themselves & useful to their peoples & their foreign training was absolutely necessary to their success. And so of quite a number of physicians.

Why should there be an exception in the preparation for the work of the Pastor & Preacher?

There is an exception as a fact of observation & the reasons may be found without great difficulty

In the first place the preacher must prepare for his work in the religious social & intellectual atmosphere of the people for whom he is to labor. He gets at them through their sympathies.

They must feel that he is one of them, understands the sympathises with them & can feel for all their difficult & imperfections. Indeed both parties, preacher & people, must know & feel that they fully understand each other. Whatever course takes the preacher out of this atmosphere of sympathy unfits him for his work. If the young man has studied abroad under the influences of another civilization & has come home full of new ideas as to this present physical life in the majority of cases these ideas will ruin him for usefulness in the work of building up a native church in the faith or of winning souls to Christ. It is for this very reason that the missionary is so long in really getting at the people & indeed never does get at them as the native pastor does. In commerce, medicine, mechanics this objection does not hold.

There is another influence of going abroad that is very injurious & dangerous.

prefer to that distraction & diversion of mind & heart to so many new objects as to confuse the methods of thought & study. (Solid permanent attainments are rarely made under these circumstances. Showy but superficial is the inevitable result & this soon appears when the man comes into the harness & honest hard work & good practical judgment are demanded of him. Even for the arts & commerce the young man should not go abroad without a good common education & a well formed character. I cannot mention a case of a native pastor who went abroad without first finishing his course at home that did not, in my estimation, positively lose in effective working power.)

One of the graduates of Robert College, a young man whose early course gave nothing more than average promise, but who ripened well towards the end, went to Marsovan to study theology & soon began to preach. The freshness of his preaching with earnestness & force were apparently the means of a revival such as they had not before experienced. Now I have never known the preaching of a young man educated abroad to be followed by such results. I feel morally sure that this same young man, now so highly esteemed & useful, would have been ruined for any great usefulness had he been educated at any of our Seminaries. He had the very peculiarities that would have made such new & strange conditions, to him, disastrous. The commercial, mechanical, medical student each has a very definite, tangible, concrete obj in view. If he be a man of any earnestness of character he will attain his object.

The *preacher* will be surrounded with many & different temptations. He may come with a fair share of common sense & go home addlebrained. I say this not from theory but from the observation of fact

I am however strongly in favor of a thorough education for the native preacher. There are some cases in which study is commenced at too late a period to permit the full course desirable. If Hebrew & Greek cannot be studied there should be a careful study of the English. There is nothing that trains the student to the careful & exact use of language like the study of a foreign language & the practice of painstaking translations. He gets from this an inspiration to thought & a richness, flexibility & accuracy of language in his own vernacular which he will never have without it. In Oriental lands, especially, the fixedness, the immobility of forms & modes of thought can be broken up in no other way. The ability correctly to translate a rich foreign language is involves a large portion of the mental furniture training which the native preacher must have.

The subject has tempted me

to say more than Mr Davis letter required, but the interest & importance attaching to it must be my excuse.

Yours sincerely.

Cyrus Haml

Bangor Theol Sem.
Nov 25 1878.

Rec'd Nov. 26.

ans'd " "

Concept of natives in America,

Paragraphed in part

Bangor March 24 1879

Bangor March 24 1879

Rev Dr Clark

Dear Brother

I rejoice in Clara's appointment to Constantinople. It seems to me every way fitting that she should go there. I said to her very little about it for she was so ready to go to Aintab that I thought it might be of the Lord that she should go there. She will now work in the same general sphere her sainted mother worked in & where she has left a saintly memory.

Dr. Burton of Hartford wrote me a note about the ordination of Nahabed Abdalian. He & some of the pastors are strongly inclined to ordain him. Considering all the circumstances I would not oppose it. It would be like damming up a small innocuous stream which will break away & do damage. Pastor Alexander is a good & strong man, let him work in his own way. Nahabed is going first of all to him. He will I fear not do very much whether as preacher or doctor. He seems to be a man of good intentions & he will be another demonstration of the comparative uselessness & inefficiency of a foreign education.

Thanks for the story of Zeitoon. The wildest & most savage barbarous Armenian I ever saw was a priest from Zeitoon. He came to get me to advocate their cause with the English Ambassador. He confessed they were a savage set. The gospel is emphatically their salvation. That was a hard & noble ride. I once rode 14 hours with 3 steeds of mine & called that pretty hard service, all unused to riding as I was. Yours truly C Hamlin.

Rev. C. Hamlin

Bangor, March 24. 1879.

Rec'd March 25.

with the Studleys, perhaps may
have a chance to address the

Dr. Hamlin

Bangor Sept. 18. 1879

Rev. Dr. Clark
Secy of A.B.C.F.M.
Dear Brother

The Faculty of the Seminary very readily voted to give the Middle Class, now under my care in theology, full employment in other departments while I attend the Meeting of the Board in Syracuse. My plan is to leave by the night train of the fifth of Oct. & passing through Boston reach Williamstown Saturday the 6th & spend the Sabbath there, with the Sandleys, perhaps may have a chance to address the students. I have thought much of the suggestion you made & both Mrs H. & myself will rejoice to act according to the light which the Lord of the harvest may give us.

Yours sincerely
Cyrus Hamlin.

C. H. Hamlin

Bangor Aug 21/79

Rev. Dr Clark

My Dear Sir

I am very desirous of attending the Meeting of the Board at Syracuse & shall do so if possible. When our term commences, Sept 18, I shall lay the subject before the faculty & see if arrangements can be made. The spiritual refreshment of that "holy convocation" is of priceless value.

I shall venture

to send my name at once to the com. of arrangements.

Very sincerely yours
Cyrus Hamlin

Rev. Dr Black

Dear Bro.

I have forw'd my letter to Mr Bradford intending it as a rough draft to be rewritten by I shall not have the time as my lectures & some extra work now press me sorely. I have no copyist but Mrs Hamlin & she is not able at present to do anything beyond household duties. Could you have it copied & the original sent back to me?

I am very sorry that Robert Col. is in trouble. The heirs in trying to break the will are doing a meaner thing & baser, than the Maine thieves = Joscelyn & his crew. Retribution follows swift footed, but none the less do I detest the feet that bring it.

I read last evening with immense satisfaction the decision of the judges. It is perhaps the first purely political paper I ever read on the Sabbath. It seems to me to be written with a sublime simplicity, clearness, directness & it will embalm the names of those judges so long as our political history shall be known. What the effect will be upon the scalawags remains to be seen.

Yours sincerely

Cyrus Hamlin.

Rec'd Jan.

m. 6. 1879.

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Bangor July 18 1879

Rev Dr. Alden
Secy of A B C F M

Dear Brother,

I was *mortified* for Maine that she should allow only 15' to the Missionary cause at the State Conference. I attempted to get more but did not help the matter. We had *three long wearisome sermons* at the Conference!! There is a special committee appointed for next year to study the best arrangement & choice of topics & the distribution of time. While the matter is fresh in mind, I would like exceedingly if you can make any suggestions from your experience as to the best arrangement in a State Conference for the presentation of the Missionary cause. We are nearly all dead here in Maine. What efforts I have made in the Penobscot County are fruitless. It is rolling up the stone to see it go back to the bottom again. An influential minister said to me that the Missionary & Tract Societies ought not to appear at all in our State Conf. & so of all the Charities except the H. M.!

I hope we may get an entire afternoon or evening for these charities next year & that you will come down yourself & survey our desolations, & warm us up. The July Herald is one of great interest. What correspondence I have with the East is full of hope in the midst of poverty & distress.

Yours sincerely,

Cyrus Hamlin.

Rev. Cyrus Hamlin
Bangor, July 18, 1877
Rec'd July 19
Ans'd do

Bangor Aug 6 1889

Rev. Dr. Alden,

Dear Bro.

Many thanks for your letter which will be a very valuable aid when we come, in committee, to study the scheme of arrangements for the next State Conference. I do not doubt but we shall secure an entire session to the American Board, if a secretary will attend from Boston, & we shall also avoid the absurdity of holding it while the Woman's Board is in session. Dr. Strong had ten minutes & woman left out!!

We are using in Hammond Street Sunday School concerts "The Short Missionary Catechism" with good effect & general interest

Dr Bush looks to me to secure the quitclaim to Langa Church property in Constantinople from Mr Shishmanian of Lexington Ky. Mr Shishmanian has been recently married & is expected before long in New York. He will probably go to Turkey as an Evangelist of the "Disciples" although I doubt it very much as to its being any thing permanent or successful. Now should I hear of him in New York will it be best for me to go there & meet him, or shall we trust to his reaching Constantinople & finishing the business there? I am quite ready to go but it is a question of Expense. Mr Menasian of Tarrytown will join with me in the affair should there be any objection raised by Mr Shishmanian.

Please tell me what you think & I will act accordingly. My recent missionary letters from Turkey are full of inspiration.

Yours sincerely

Cyrus Hamlin

Dr Cyrus Hamlin -
Bangor. Aug 6. 1879
Recd " 9 ,

Ansd do.

case of
McShishmanian.

Bangor, Oct. 21. 1879
Rec'd Oct. 23.
Ans'd " 23.

Bangor Theo. Sem.
Oct. 21. 1879

Rev J. O. Means D.D.
Recording Secy
of A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother

I received to-day the Diploma which I value above all others. That of my Corporate membership in the Board. I esteem it higher than a Senatorship at Washington & I would not exchange with my cousin across the way. I prefer to be Cyrus rather than Hannibal.

That meeting at Syracuse will leave a permanent impression notic

regard

& Mr. R

upon the work. You must rejoice & bless God for the part he has given you to do in the new African work. I hope that God is preparing some Africans in this country to take part in it. Turn back the wheels of time 42 years & I would go rejoicingly. Africa was my first love. & I have always prayed for Africa. I should like to be professor of theology in some colored institution & leave this most pleasant & delightful post to a better man. But it is not in him that walketh to direct his steps.

I hope we may meet in Lowell 1880.

Very sincerely yours,
Cyrus Hamlin.

Bangor Theo. Sem.
Oct. 23. 1879

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

Sec'y of ABCFM.

Dear Brother.

I learn from native brethren that Mr. Barrows attack, as they regard it, upon two of their young men Mr Abdalian & Mr. Philian B Horatian has caused no little excitement & roused up the old spirit of jealousy & opposition which I thought was dying out. I hoped to say something at the meeting at Syracuse on the subject of Education that would be a quietus or at least an answer to those Armenians who are always accusing the missionaries of trying to keep them down in the matter of Education. But things took a course that could not well be controlled & wholly crowded to out. The bitter fruit of that strange attempt to enforce vernacular Education upon the Armenians will not all be gathered in this generation. It has made them jealous suspicious & unreasonable, & Mr Barnum's criticism upon those two young men who had openly rebelled against the system was well adapted to kindle the fire anew.

I wondered very much when I read it. I knew it boded no good. The Bythinian Union was the only body that had any Ecclesiastical right to complain as Mr Abdalian was coming directly into their field. I presume my intelligence is much exaggerated.

If the missionaries have referred to it I would like to know how they view it.

I have said the severest things ever said by any one _to_ the native brethren but I never spoke except in praise of them.

I never had any quarrel with them & I do not believe that it is profitable to have one.

I esteem my membership in Corporate body of the Board higher than any other office I could have & the late meeting ~~at the late meeting~~ expanded the work into sublime proportions.

I gave an account of the meeting in Hammond Street Church Sabbath Evening the 12th & am to repeat it next Sab. Eve in Dr Field's church. I hope we shall do something here in Maine this year.

Yours sincerely,

Cyrus Hamlin.

Dr. C. Hamlin –
Oct 25, 1879

Bangor Nov 7. 1874

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Secy of A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother

I send you a printed statement of the present position of the Protestant Community in the Turkish Empire from Mr Hagope Matteosian the "Vekeel" of the Protestants. I cut out the writing to save it from letter postage. He accompanied it with a letter in Armenian setting forth the necessity of doing something. This is plain enough from the printed letter & need not be translated. I have marked with the pen some points that show the writer to be a man of thought & observation. He

He rightly characterizes the Government as a military caste but he does not add, as he should have done, that it has lost all its own original independence & sagacity & is the plaything of European diplomacy.

The whole difficulty lies there in European Diplomacy. If Germany would take up the question with England it would soon be settled. But with Germany indifferent, Russia & all the catholic powers fiercely opposed, what can be done with the poor miserable Turks now forming the pretence of a government? The palace cabals have neither patriotism nor sense. The Vakeel knows all this but it would never do for him to say it. I hoped the English fleet would be sent up as was threatened but I pray rather that Germany may be induced to see the importance of protecting protestantism.

just as much as Catholicism is protected. The protestants ask nothing more.

I infer that the missionaries stand aloof from any active cooperation in this question & perhaps wisely. Still it is of such importance to the future that they should not be too particular. The work has been a constant battle for liberty for more than forty years, & the real foes have been Oriental & Occidental Christians & they are so still. The worst factor is the stupidity & inertia of the Turks. The governing class or caste is smitten with moral ~~[illegible]~~ palsy so that it may be destroyed. Now that Russia can't come in to have Constantinople I care not how soon the destruction shall come.

With regard to the asperity awakened by Mr. Barrows letters I received two copies of the printed letter in Armenian. I have had three letters from Armenians, two of them violent, one moderate & sad though strongly anti-Barrows, & blaming the missionaries for not disowning a word of base innuendos carried on in their name. It may be a very circumscribed affair but I regret such things as bodes nothing but evil.

I should accept my call to go back to Constantinople (from the Armenians & others) but for the fear that it would seem to bring me into conflict with some of the missionaries. This could result in no ultimate good.

The state of things as to the "Bebek" should, I think, be placed strongly before Lord Salisbury. It is an abominable thing that Rome & Russia should control this thing. The fact is Russian gold & intrigue control the palace purlieus & probably never so much as now. Ahmed Vefyk Pasha often said to me "your enemies are powerful but under cover". When I have tried to bring him out upon Russia & the Jesuits he had a diplomatic way of his own of avoiding direct statements & wondering that with my experience ~~that~~ I should have any questions to ask. To this day however there are those who think skilled as to deny any difference from Rome or Russia.

Bangor, Nov. 7, 1879
Rec'd Nov. 8

Jesuits in Cons
Cyrus Hamlin

Bangor Theo. Sem. Nov. 13. 1879

Rev. Dr Clark.

Dear Brother

I have had some correspondence with some of the elder members of the mission with regard to Samokov. They were not however of that mission. Their opinions vary of course. One thinks I could do a great deal in English but it would be every day more & more needful to get hold of the Bulgarian & he questions whether a man of 70 would be able to satisfy himself. Another says decidedly Dont do it. You know Clark but you would break down in the effort. They also say *sub rosa* that Locke & Clark are "narrow microscopic men" & with my wide & general views they would clash continually. They are men who must work by themselves in their own way. I consider this matter therefore disposed of.

Another has caused me a good deal of thought but I do not see in it a call of God.

Some of my old friends among the Armenians want I should allow them to form "A Father Hamlin Committee" to which all the Protestant Armenians of Constantinople & neighborhood will become subscribers together with many from all other nationalities. They propose that I come to be a sort of general pastor to advise & help build up inspire their education & appear for them before foreigners & powers, not officially but with the moral influence of age experience & the confidence of all.

This looks well upon paper but I see some sunken rocks that I should probably run on & I dare not commence the voyage. So far as I can see at present my duty is to wait.

Very sincerely yours.

Cyrus Hamlin.

Rev. C. Hamlin

Nov 12. 1879

a respectable Bulgarian that a missionary be sent to the Mussulmans of the Princedom. If this can be taken as indication of a general feeling in that direction it will prove perhaps that the first great breach in the fortress of Islam will be made there & not in Asia Minor. If so it will be one of the wonders of Divine Providence in the conduct of Nations. Russia plunged into that war for Constantinople but with the hypocritical pretence of setting "the Christians" that is the Bulgarians free. She intended to have two years & her army to form the Bulgarian government. Berlin sent her army home & had an international commission superintend the formation of government. Russia could have managed all this had the Bulgarians been plastic & willing tools. But they

Bangor, Dec. 6, 1879
Rec'd Dec. 8

Bangor Theo Sem.
Dec 6. 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D
Secy of A B C F M.
Dear Bro.

I have been waiting to hear from Mr. Menasian but he has not yet written me since he was in Boston.

As to my position in accepting a call from Pera Church I never gave it a thought. An hours work any where in the Master's vineyard is of little consequence to this life but may have a bearing upon higher interests.

Mrs Hamlin & myself are both entirely willing to go & desirous of going to any

place where they may seem to be a hope of greater usefulness.
If I were Mr Coustouten I would not stand upon that point a moment.

A more serious point with me is have I in all human probability enough of life left to be worth making so much fuss about. Jan 5 completes my 69th year. I shall then enter upon the third line of three score ten. The small remainder I wish to put to the best account possible. If I could do any thing to promote harmony & cooperation out there it would be worth any sacrifice.

But on the other hand I might only make a bad matter worse. There is no good work, however, which is not more or less risky

I should go into it "in weakness and in fear & much trembling".

the native brethren might fear my support onerous if the whole were to come from them for they are very poor. For my family's sake it would be a relief to have the Board "stand in the gap."

If Mrs. Hamlin's health were not always so delicate we should not fear getting along with native support but as it is we might be left in some straits.

I rejoice in that church building. A decent church is a great rallying point to a people. There are some general reasons in favor of a church in Pera that do not exist in the other localities.

I was deeply interested in a fact stated to me by Dr. Bush as he passed through Bangor. It was the request from most respectfully struck for real freedom took Russia at her word, rejected her two measures which would have muzzled the press & proscribed all missionary work & in effect said to Russia We are exceedingly grateful to you, but for two whole years you were preaching to all the world "autonomy autonomy for the Christians of Turkey". We now have autonomy & we propose to enjoy it. We had no part in your failure to get Constantinople. It was those accursed English that blocked your way & all Europe joined them. We are not to blame & we are not to lose our promised "autonomy."

And now being free from the military power of Russia the Bulgarians appear to be laying aside their hatred of the Mussulmans who are not Turks but Slavs bone of their bone & flesh of their flesh & to be desirous

of their conversation. I hope it is so.
In 1857 & 58 I had some interesting conversations with an officer (Capt.) of the Turkish army in Roumelia. He spoke Greek quite well & told me that he was not by race Tartar but Slav, that many of them secretly perform certain Christian rites to secure good luck & that if the time of absolute freedom should ever come many would revert to the religion of their ancestors. His Col. had the same ideas. Now if the Mussulmans should be fairly treated in that Principality it will be a grand lesson to Russia & the world & the conversion of Muslims will become a glorious item of Millenial news. The Lord hasten it in its time.

Very sincerely Yours
Cyrus Hamlin

I have a short note from him but I think he could not have received mine. The substance of his note is that he wished to write me a long letter but must defer it a little from press of business. He had read the Syracuse Report & was disappointed that I had not lifted up my voice for an onward & vigorous move in Turkey

I wait with anxiety to see what shape things will take out there.

Should the way open hopefully I shall go at the shortest possible notice.

Yours sincerely
Cyrus Hamlin.

Cyrus Hamlin,

Bangor Theo. Sem.
Dec 11. 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Rec'd, Dec. 12.
Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Bro.

Both Mr M. & myself are waiting for further light from the East before we attempt to form any definite plan.

The Editor of the Rel. Herald of Hartford sent Dr Van Lennep's translation of Hobarres Memorial letter to me for revision by Dr Alden's advice. It had what I thought a mischievous introduction from Dr. V. L. & notes some of what was untruthful. Dr. V. L. is in my opinion as morally incapable of writing truthfully in such matters as a confirmed drunkard is incapable of tee-totalism. I advised the editor to publish the translation but to leave off the notes & to give the preface himself in the sense which you find in the paper. He adopted very nearly my words. To refuse the publication would not stop it & would only embitter the controversy. That whole thing has gone awry. Direct opposition to that disgruntled party always does more hurt than good. We once had a meeting in Cosple to hear all their complaints. I knew we should have a most unprofitable jangle & I was determined to disappoint those who had come heavily loaded with roots of bitterness. I was luckily chosen chairman of the meeting, about 30 say present. I made a long intro=ductory speech showing what natural elements of misunderstanding we have. And to conclude I told them of all the strange judgments & misadventures I had when I first arrived in Cosple & of the boggle I got into with my first teacher Avedis, whom they all knew from disputing with him in about a point I in Armenian which I did not understand & he in English which he did not understand. The longer we disputed the deeper we got in till we went to the dictionary & found out our blunders. It excited roars of laughter. Upon that Every one had a story, till the time was up & we agreed to adjourn with a laugh. No attempt was ever made to renew the meeting & on sober second thought there was a general conviction that the meeting took such a strange unlooked for course that the hand of God was in it.

I wrote a letter to Hohannes Minasian without reference in terms to his printed letter but showing him that the present attitude of the Board is every thing he could reasonably desire

Bangor Dec 16. 1879

Rev. Dr. Clark,

Sec. of A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Bro.

I can come to Boston by the night train Dec 26. & can be in Boston all day Saturday the 27 & also if need be Monday the 29th. Mr Minasian thinks it quite important that we should have a meeting for consultation without loss of time. If you think it best please inform him & me. I have made engagements for Sabbath the 21st & the 27th is the earliest date practicable for me.

Yours sincerely

Cyrus Hamlin

Bangor, Dec. 16. 1879.

Rec'd Dec. 17.

Dr. Hamlin

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Agam fr 707

Bangor Jan. 21. 1880

Rev Dr. Clark.

Dear Bro.

I send for your perusal this letter just received from Mr. Minassian of Con'ple. I send it merely that you may be able to see all sides of the question. My impression grows that the opposition will be such that my return may complicate matters still more! It would be a sad close to life to make such a matter worse. I have received nothing from any missionary. Clara has had some "contradictory reports about my coming back" & wants me to explain. I have nothing to do but wait.

Yours sincerely C. Hamlin

Bangor Theo Sem
Jan 27. 1880

Rev Dr Clark,

My Dear Brother.

My son writes me from Paris under date of Jan. 13th that he had just heard direct from Constantinople that "Dr Clark had telegraphed to the effect that the missionaries might as well break off negotiations with Dr H." There is evidently some great error or misapprehension here which you can probably explain. We are not having any negotiations. I have written to Dr Wood for an opinion but have as yet received no reply nor is it time. Perhaps it refers to what the Missionaries are doing to find out the opinions of the native brethren & others referred to by Mr. H. Minassian in the letter which I sent you. But I wish to say distinctly that I have no negotiatio whatever with any party or parties or individuals in Constantinople.

Very sincerely yours,
Cyrus Hamlin

Bangor, Jan. 27, 1880.
Rec'd Jan. 29.

Bangor Theo. Sem
Feb 5. 1880

Rev Dr. Clark.

Dear Brother.

I sent you some days since a letter for perusal recd from Mr Hohannes Manassian of Constantinople. If you have it at hand please return it. The saddest thing in it is his reference to their children as Enfants gâtés. Some are good children but I fear that many of them are "worse than the heathen round about."

I am glad of the measure which the committee have taken. If not all that could be desired it is a step in the right direction. I have written to Mr. Bradford some of the possible difficulties that may occur. If there is a spirit of accomodation on both sides they will be removed

If either side should be unreasonable they may become insuperable.

With regard to these native communities My principle has been that each one should have a church school house & parsonage — all together, or if that is not practicable, as near together as possible. This should have been the steady aim of the mission=aries from the beginning. I fear it has not been so & some have said. "Leave all that to the communities themselves." As though we could afford to leave anything to the communities unless we saw them acquiring ability to manage. I secured these three things for Broosa. The church furnished them a good school room in its basement. Adjoining the church a house was offered for sale the year after the church was built. I offered to turn in all the materials, lime, brick, etc left over in building the church. This would pay one third a large sum being offered for it. The brethren undertook to raise another third & I raised the remaining by lecturing on Turkey in this country in 1860! Now this little feeble community was thus furnished with a home in its poverty, when it could do but little for itself. I think you know enough of the history of that church to estimate the results. Had the Pera & Langa churches been thus managed they would have become in this sources of power that would have been felt through all the land. You have thirty missionaries in Constantinople. Take away ten of them & use the money thus secured in making those two miserable organizations decent & give them a comfortable spiritual home. I know this will never be done but it would be wise to do it. Except where we can see regular hopeful native growth the work is a failure.

In Mr Menasians letter there is a reference to my going back to Robert College. I have no light upon it as yet. A number of letters has been written urging it, but no official communication has come to me & therefore I have no ground of action. I am waiting for light.

Yours sincerely,

Cyrus Hamlin.

Rev. [illegible] Hamlin, D.D.

Bangor, Feb. 5, 1880.

Rec'd Feb. 7.

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Bangor Feb. 9. 1880.

Rev Dr Clark-

Secy of A B. F M.

Dear Bro.

I am glad of your quotation from Mr Pettibone's letter. While it proves that he knows nothing of the true inwardness of the movement it nevertheless proves that I ought not to meddle in the matter any farther. The man who should propose my return must be insane!

I have suspected all along that the mission is so pledged to its old policy of distrust that I should be able to do nothing should I return. Even if the native brethren should guarantee my support I would not go to raise an opposition. And the position of the missionaries would make my return to the college extremely unpleasant, s will be one strong consideration against it. I think however the friends of the College are so embarrassed that my return will be impossible on that account.

Of course you cannot force the policy of the mission. It will pursue its own course until some events shall occur that will facilitate or cause a great change. Sure I am that the missionary work is a tremendous failure at every point where it does not work in harmony with the native converts.

I am sure of another thing the sending out of a deputation will be an expensive farce. Not understanding the language, nor the country it will depend entirely upon the missionaries for its views & it will only corroborate what is already fixed.

I had a very earnest desire to do something
to get that work$_1$ out$_4$ of the slough to$_2$ which
I gave my early years$_3$. But the Lord has not
chosen me for that service. Except that I have
taken up a great deal of your time in vain
I shall never regret that I made the effort. & thus
have done something perhaps to develop the true
situation. We have 30 missionaries male
& female at Constantinople we spend a hundred
thousand dollars a year more or less including all
Bible Tract & press work & yet we have hardly
a Constantinople work at all. We are doing
a great work for the empire, comparatively
nothing that is hopeful for the great capital.
Recalling the decade from forty to fifty I feel as
though the spirits of Goodell & Dwight must
sigh from heaven over the spectacle.
Probably the way out of this is through much tribulation

& the sooner it comes the better.

Do not give the least importance to what Dr Tompson may write beyond the decisions of your own judgment. I have served on committees with him & I never knew a man who could hit so wide of the mark & yet honestly believe that he struck it right in the center. He is a very good man, but a double distilled Scotchman. I have not seen any thing that he has written.

I shall write immediately to the brethren at C. that I have no longer the remotest idea of any interference in their labors, & that I desire to have the affair entirely dropped.

Very sincerely yours,

Cyrus Hamlin.

Bangor, Feb. 9, 1880,
Rec'd Feb. 10.

Bangor Feb. 20 1880

Rev. Dr Clark
Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.
Dear Bro.

Our Sec'y of Faculty will have written you with regard to giving your lectures to Theol. Students here in Bangor. We shall be glad to have you as our guest should you be able to come, as I earnestly hope you may.

I have a letter from Dr. E.E. Bliss who says there is no want of harmony between the missionaries & the native brethren. What exists is only in Mr. H. Minassian's brain. It seems quite incredible, but he is on the ground & ought to know. I have had representations to the contrary from four in all, respectable men among them,

Bangor, Feb. 9, 1880,

of whom Mr Menasian of Youngstown is one.

What reason they could have for giving false testimony I cannot imagine. Evidently the missionaries are satisfied with the present state of things & it was natural for Mr. Pettibone to consider the man crazy who proposed my return on those conditions. Is there not, probably, a suppressed under current of feeling which the missionaries do not appreciate? The address of the Protestant Armenian pastor before the Evangelical Alliance (in Basle was it?) indicated something of that kind I thought.

The missionaries do not seem to have taken any special interest in the movement back from Rome to the Old Church. I read of it in the Masis — an Armenian newspaper.

Yours sincerely,

C. Hamlin.

Dr Bliss suggests an interesting & important work which if competent I would gladly enter.

Rev. C. Hamlin D.D.
Feb. 20. 1880

Rev. Dr. Clark   Bangor April 5 1880

Dear Bro.

Since you were here I have received a number of letters from Constantinople presenting various views of the missionary problem, that is the cooperation of missionaries & natives.

Without quoting from any one I will sum up what I think is near the general view & what will probably accord with your own.

1 The missionaries are working to that end.
And on this point I will say that although they do not express it the agitation of this question has opened some eyes while it may have blinded others. But on the whole it will do great good.

2 We alone can accomplish this desirable result. In this building fund we have a force to work with which we have never had before.

3. Should you come here in either relation, native or missionary, for the express purpose of accomplishing that object it would postpone it. It would widen the breach.

4th If you could come back to the College with liberty of disposing of your time so that you could work for general education common school & high school so as to secure a good graded system & could moreover lecture on philosophical religious problems such as are now perverting the youth all would welcome you & you might do a great deal of good.

As to No 4. It is an ideal but seems to be impracticable. The Trustees of Robert College are a mystery to me. They will say nothing & so I am left in the dark. The faculty of the College & the Advisory Com. composed of gentlemen of different nationalities sent to the Trustees in New York a unanimous request for my reappointment. They sent a negative. I have demanded their reasons. Whether they will give them or not I cannot say. They are monosyllabic men & never render a reason. Their yea is yea & their nay is nay & they go upon the principle that whatsoever is more than these cometh to evil.

Gladstone has pledged his word to coerce Turkey if the Liberals come into power. If now he will do this without letting in Russia, I shall rejoice in the change of the political balance. I hope the majority will be so decisive that there shall be no excuse for inaction.

The effect of your visit upon the students is an abiding one. I think you will have some volunteers from the different classes. Yours sincerely, Cyrus Hamlin, Bangor, Apr. 5, 1880.

Rec'd Apr. 7.

Rev. C. Hamlin D.D.

Bangor. July 17. 1880

Recd. July 20

Bangor July 19. 1880

My Dear Dr Clark

I am more than gratified, I am grateful, for the change of policy at Constantinople or rather in the whole Turkish mission. It is what I have long felt, as you are aware, must come & it was so long delayed that I feared it would come with great disaster. I think I have contributed something towards hastening it. If I have received little thanks for it yet the object has been effected & I hope it marks a new

Bangor, Aug. 21. 1880

straighten out. I should like
now to see that Turkish
government disposed of. Th
There is no longer any danger
of Russia's getting Constantino-
=ple & there is no further use of
the Sultan. Let him go.

Yours sincerely
H. Hamlin

not be the place for him. C. H.

Bangor, Aug. 21, 1880

Rec'd Aug. 23

Bangor Aug 21. 1880

Dear Dr. Clark.

Your indorsement was a good thing for me. I have accepted the appointment & have commenced my preparations to leave. We intend to start Sept 3d or 6th. I said to my soul. "This is of the Lord & in answer to much prayer & I will accept it, & trust Him still". It is the most unlooked for & singular change in my whole life. I had settled down to earnest preparation for the year's Seminary work, occasionally thinking "After that, what?" If the Lord shall give me health, strength, wisdom & success all my anxious problems will be solved.

I have done almost nothing in the Temperance movement, but it suits some to magnify the little I have done. I have written out my reasons for my individual action for the "True Republican" & if they shall be published I will send you a copy. I am compelled to do this to save answering so many individual inquiries. If the Republican leaders have believed me to be a man who would stand by his word they knew eight months ago what course I would take in case they continue to violate the law. There is a rumhole to every 68 inhabitants of this city & the only reason why there are not more is that the people don't drink enough yet!

Some of the Republican leaders are decent men but most of them are utterly corrupt. I speak of this vicinity. They have become bold defiant & scornful in their wickedness. Nothing but the ballot will ~~[illegible]~~ reform them. The accounts of the convention are manufactures

Very sincerely yours

Cyrus Hamlin.

Morgasonian is in Philadelphia. I think I shall succeed in turning him from Rochester. I wrote him today in favor of Andover. He asks about coming here but it would

Bangor Aug 28 1880

Dear Dr Clark.

I hope to be in Boston on the 7th to acknowledge in person my indebtedness to you for your influence in the Middlebury appointment. I send you Mowgosoneous letter & I have advised him to come & meet me at Boston on the 7th. As Andover can give him $100 & the Education Society $75. I think he will come. I have advised Andover on other reasons.

I regret the ink deluge but I think you can read it all.

Yours sincerely

C. Hamlin

Bangor, Aug. 27, 1880

Rec'd Aug. 30

Herrick George F. D.D.

Herrick . George H.

Hissar. Constle Jan. 4th 1872

My Dear Bro,

I wrote you a letter some time since, which made you less happy, I fear, than I could wish you to be made by letters. Perhaps the topic of this will be more welcome. I think you are aware that one of the labors which calls me here this winter, is the preparation of a manual of Ch. History for the use of our Seminaries & ministry in Turkey. It is in Turkish with the Armenian char. Now I am going to do no less than to ask your assistance in its preparation. - But don't be frightened. It will not be a heavy or a disagreeable, & I trust not, - which is best - not an impracticable service. I am very desirous of securing several suitable maps. Now you will know what I want & be able to supply my want, I reckon, better than any one else. I want one map ~~to cover~~ for the period & the regions of Paul's travels. one for the whole Roman empire in the beginning of the 4th century, one of Europe for the age of Charlemagne, including North Africa & Palestine, if possible; one of Europe in about the 13th century; & one of the world at the present time, five in all. I send you a page of the book. Any map may occupy two pages, & I ~~would~~ think none must occupy more than two unless it be the last. That might cover four pages & be folded twice. As the writing must be done here the maps themselves must be engraved here also I suppose, & it can be done satisfactorily I think if I can have just the right models, & I suppose the size can be changed if necessary. The page now reached in the printing is the 272d & the work goes on at the rate of three forms a week. But after the middle of Feb. it will go much slower as the printers will overtake me & I can't then prepare mss. ~~so~~ fast enough for them. I am exceedingly busy & the work is a labor of love to me. If you can by any means send me the maps by mail I shall be very glad. The mss. I prepared last winter were already printed some time ago. Yours truly & very aff'ly

Geo. F. Herrick

Accompanying Mr. Herrick's letter of Jan. 4th.

քէնտի թա՛լիմաթը պաթըրէսի եախօտ հարէքէթի ղայրի մէշրու՛էսի սէպէպինտէն քիլիսէտէն քէսիլմէքլիյէ մուսթահագ օլան էփիսգօփօսուն էլ գօմասը գապուլէ շայան տէյիլ տիր տէյու խնատ էտէրլէր իտի. վագա՛ա քիլիսէի 'ումումիյէ պու թարզ էլ գօմագլըղը գապուլ էթտիլէր իտի ։

Տօնաթօս Ֆըրգասը զուհուր էթտիքտէն ազ վագըթ սօնրա Գօնսթանթինօս Իմբէրաթօրուն չըգարտըղը պա՛զը ֆէրմանլարտան էզիյէթ չէքմիշլէր , վէ պունուն իւզէրինէ անլէրին մատտէլէրի լայըգը իլէ ֆասլ օլունա տէյու Իմբէրաթօրա 'արզուհալ էթտիլէր ։ Իմբէրաթօր տախի Բէքիլիանօսուն մէսէլէսինի թէֆահիւս վէ թէսվիյէ էթմէք իչիւն Րօմա Փաթրիյինին րիյասէթինտէ պէշ էփիսգօփօստան 'իպարէթ պիր մէհքէմէի մախսուսէ թէշքիլ էթմիշ տիր ։ Իքի թարաֆտան օնար էփիսգօփօս մուտտա՛ի վէ մուտտա՛ին 'ալէյհ օլարագ ինթիխապ օլունմուշլար ։ Մէհքէմէի մէզքիւրէ քէնտի եարտըմընա օն պէշ Իթալիալը էփիսգօփօս տահա տա՛վէթ էտէրէք տա՛վայը տինլէմիշ վէ Տօնաթօս Ֆըրգասընա գարշը գարար վէրմիշլէր. պախուսուս Ֆէլիքս հագգընտա օլան թէշէքքի ասըլսըզ օլտուղունու պէյան էթտիլէր ։

Տօնաթօս Ֆըրգասը պու գարարլար հագգընտա թէշէքքի էտիպ՝ Իմբէրաթօրուն էմրի իլէ էրթէսի սէնէ , եա՛նի՝ Թ. Ի. 314 տէ Քարթաժինտէ պու մէսէլէնին հալլի իչիւն պիր մէհքէմէ թէշքիլ օլունուպ՝ Տօնաթօս Ֆըրգասընա գարշը գարար վէրտիլէր. վէ իւչիւնճիւ տէֆ՛ա օլարագ Արլ շէհրինտէ պիր մէճլիս՝ հաքէզա Տօնաթօս Ֆըրգասընա գարշը գարար վէրմիշլէր ։ Պունուն իւզէրինէ Տօնաթօս Ֆըրգասը Իմբէրաթօրա 'արզուհալ թագտիմ էթտիլէր քի՝ քէնտիսի անլէրին տա՛վասընը կէօրէ. Իմբէրաթօր տախի Թ. Ի. 316 տա Միլան շէհրինտէ իքի թարաֆըն վէքիլլէրինի տինլէտիքտէն սօնրա էվվէլա վէրիլէն գարարլարը թաստիգ էթմիշ տիր. ֆագաթ Տօնաթօս Ֆըրգասը քէնտի զիյիւմլէրինտէն չաշմատըլար. վէ Իմբէրաթօր Թ. Ի. 317 տէ Աֆրիգա էփիսգօփօսլարընա մէքթուպ կէօնտէրիպ՝ պու Ֆըրգայա թէհամմիւլ իլէ նազար օլունսուն տէյու էմր էթմիշ տիր. վէ օլ Ֆըրգանըն թարաֆկիրլէրի Թ. Ի. 321 տէ Իմբէրաթօրա պիր 'արզուհալ տահա վէրիպ՝ քիլիսէի 'ումումիյէ իլէ արթըգ իթթիֆագ էտէմէյէճէքլէրինի պէյան էթմէլէրի իւզէրինէ՝ Գօնսթանթինօս իքի թարաֆա միւսավաթ իւզէրէ մու՛աֆըգ վէ իմթիյազ իհսան էթմիշ վէ թա վէֆաթ էտինճէյէ գատար պու գարարտա տէվամ էթմիշ տիր ։ Անըն խալէֆէսի Գօնսթանս Իմբէրաթօր՝ Տօնաթօս Ֆըրգասընը միւլայիմանէ հարաքէթ էթմէք իլէ գազանմագ իւմիւտինտէ օլարագ՝ սատագա իչիւն անլէրէ ագչէ կէօնտէրմիշ տիր. լաքին Տօնաթօս քէնտիսի «Իմբէրաթօրուն քիլիսէ իլէ նէ՞ իշի վար», տէյէրէք ագչէյի կէրի կէօնտէրմիշ տիր ։ Պա՛տէ-

Hist. Geog. Atlas –
Adolphe Louis Koeppen –

Appleton –
I. Roman Empire 4th
III Charlemagne –

IV –
4

Dittmar's Historical Atlas (German) Sprüner's Maps wanted.
Hist. Geog. Atlas, Koeppen
Appletons.

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick,
Constantinople Jan. 4. 1872
Rec'd Feb. 6.

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick
Constantinople Jan. 4, 1873

& the Bible Soc.y & even if the Board & the Mission were to give me leave of absence the B. S. agent & Bible revision Com.tee wouldn't. I was never in better health than now, & tho' for the moment, working to the extent of my strength, yet I am doing myself no harm. My Church Hist.y is already in use (by means of advance sheets) in Marash Sem.y & will be wanted in Marsovan this coming summer. My own judgment as to my duty is in perfect accord with what that of my associates would be if expressed & I trust it will be a richer pleasure to my brother till he reaches me to think that his brother is occupying posts of usefulness that can not spare him for a day, than my presence could possibly be.

Please express my thanks to the Com.tee & tell them I've no tho.t of leaving my post now. ~~i.e. if it~~

Yours fraternally,
Geo. F. Herrick

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick

Feb. 20.

Hissar Jan. 10th 1872

My Dear Bro. Ackd March 12

Yours with the copy of a letter to my brother reached me tonight; While I appreciate my brothers earnest desire to have me accompany him East & would acknowledge the kindness of the Com.tee in their action, I regret that any such application was ever made. Of course it would be against the autonomy of the mission for the Com.tee at Boston to give me leave of absence from my post in opposition to the will of the mission Now I havn't the slightest idea that, if the mission were to express their minds on the subject today there would be two votes to excuse me even for one month from my work here, & I trust no one here will know of the application of my brother or the Com,tee's action. Of course I shall not think of leaving here now. I am here, with my family, at considerable expense, to the Board

Constle, Feb. 12, 1872

Dr. N. G. Clark

My Dear Bro,

Your note of Dec, - is recd. as to the matter of preparing a treatise on Intel. & Moral Phily I thank you for the confidence in me implied in your suggestion, but farther than that "it cannot be proceeded" at present. 1st It would be impossible for me to prepare such a work without a great deal of special labor out of the range of my duties at Marsovan. Whereas all my work on Ch. History is just in the line of my duties there. To be sure a really good Intell, Phil, could, in my opinion, be prepared in much briefer compass than the one now in use, but it would require a great deal of hard work. But when I finish the great work now in hand I want to be free to give my full strength to the Semy & work in our Marsovan field. I must do so or curtail my usefulness very much. 2d. If I had all the time in the world it would not do, for years, to prepare & issue another Intell, Phil. A very bulky vol. has just been issued & it must be tolerated. I regret its issue as much as you do. & to this day I do not know how it ever passed the Comtee of Publn. I was then on the Comtee but never knew of this work till it was too late. And what is more & worse, I don't suppose if I

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick

had known that it would have made any difference. Those who would thoroughly sympathize with you & me in Philosophy, in this Mission, or in Turkey, (whether from holding dif.t Phil.l views or from failing to see clearly & feel keenly, & from the standpoint of a Spiritual Phil. the importance of a right Phil. (intell. & moral) are comparatively few. A proposition now to have me prepare a new text-book, would, I feel quite sure be rejected by a very large vote. Yet I do not despair of doing something toward the end you & I desire to secure. By & by a more compact book in Turkish may be prepared by some one & meantime, my sixth Chap. of Ch. History viz. "Rel.n of Chr. Doct. to Philosophical Systems" gives me a good opportunity to say just what I want to say, when I come to the history of the Period since the Reformation & particularly to the Phil.l objections of our generation, I shall endeavor to write this with care.

My history is written almost to the Reform.n In fact I've just finished the account of that glorious martyr Huss. & 416 pp. are printed. I shall look for the maps next month. We are all pretty well. Please give my salutations to your wife & accept those of my wife also

Yours fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick

P. S. I have recd. lately, a very humble letter of confession from Pr. Abraham of Rodosto. He acknowledges his wrong three years ago in his unchristian opposition to us, I trust sincerely. I would fain hope our labors here those two years tho' little owned of men were accepted of the Master & are bringing forth fruit in His time, & it matters not that the results of a favorable ch., so far as there are results really favorable, are generally attributed to other human agencies. Certainly the one conspicuous agency for good is God's providence, & I would fain hope, tho' mostly against hope, his Spirit too. It is a little remarkable that all the men native pastors, from whom we withdrew fellowship are now out of the work, & that none more heartily fellowshipped those now in the work than we did.

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick
Constantinople Feb. 12. '72
Rec'd March 28.

Ans. April

Marsovan Sept. 20th 1872

Rev. Dr. A. Gillett

Oct 5 '72

Dear Bro.

You receive very few letters from me now-a-days & short at that, & the immediate occasion of this line I now write is to make you an apology, which I do with the more sorrow as it is connected with a great kindness of yours. I received the maps When you were so kind as to send me I took especial care to have them all accessible & kept carefully to return to you. I was unable, before leaving Const'ple, to get the maps of my History through with the rest of the work & left the maps with Dr. Riggs to return to you when the Lithographer sh'd have done with them. In the haste of leaving, I failed to put into Dr. R's hands two of them which remained with me &, remembering where I had placed them looked for them after reaching here to send back by Bro Parsons. But they are not to be found; & it is clear that they have fallen

out somewhere. I am very sorry
But I see no help but for you to charge
the value of your atlas to our Publica-
tion Dep.t at Cons.ple. I would myself
procure you another Atlas but am not
in circumstances to make it possi-
ble for me to order you one.
The journeys & rush of work & unsettled
way in which we have lived the past
year is very trying. I do hope, if it be
the Lord's will, that it may soon be
brought to an end by our settling in
our own home. My own library has
remained boxed now for one year, nearly
all of it. My associates are just going
to an out-Station, Kafoo Kaya, to organ-
ize a church & ordain a pastor.
My own family are in comfortable
health. I am sorry to be obliged to
send the letter I forward this week
to the Prud.l Com.tee but it explains
itself.

Yours respect.y & aff.ly
Geo. F. Herrick

Marsovan Sept. 20th 1872.

To the Prudential Comm^ee of the A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Fathers & Brethren

No one of your number will regret more sincerely or more deeply than I do the necessity I find myself under for making of you the request contained in this letter. Trained as I was in my youth to habits of rigid economy in the matter of expenditure, it was always a source of discomfort to me, whilst at Const^le that so large a sum must be appropriated to my own salary & especially was this so during the depreciation of our currency during the war. When, seven years ago, my wife was obliged to go to America & for a time I remained at my post, it was proposed by me that I receive my usual salary & incur all expense (~~of~~ ex. travel included) for myself & family. Mr. Washburn was then treasurer & he warned me that I had undertaken a losing bargain. But by unusual care & some little aid ~~in the~~ from friends I was able to do what I proposed with a subsequent appropriation of but $100, from the Board. But for the last six years it has been a constant struggle I have had to engage in to "make the ends meet" on my salary. In the spring of 1868 I was sent to this Station, with my family, for the Summer. My household goods sustained considerable injury from dampness where they remained stored, which, besides a double removal, hastened the wear-out process. Two years ago we *removed* to this Station, selling bulky articles & sustaining still more injury in what we brought with us. Finding myself considerably in debt to the Treasury at the end of that year I set about reducing this debt, & with such success that when I left here, one year ago, my debt did not exceed $50. But your surprise will not equal the pain I feel when I tell you that the Treasurer's books now show a balance against me of $400. From this I can, *of right*, ask you to deduct $100, for this deficit results from the mistake made by my associates in asking for me, for this year $700 instead of my assigned salary $800, because they calculated that my house would be built & the 100, counted for rent. But the house is not yet built, & while the Board loses from the delay of the Govt in permitting it to be built, no one would ask me to be the loser I presume.

The large deficit still remaining is due to two causes. First, Thirteen years of miss'y life, attended with more than is usual of loss by numerous removals, necessitate a renewal of what constituted our "outfit," by the purchase, from time to time, of articles needed in our household. Second, Altho' I received additional salary from the Bible Soc'y while in ~~Stan~~ Const'le last winter, & my expenses going & returning, yet such a tearing up as was required for going, & waste attendant upon such double removal & the purchase of some things there too bulky to be carried which yet for the comfort of my family were imperatively needed & then had to be disposed of at a sacrifice, ~~have~~ occasioned an increase of expenditure I did not anticipate & which has made the ordinary salary insufficient.

I feel too that I ought to say one word about my own salary here, as it appears larger than that of my associates, & I am not aware that the ~~reason~~ of the thing has ever been explained to you. Mr. Leonard has no children & manifestly he does not need so much salary as Mr. Smith & myself, who have three children each. I need no more than Bro. S. & in fact have $25. less. For Bro. Smith saved from his salary during the first years of his miss'y life, while all which constituted his "outfit" was new, first by boarding in another miss'y family & thus saving rent & then by boarding a miss'y bro. & sister making a saving on both sides. The sum thus saved has enabled him to build his house, so that he still reaps the benefit of economy & favorable circumstances in the past by owning a house & having little rent to pay now. He pays a ground rent of $25; while I am to pay, when my house is built $100, for house & *ground*. This leaves him to live on $650 while I have but $620, as we both count it our duty & privilege to devote a tithe of our salary to the Lord. —

I ask you therefore to grant me this year an extra sum of $400, that I may start free & breathe easy again. As to the house which was to have been built for me last year this trying delay will increase the inevitable expense of it considerably & if an additional sum of $200. enables me to finish it I shall count it very favorable.

Of course in asking *this* latter sum I have no apologies to make, for it is no fault of mine & the delay exposes me to serious loss & inconvenience. The trouble the affair has given me has been very great.

In asking the extra grant mentioned above lest it should be tho't by some one familiar with the facts, that I consider myself as having a special claim, because, for a good part of the year, the Lord's providence has called me to perform well nigh double labor, I wish to say emphatically that so far from having such a tho't I the rather thank God that unusually good health has been granted me for the work to which I have been called both here & in Cont'ple, & particularly that the especial work which occupied me so long there was finished sooner than I ever expected could be.

It is in my heart, dear brethren, to say other & better things than those my pen has been occupied with in this letter thus far, even words relating to that blessed work in which both you in your "upper room" at the corner in Pemb'n Sq. & we, your missionaries scattered over the great field to be cultivated for our Master, are engaged in, & the more would I write words of cheer rather than requests for "filthy lucre" because this is my first letter addressed to you all. But I am reminded that my letter is already long, & so, with affectionate

& respectful salutations to each of you,
I remain ever
Yours very truly
Geo. F. Herrick,

P.S. I ought to add that my associates here endorse this application as I hope also the Com.tee ad Int. will do. I should also have said that it was at the request of Mr. Pettibone himself that, instead of asking for a sum last annual meeting which could not then be accurately estimated I waited till now. G. F. H.

Approved by Com. ad. Int. Oct 1 '72
J. T. Pelleton
Sec.

Pto.
Vide Aug 25 '72

Marsovan Dec. 2d. 1872

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec. of A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Brother.

Your note communicating the intelligence that the Prud. Comee have granted me the special appropriation asked reached me by the last post. I thank you & them, not only for the grant itself, but also for the very kind manner in which it was made. Your letter has arrived just in time, before our Treasurer's accts for the year are closed.

We are distressed at the telegraphic news of the great fire in Boston. We fear it will affect the Board, although we do not at all know how much, as we have no details.

The meeting of the Board at New Haven has been & still is a great encouragement to me. It seems to have been one of those meetings upon which we may reasonably expect God's blessing to rest. The Sermon & the Papers of the Secies have gratified me very much. I have often I would say to you that I think that answer of yours to the Hindoo critic is, take it all in all, one of the finest things I've ever seen in connection with missy "apologetics".

Today completes thirteen years of my miss'y life. These years have been full of changes to me. I have been engaged, from time to time, in almost all departments of miss'y labor. My highest desire for myself now is that I may be spared to twice thirteen more years of labor in this land & that each of those years may be twice as fruitful in useful labor as the best of the past. When I consider how poor & mean an offering I have, as yet, made to the Master, this seems a small desire to cherish: but I learn to be more moderate, as the years pass, in my expectations both for myself & for others.

11th We have commenced our winter vacation & I have removed, for the winter, with my family, into rooms in the Theol. Sem'y building. I have also made, since the term ended, a tour to one of our out-stations, & I have thought I would write out for you some brief notes which I took while there.

*"Chorum Nov. 22d. (Our miss'y work somewhat resembles the human body. As there are, in the body, two great centres of life & activity, one the brain & the other the heart, so in our miss'y work, there are the great centres of steady & pervasive influence, the Press & our Mission Training Schools.) Chorum is a city of considerable size & is still more

considerable wealth. But it is intensely Turkish, with the old hostility & contempt toward Rayahs still very strong. It is likewise intensely Mohammedan with the old Moslem bigotry, & antipathy & intolerance toward all "infidels" still rife. The Armenian residents are few & have almost no influence. Armenian merchants living in the Khans are more numerous, & their influence is rapidly growing. And, excepting the school we have there for children of resident Armenians, the sort of labor which is chiefly hopeful, looking at proximate results, is in the Khans.

Some thoughts have strongly impressed me during this visit, particularly:

1. Divine truth, wherever it goes, & in whatever way it comes in contact with men, is awakening & vivifying. Said an Armenian merchant, with whom afterwards I had repeated interviews, "You are the men who are taking our ~~[illegible]~~ peace away from us" Even here in Chorum, where a few copies of God's Word have gone abroad, where a few copies of our miss'y paper are taken, where a little school has existed for some three years, & where a few persons meet, in the helper's room for evangelical worship, it is manifest that a change & an advance have taken place. If Turks can hardly be said to have come under the influence of the gospel, is it not come-

thing that our helper goes every week to the room of a scribe, just by the door of the Governor's residence, to read to him & others portions of the Turkish newspapers; & that he is respected by Turks generally in the city?

The ~~xx~~ labors of veteran miss^ies, living & dead, in the careful preparation, revision & re-revision of the Scriptures, with what they & others have done to provide for the inhabitants of Turkey a Christian literature, periodical & permanent, ~~are~~, under God, - & resting, as they do, on Christ the Corner Stone of the Church, - constitute the solid foundation of all the success of the Gospel in this entire land. And they are not the foundation only; for the influence of the truth read ~~are~~ is of increasing power as the work advances. This is especially true because those printed pages go where no preacher can go, & do a silent work no preacher can do.

"2. The need of more, & more fully qualified native preachers of the Word is urgent.

My visit here occurs directly after our Sem^y. year closes, and our students are this week scattering to their vacation labors, as preachers & teachers in some of the towns & villages. Three of them passed through here on their way

Southward. They came one day after me, & as I returned from accompanying them a little on their way this morning, the urgency of the need of such laborers in these fields impressed me very strongly. They need but God's Spirit in order to reach the people more effectively, as they can always do more closely, than we can. We are foreigners, with foreign habits, they are natives, & just so far as the work we are engaged in really grows, it does so by internal development. What a watering would be given to the seeds of truth scattered abroad almost everywhere, if our great out-lying fields were at all adequately supplied by a truly consecrated native ministry! "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest, to send forth laborers into his harvest".

3d The value, to those engaged in literary & educational labors, of making visits to those places where the old ignorance & superstition & prejudices are, as to the masses, scarcely disturbed as yet, cannot be over estimated.

"At the older centres of miss'y labor, we sometimes become discouraged at the evidences we have that the Protestant Churches & communities have not yet realised our ideal of ~~what~~ Christian civilization & Christian life. We often forget that the Lord has had us, & our fathers & brethren of New England, in His School much longer than He has these communities & conferred on us privileges & blessings, for many generations, which they have only just begun to be favored with. So when we can find another *measure of comparison*, as much below these communities as they are below the ideal & perfect standard, we can more vividly appreciate the actual progress, & we also double our charity towards our brethren, & our courage to tread the routine of labor appointed for us.

"4th. *The great* need of our work everywhere is the presence of the Holy Spirit.

The good seed has been sown pretty widely; the power of God, to make the fruit appear, is what we wait & pray for. In the vision of the prophet (Ezek. 37th) there appeared a valley full of dry bones. But by the divine power these bones gradually became united together; flesh covered them & they assumed the perfect form of men, while as yet, there was no life in them.

Such, it seems to me, is quite generally the state of our churches & congregations here.

There is knowledge of divine truth. There is a good degree, sometimes a very high degree, of liberality in giving for the support of ~~religious~~ Christian institutions. There is often commendable zeal. But that ~~heavenly~~ power of holy + consecrated living which the Holy Spirit alone can give:— that is the great lack, on every hand. The power of the Spirit, as seen + felt by us in the days past, in times of revival in our own land;— for this we wait + pray. In this praying join us, help us, lift up our hands. We must pray: "Come, + O Breath, + breathe upon these slain that they may live". We shall then see (God grant it may be soon) that, on every side, these enlightened but lifeless ones will live + stand upon their feet, "an exceeding great army; prepared for conflict + for victory, under Christ's leadership, in this land.""

I don't know as you will be interested in these reflections of mine at Oroomiah sufficiently to justify my sending them. But at least it is pleasant for me, occasionally to write without putting in the dark colors; + in that aspect of the case, I presume you will accept it.

You will be ready, I know, to join your grief with that of our Mission in the affliction it is suffering in these days.

Mrs. Dwight's was a happy life & a happy death. We are constantly expecting to hear that Dr. Pratt also has passed from most important labors here on earth to more glorious service in the upper temple. We are all in pretty good health now in my own family. My wife joins me in aff.te & respectful regards —

Yours very truly
Geo. F. Herrick

Marsovan, Dec. 2. 1872
Rec'd Jan. 17, 1873.
Ans. 21 —

Marsovan, Dec. 2, 1872

Marsovan Jan. 1st 1873.

Dear Dr. Clark

I wish you a Happy New Year! also to dear Dr. Treat, Bro. Ward & your own family. It is a very beautiful day here. With the church here we have closed the last & begun this year with meetings for prayer & tending from Sunday till this A.M. and we rejoice in what seems a better state of feeling among the people, in every way, than for months. We hope & look & pray for a greater blessing. We are usually well in our home & for the most part in our miss'y circle. I send to your hand herewith something I've just written on a subject I have long & often tho't upon & sometimes with considerable solicitude. I would like, if you think it of value, that it be published in some periodical not missionary. I had myself tho't of Scribner's Monthly & especially from my esteem for Dr. Holland & from his sympathy with a subject like this, & also because I suppose that magazine ~~[illegible]~~ reaches about the sort of people I would like to say these things to. I will acknowledge also that I would be glad of what I suppose they pay for what they publish to use it as a little nucleus for a savings bank fund for our little household pet Minnie. But a certain lady whose opinions have a good deal of weight with me, thinks Dr. Holland wouldn't want such an article as this for the Monthly he edits, & I therefore send it to you to do with as you choose. If you don't think it the right thing for the public eye just keep it & do with it as you please. I shall be content in any case. Only do not let it go out with my name at all. Only "By a miss'y in Turkey" or something of the sort.

Yrs fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick

Marsovan, Jan. 1, 1873

Recd. Feb. 12th

subject like this, & also because of

Wheeler.

Marsovan Feb. 24. 1873.

Dear Bro. Wheeler Recd May 7.

Yours for Diarbekir was recd. a few hours since & has excited in all our Station, the liveliest interest. I give you an intensity of sympathy in your present trial wh. few perhaps can give, because few have had similar experience. It recalls very vividly those long anxious months at Constple. Much as I should dread such a fight, I would accept your invitation to go to Diarbekir & do my best relying on Jesus' arm, in opposing Tomas, if I could see it a call of duty, and other duties were not lying across my path there. But I am just on the wing to Constple to take up the work Dr. Pratt has laid down. Besides, you are mistaken in supposing me the man for the work. The fact of my relation to the Vlanga conflict would be used, with great power by Tomas against my influence among those

Please give the same to Bro. Andrus and all your circle. The expression of your confidence in me in asking me to join you for such a work has touched me deeply. I should not have expected such confidence in me on your part. Were I assured of this being a call of the Master, I shd go in a feeling of utter helplessness in respect of any strength in myself & yet confident in His powerful support. He will guide & overrule all. That is a blessed assurance and comfort. He will choose his own instruments & settle the whole difficulty in a way for his own glory. May He give you all strength & grace for what is before you. I hope you will write me again how the matter works - addressing me at Constple. Love to all your circle, in wh. we all join.

Yrs fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick.

who follow him. He is a very unusually able man, in my opinion. There are very few men who, before natives of this country, wd. prove his equal. And I certainly am not one of them. Yet I have the feeling very strongly that, besides preaching the gospel publicly & privately & laboring against T. in a quiet way, the man or men who go there, ought to challenge him to a public discussion of a Presb.n or Cong.l polity as against Episcopacy, & of the questions of admitting all indiscriminately to the Christian ordinances. These are the two great issues, & the Bible & Ch. History can be made to tell against him very strongly. Now two or three things occur to me to say & I know you will receive the suggestions in the spirit in wh. I make them.

1. This is, it seems to me, a juncture in which the native Unions, yours & the Aleppo union especially, must be brot. to the front. E.g. if your Pastor Mardiros is lukewarm — if he is not decided & pronounced & clear against the innovations of Tomas, the conflict will go very hard indeed. There is, in the native mind a tendency in the very direction in which Tomas is going, both in refc. to the ordinances, & polity. And if our best men do not rally to our side promptly & strongly, then we may be pretty sure Episcopacy is to be extensively tried, at least, by our Prot. churches in Turkey.

2. It seems to me the best thing in the premises is for your own Barnum to go to D. at once on his arrival at Harpoot, & be joined if possible, by a man like Pastor Avedis of Marash. and then make a direct and powerful effort to turn the tide against Tomas.

Of course my opinions are worth little about Diarbekir, a field wh. you know so well. but you have my liveliest sympathy. As

Influence of American Missionaries on the Social Life of Native Communities in the East.

By a Missionary in Turkey

It is generally known among Christian people in our own country that the social life of Orientals is one of great degradation; But the ~~degra~~ extent of this degradation can not properly be appreciated except by those who have been eyewitnesses of it.

We are not, at present, concerned with the falsity of religious systems, with the oppressions and caprices of arbitrary governments nor with the general backwardness of the people in all the useful arts.

Neither shall we refer, in our general survey, to such seaport and commercial towns as Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirout, &c., where the native civilization has developed a more refined if not a purer social order, and where resident Europeans have, for many years, strongly influenced the social life of the native population in the matter of dress, in the appointments of the household etc; although it must be confessed that the civilization of Southern Europe has been a moral and social bane to the people. Moreover it is not denied that everywhere some & especially among the better classes of Mohammedans, (whose religion particularly enjoins cleanliness) who form an exception to the view presented below.

It is a *fact*, manifest to all *observers*, that wherever the influence of the Gospel has not penetrated, the ignorance superstition & degradation of the *masses* of the people of Turkey is extreme. Cleanliness, order, & even decency, are generally ignored in their dwellings and in the care of their persons. They live, & eat, & sleep in a way so almost exactly like domesticated animals, that it is difficult to discern the *human* element at all. Of what we mean by *home*, the *domestic hearth*, & the proprieties and amenities of daily social life, there exists the profoundest ignorance & the most stolid indifference.

With us, in the humblest country home, the wife and mother, unless she is untidy and slatternly in a degree to occasion remark and censure, on rising in the morning, gives attention first of all and as a matter of course, to the tidy and cleanly appearance of her own dress, hair and person, and those of her children. The food she prepares for the morning meal, is set, in an orderly way, upon a table, about which the household gather and are separately served. The subsequent "tidying up" of table, beds, rooms &c is considered among the first and most important duties of the day. Now consider the contrast afforded in almost any place in Asiatic Turkey. The wife and mother makes no toilet on rising in the morning. She has slept in the clothing, such as it is, that she had worn during the day. She does not think of giving any attention to her own or her children's dressing or hair, except once a week, or less often, when they go to a public bath, or elsewhere perform some special ablutions. The children, when they wake, ~~in the morning~~, jump up from the mats on which they have slept and are turned out to shift for themselves. The only making up of beds is a hasty rolling up of "that whereon they have lain", & piling the whole up in a corner or closet till evening. They eat precisely as those animals do whose fore feet are hands, except that there is one dish, and perhaps a wooden spoon for each person. The sleeping, the eating and the work, often of more than one distinct family, is in *one* room, and (I speak without exaggeration) that room is frequently, I may say commonly, in such a state as no well-to-do American farmer would consider tolerable for the animals he is fattening for his table.

Let us look into one of these so-called rooms. The walls and floors are simply dried and hardened mud. In and about the fire-place are a few copper cooking utensils. On the right side are bags of wheat, flour, barley &c, and various trappings and other appurtenances of the donkeys and oxen, of course alive with vermin. On the left of the fire-place is the pile of so-called beds, also densely populated with living creatures. Lower down is the spinning-wheel. Over head are suspended cabbages, strings of onions &c, while the poor, neglected children, dirty and in rags, grow up "like the wild ass's colt."

The American missionary comes, with his family, to reside among a people with the social habits above described. What course shall he pursue? What principle of social life and of the economy of the household shall he adopt? He has three alternatives, either, first, avoiding of course the disorder and uncleanliness of the people, to make a total change in all his habits, live, without furniture, in one or at most two rooms, diminish household work to a minimum, be careless in regard to the personal appearance of his children, and try to raise the social life of the people by adopting their customs and at the same time setting them an example of neatness and order which is not too far off for them to hope to reach it; Or, second, the missionary may carry his own social habits intact among the people to whom he goes, sequestrate himself from the native population entirely, in regard to all his modes of living, make no attempt to cull out of native customs anything there may be good in them, and attempt to reach the native mind only by means of the Gospel he preaches.

There is no doubt that the majority of our readers, if asked to decide between the two courses above mentioned, will say that the first course is by far the ~~more preferable &~~ more promising of good results in relation to the entire influence of the missionary and of the Gospel he preaches in transforming the native mind and character. The second course, with reference to the ultimate end in view, resembles the elaborate organizing and the endless seiges of Gen McClellan that produced no results but enormous & useless expenditure, & delays and disappointment in reference to the real object of the campaign.

The first course resembles the bold but reckless dash of the rebel Gen. Hood, which seemed admirable till you knew that he was sending his battalions to certain and speedy destruction.

For few missionaries & a still smaller number of missionary ladies can long survive the violent change from an American home, surrounded, as they all are, with the atmosphere of refinement, purity, order, & the helpful sympathy and love

of mother, sister, friends, neighbors, to a home like those above described, even if within it cleanliness & order take the place of uncleanliness & disorder.
The spirit may be heroic but there is not the corresponding heroism in human flesh and blood.
The strongest constitution among us will break, down under such an attempt to come down to "the level of the people" before the foreigner has yet acquired the language & ~~[illegible]~~ familiarised himself with local habits of thought and manifestations of character necessary to usefulness among them. The attempt has been made, and the result has proved like the splendid but reckless charge of a hundred men upon the massive walls of a well-defended fortress. The heroism has been useless. The result has been a failure.

There is however, a third course possible to be adopted, a mean between the two courses already indicated, & it is the one adopted by American missionaries generally in Eastern lands.
The missionary leaves his native country, but he takes with him as much of its social atmosphere as he can. He remembers that it is the Gospel of Christ which has given to his own country its ~~its~~ social elevation, and that it is the want of the Gospel's influence which has degraded, & debased,

and animalized social life among the people of whom he has come. He desires to preserve health & strength both to himself and to his family, ~~so~~ that he may be strong to labor after experience has more than doubled his usefulness. Therefore he judges that to be at once true economy of physical & moral force, and also most directly calculated to work, in time, the moral change and the social elevation which the Gospel is adapted to work out, which presents neither the exclusiveness of the second course indicated above, nor the impracticable conformity to local habits of the first. Therefore, he, on the one hand, adopts of ~~the~~ the local customs, such as he can without prejudice to health and Christian propriety. He drops the conventionalities & the costly fashions of the civilization he has left; But he does not ~~at~~ all try to dress as the natives dress, lodge as they lodge, or eat as they eat. He clearly sees that a course for him so suicidal would be positively wrong. More than two rooms in his house he certainly must have; yet "sitting-room" is for him parlor, drawing-room, & sitting-room, all in one. He has his own study & the "prophet's chamber" on the wall is not unprovided. no break

He is conscientiously careful to make all the appointments of his household, so far as they affect the health, the wholesome appearance and the entire training of his children in sharp contrast to what he sees around him. He is careful, in the midst of a state of society but little advanced from barbarism in this respect, to show to his wife that tender and thoughtful and respectful care which a missionary's wife, if a lady anywhere should receive it, most richly merits.

Yet in carrying out a plan like this on a salary and at a rate of expenditure considerably less than that of pastors similarly situated at home, the missionary finds his position the occasion of some things he will regret. He is assailed with criticisms from jealous natives, & sometimes from his own ill-informed countrymen. His expenditure is several times that of one of the common native families. His house seems "a great house" beside theirs. He receives clothing and furniture, & sometimes provisions from Western markets. It is difficult for natives to see the real and oftentimes very great self-denial of his life. Even those who see most of his every day life and those who receive the Gospel through him, sometimes envy him the social comforts to which they have not yet risen. ~~And~~ Such objections and criticisms as these are certainly not pleasant. But // no break

let us consider 1. That moral revolutions among a people are always attended with more or less of disturbance and often a great deal of scum rises to the surface. 2. The initiation of moral and religious changes by foreign influences is more unsettling, in the beginning ~~for a time~~, than where the reformation is wholly from within. although of course any genuine reformation will, in due time, penetrate to the heart of a people and then work naturally from within outward. 3. The social life of a people rises with its Christianization, and the more rapid the change the greater the attendant convulsion which we are to expect. 4. In proportion as a people rises in moral and religious culture and in ~~wit~~ its social life, will there be also the advance of the people in permanent material prosperity. 5. With the progress of a people in moral, social and material interests, comes the practical conviction that one chief use and application of wealth is to elevate man & multiply and refine the comforts of his social life, and thus distinguish the human from the animal in him.

6. It is a natural effect of the missionary's influence on the social life of a people to awaken in them the desire for a better sort of home and social life than they are yet educated up to and better than their means will procure for them. Per saltum advance is not the safest.

7. It is also natural that the native eye should first be attracted to the accidents rather than to the substance of our social life and domestic economy: that they should think the difference between us and them measured simply by the greater number and better quality of our household furnishings, and by our monthly expenditure, rather than by the higher moral and rational plane of our social life, and ~~by~~ the greater spiritual efficiency that our disbursements procure for us.

Observe now the actual working of the principle the missionary adopts, in its influence on the social life of the Protestant communities, and especially among those who come most under his personal influence, -)

It is conceded, of course, in accord with what has been said above, that the social life of the missionary is the occasion (not the cause) of some evils to be regretted. But let us see how the principle on which the missionary acts, affects the social life of the native pastors and preachers, who are his pupils, and bear the in-press of his personal influence in a more marked manner than all others. Here we ~~see~~ witness just the result we desire to see, viz. the beginning of a natural and healthy social progress, the elements of a *reformation from within*. We do not (as in the seaport towns, where native women, e.g. ape, in the most grotesque and expensive way the extremes of Frank fashions) find here any *great* change, of an outward and showy sort, from old customs; we see but little increase in household expenditure. But we see a vast change, a moral revolution in those things which constitute the *substance* of a Christian social life. We see a cleanly and orderly home. We see a "best room" for the preachers use and for guests. We see the most praiseworthy efforts for the care and training, physical, mental and moral, of their children. We see, especially, that the growing elevation and refinement of social life in the older communities, and in the families of those whose habits we have molded and who, in turn, are molding the habits of their countrymen is exerting a powerful reflex influence for the moral and religious elevation of the people.

Now who are they who are the most direct means for the accomplishment of this social progress & elevation?

You will reply, "The Gospel." True. But who are they who are the means of bring the Gospel to bear on social life? The ordained missionaries? No. The lady teachers of mission schools? They could not live a year in any of these lands, could ~~find~~ neither find nor make for themselves any social status at all except for the home and social position given to them from the first by their missionary sisters. Is it then those missionary ladies who besides the proper superintendance of their households, the care and education of their children & making and receiving calls among native women, regularly teach or "preach" also? No. If there are those indeed who, without prematurely breaking down, can do all these things well, let them and let us be thankful. But let us not suppose many can long live under such a double strain in a foreign land. No! It is the silent and steady home life of the missionary wife and mother, who is content to be the light and solace of her husband's home, the true and constant helpmeet of her husband's missionary life, training and educating her children to follow in their father's footsteps, watching, meantime, for all suitable and womanly opportunities to aid and bless her native sisters, who wields the greatest influence, and is the perhaps unconscious centre and source of those elevating ~~and~~ social forces which we see working in a manner so salutary all through the East. All honor to the faithful missionary lady who goes alone, to teach or labor in other ways in a foreign land. She often does a great and a blessed work. We need such laborers now, the more the better, *if only they are really fitted* for a position and work of peculiar difficulty. But, looking back over the history of the missionary work from the beginning we say that the work could and would have still been a success even without such laborers. But without the wife and mother in the missionary's home, the work would not have gone forward. It would not, today, have been a success; because it would not surely and effectively pervade the most intense, the most real life, viz. the social life of the people. It is her presence and help that makes it possible for the missionary to reach the heart and life of the people.

It is no part of our plan to defend missionaries or their wives from anybody's criticisms, for it is our growing conviction that they need no defending. It is only in the elucidation of the subject chosen that the above has been written.

Thus we see that the direct influence of the missionary's home is salutary, elevating, ~~and~~ christianizing. It is one of those ~~sources of~~ influences the true and full value of which is not quickly felt. The mightiest forces ~~existing~~ in the natural and super-natural world are silent influences; and silent influences are generally slow in unfolding their results. Sometimes they seem checked. Sometimes they appear to be working counter to their own end. But every apparently backward movement only contributes to the sure and steady onward progress. The missionary's influence on the social life of the people among whom he lives silently and effectively teaches order. It teaches cleanliness. It teaches the decencies and proprieties of home life. It for the first time conveys the idea of what are the real amenities of life. It affords new and impressive examples in the training of children. It steadily, healthfully, and powerfully stimulates & directs the social aspirations of the people. It reacts strongly on the moral and religious elevation of the native communities. Missionary homes have afforded examples of christian heroism some of which have possessed wonderful power, not only among the people to which the missionaries have gone but throughout the Christian world also. And the unwritten heroism of missionary homes, known only to the Master, is today, like an unseen lever, elevating the social life of every nation of the earth.

on Social Life in the East.

Rec'd. March 28th, 1873.

L.S.?

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Influence of
am. Missionaries, etc.

Ret

See next page

Marsovan Mar. 15. 1873

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.,

My Dear Bro.

I have often, for years, thought I would write you on the subject of the selection of missionary candidates, believing I might make suggestions which, though you would hardly like to make public, yet you could use with the candidates themselves. But the manifest want of modesty in _my_ saying what I want to say & what ought to be said loudly, has again & again kept me silent. And now whatever use you may make of what I write please shield me by concealing not only my name but every fact about me except that I have seen miss.y service since some time before our American war. And don't tell any body, what you & I well enough know, that the writer hasn't half the qualifications he insists on.

I believe the principle you adopt at the Miss.y House, in accepting candidates for the miss.y work, of giving great weight to one's personal conviction of his "_call_" to the work, is a sound principle. But as, in the vast majority of cases, you find the question of "call" & that of _fitness_ depending upon the same or similar evidences, I would like to attempt some answer to the question.

over

Long stick

*

What are the needful qualifications for a foreign missy:

1. The missy should have great strength of religious conviction and great depth of personal Christian experience.

Many a scene in which he will be placed; many a question he will have to settle; all the new relations he will form amid a foreign people, will test him to the bottom here. Vacillation on doctrine, or shallowness in personal experience, may do little harm in our own land, where a man is braced up on every side by others; but they will ruin a missy's influence.

2. A missy should be a man of sunny and hopeful Christian experience. It may be said, 'Every Christian should be so.' True, but they are not all so, and those who are not should remain amid the helpful associations and companionships of Christian lands, and not imperil their own and others' usefulness by bringing a shadowed experience into the young and plastic developments of Christianity in mission fields. The man who has to look back, or look in, upon a personal experience which is ever darkening his spirit, is not fit for the work of the missy.

3. The ballast of a large "roundabout common sense", in more than ordinary measure, is an essential qualification for the missy.

The conditions or data of the problems the missy has to solve differ so greatly from those of the pastor at home; there are so many considerations tending to warp his judgment, that if he is eccentric, or onesided, or "kinky", he will become, - and will quickly be seen by shrewd natives, to be, unreliable in his judgment; & then his usefulness is gone. Applying common sense to the question of setting an example of self-denial in economy of living - I have personally known a missy & his wife, both of whom hastened to early graves by a false economy of living, whose motive alone could save them from serious censure. -

4. The missy must be a versatile man.

I mean this not in the sense that he must be a "jack at all trades", or have the ability to learn half a dozen languages. But he must have the faculty, without making others notice it, of adapting himself to the most various and unusual and difficult circumstances; and also of turning his hand easily from one of the several departments of missy labor to another without mental dislocation, or loss of time or of working power in the process.

5. The missy should possess symmetry, both of mind and character.

I am aware that this could not be said of some of the most distinguished missionaries. Genius is generally more or less unsymmetrical. But I aver, without hesitation, concerning those I have personally known, that their usefulness would have been greatly enhanced if they had shown a symmetrical development. As it is, you must deduct from their usefulness the mischievous influences they have set agoing. The characteristic now mentioned is manifestly far more important for the miss.y, who stands, it may be, nearly or quite alone in his field of labor, than in the case of ministers or teachers in our home countries. At the Theol. Sem.y where I studied, there were five Professors, men of great ability, but none of them without serious defects. The five together formed a Faculty well-nigh perfect. In Yale College, where there are some seventy instructors, it will do no harm for each man to be great in some specialty alone; & it is expected this will be the case. But the miss.y must, in his one person, his single character & culture & influence, illustrate what a Christian man of culture & earnest purpose is when he is well rounded & complete. One such man is worth many "smart" men. A miss.y needs no ad captandum power. It will detract from his usefulness & not add to it. Compare the influence in its solid & permanent Christian value, of a quiet, earnest, laborious, perfect life, like that of the late Dr. Goodell, with that of the famous African Explorer who keeps the civilized world agape to know whether he is alive or dead: and what else is he doing?

6. The miss.y must be a man of large sympathies, broad culture, & in a word, a choice man.

He comes in contact with men of all classes and from different nationalities; generally in great commercial centres, surrounded often by intelligent Europeans. He must, sometimes single-handed, care for a Theological Seminary, & make books, decide grave ecclesiastical questions, initiate important enterprises. He uses a foreign ~~language~~, often a classic language, and he must be the peer of the learned as well as intelligible to the masses. But, strangely enough, there is an idea among candidates for the ministry at home, that only a modicum of talent is needed for the foreign miss.y field. How inconsiderate the mistake. The writer once called on a company of American travellers, among whom was a young man just out of the Theol. Sem.y, then & since a much-praised correspondent of the Congregationalist, & during the conversation offered to give the correspondent any information concerning the miss.y work at his station which he desired. "Oh! thank you", he replied, "I shall have no occasion to trouble you. I shall make my own rapid observations and give some general sketches of the result." What do you suppose the nett value of that man's observations and sketches was to the Christian public? Why, the youth was not, and never will be fit to loosen the sandals of the learned, venerable and devoted men who formed half the station whose field & work he was content to report on in the *Congregationalist*, after looking at that work through an opera-glass, from his hotel window."

It may be said that it is discouraging to Christian young men to represent the miss'y work as demanding so high & rare qualifications. I ~~don't~~ do not believe a word of it. A high aim and noble ideal is one of the best of tonics. When a young man has become profoundly convinced that none but a very Apollo can be a fit husband for a certain young lady of his acquaintance, and he wd. be only too glad to serve evermore the peerless one whose pure, sweet graces of person, mind and heart have charmed him, does he leave her and seek one for whom he does think himself worthy? Indeed he does not. Or is he selfish in seeking to win one of whom he is consciously unworthy? No. His true love is the strongest possible stimulant to his highest, noblest, manly aspirations and ambitions. He will grow into the worthiness he lacks, though it take him all his life to do it.

But there are some who ought to be kept from entering the foreign miss'y service, and who would be kept from it on the principles I have mentioned. Certain men, good men and useful at home, have been only elements of weakness in the mission field, on account of the lack of one or more of the above qualifications. A pretty large minority of the men connected with my own mission since ~~my own~~ my miss'y life began, have found it difficult, in case of a visit to the United States, to get anything like the expression of a unanimous desire on the part of their associates for their return to mission ground, notwithstanding the need, always, of reinforcements.

I make no suggestions concerning those miss'y candidates who are to be wives of the miss'ies. I have personally known a very large number of such, and have yet to see one who was unworthy to be the companion of her husband's life and labor. But the cases where the wife is the better half indeed, are numerous enough. The writer has not far to seek for illustration of this. The "call" of a Christian woman to the foreign miss^y service is ordinarily her own loving response, in the higher love & service of Jesus, to the love & choice of the good man God is calling into the foreign work. I do not regard it as of the slightest importance that her inclination to the foreign work sh^d have antedated his call for her companionship. One caveat however, I will mention. Let not a miss^y lady's ambition be too broad. She must not expect to be the light & blessing of her home and a full miss^y outside of it too. There is nothing but reckless waste of choicest resources in that attempt. Before my own miss^y life began I had a high estimate of a short & intense life, like that of Harriet Newell or Henry Martyn. Those beatified saints did a blessed work and their pure influence lives after them. But their lives were exceptional. Since my miss^y life began I have had a growing conviction of the comparative uselessness, - sometimes worse, - of the miss^y's first years on miss^y ground, as related to the solid value of his life when experience has ripened his judgment, matured his powers, taken the conceit out of him, & mellowed his character. Dr Riggs' weakness, after 40 years of service, is worth more than the strength of half a dozen young men who have been two or three years on the ground. Let miss^ies come out desiring & expecting, not to die soon, but to live long.

You are aware, I think, that I regard not without
some apprehension, the rapid increase, just now.
of the number of single miss.y ladies sent out to
the foreign field. I think the movement is of God.
& on the whole, have great confidence that He will
bring the best results out of it. But I think
so great an avalanche of this element would have
swamped us, if it had occurred a few years earlier.
Of course this is strictly inter nos, for I wouldn't like
to have the reputation of being a Philistine.
But I believe you can well afford to put on the
breaks a little harder in selecting candidates
of this class. It is true, and manifest that
the miss.y wife sustains drafts on her strength which
the unmarried miss.y lady does not. But it must
not be forgotten that she has compensations that
the other has not. In one word, the life of the miss.y
wife & mother is normal while that of the other is abnormal.
And those women are not many,
among the whole number, who can successfully
sustain, for a period long enough to make their work
& influence of permanent value, the odium of & aversion
to which this abnormal position will subject
them among many of the people around them,
the trial of such position in a foreign land &-

the heavy burden of actual work thrown upon them. The miss'y himself can not wisely extend to the unmarried lady the familiar & brotherly attentions she will, most likely crave, without *more* of caution than would be needful at home, else his relations and hers will be misunderstood by many in a way which will shock *her* certainly if it does not him. Over against the notable instances of successful miss'y life of unmarried ladies put those of as notable failures, and those of kindly covered failures, & the result certainly ought to be a warning to young lady candidates as well as to those who send them out.

Any lady who is to go abroad & unmarried & learn a new language & work with it among a new & strange people ought to have somewhat of the masculine fused with her own proper nature. She needs more physical, mental & moral stamina than the great majority of women possess. Speaking generally & allowing that there may be exceptions, a lady is not likely to be, at once, a good candidate for a miss'y's wife & also a good candidate for miss'y labor, single & unmarried. The *successful* single miss'y lady is man enough by herself, & it may be pretty safely prophesied concerning the lady whose nature is so far normal & wholly feminine that marriage to a good man would be the natural completing of her life, that she will have a short miss'y life & one of doubtful success as an unmarried foreign miss'y. I would not make the same assertion concerning unmarried ladies as home miss'ies & still less if they are to be engaged in christian work at or near their own homes.

[illegible] March 12 1883.

In any & every case, I am strong in the opinion that *no* unmarried ladies sh'd ever be sent out for *general* miss'y work, from house to house, where their main work is not, both ostensibly & really, in connection with a school. Teaching is the very work for this class of laborers & by themselves they can do little else to advantage; although *with* the miss'y wife, they can work in this way also. & when they have conquered a place and character for themselves among the people & are no longer "*girls*," they may work almost as they will. Here age & experience are perhaps of more value than with the miss'y. A *young* lady, who expects to return home after a few years sh'd never be sent, in my opinion, except as assistant in a school of established character in an old

Miss. Herald.

field, & exceptionally even then.

I fear I have wearied you already & will stop. I shall feel that I have done a long postponed duty & shall be content to leave the matter to your wisdom and the Lord's guidance.

// I cannot ~~however~~ dismiss the subject without taking the opportunity to remark that, in my opinion, the expectation at home that miss'y wives & mothers will do a good deal of miss'y work which can be reported in letters home, and the call for entertaining public letters, does practical harm. ~~First~~ It is a temptation to the miss'y lady to overwork or to neglect the care & education of her own children. I have seen numerous instances of both injurious results. People at home forget that the care of a miss'y's children falls on the mother far more than at home. And the demand at home for "something to keep up interest" is unhealthy. Letters "got up to order" ought not to see the light. We must take care not to blow too many trumpets.

My own position is now very unsettled. I have no house here yet. And whether I remain here or go to Stamboul for the Bible work is uncertain. If the Bible Societies can agree on any thing which the mission can endorse, I shall doubtless go there.

With aff'te salutations fr. Mrs. H. & myself to yourself & Mrs. C.

I remain Yours fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick.

Marsovan, March 15, 1873.
Rec'd April 23.

Marsovan Ap. 18. 1873

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My Dear Brother

I very much regret, since receiving the last mail from the westward, that I did not, in January, write to you fully in reference to the question of my location & work, opened by the death of Dr. Pratt. But I desired to leave the whole matter for my associates to decide, under the light of God's providence & Spirit: & until lately, - till specially requested & urged by many of my associates, had not expected to be at the annual meeting. It never occurred to me till yesterday that the Prud. Comtee would anticipate or veto the action of the mission, by any formal action of theirs, certainly without fuller information.

I will give you, as carefully as I can, my own views in regard to the question raised, both in its general & its personal relations.

1 I hold that no department of miss'y work can possibly be of greater importance than that of putting the Word of God into the hands of the people: & that this work is not done or its importance diminished till any existing translation of the Bible which is seriously defective either (1) in being unintelligible, or (2) in being an incorrect rendering of the original, or (3) in being in a

style needlessly & offensively coarse & vulgar, is displaced by a version at once intelligible, true to the sense of the original, & true also to the genius of the language into which the version is made.

Years may elapse; more of valuable time may be consumed than we calculated upon or desired to have expended: God's servants may die in the work; but what right have we to say that we will not, for any such reason, or for the season of pressing need in other departments of labor, persevere in this till it is done?

Now this, I conceive, is precisely the case with the work of the Turkish Scriptures. There is no existing version of the Old Test. in Turkish, in any character, from which I feel willing to read, to Turks or to my pupils; & there never will be till a Com.tee, competent to the task, have revised the version or versions so long in hand. My one miss.y language is Turkish, & this is the 14th year of my miss.y life, yet I have very, very seldom read, in Turkish, either in private or in public, any of the Psalms of David, or the prophecy of Isaiah. Recall the work expended on our own Bible in the beginning of the 17th century (& there were, compared with existing Turkish versions, good English versions before,) & will you say, when you look at what that version of 1611 has done in these 251 years, that work was too much? Would you abate one iota from it?

2 In reference to the importance of my present position here, & of the work of training a native ministry generally, I shall speak more briefly; not because I have a low conception of its importance, but because I can ask you to estimate my conception of it by your own. I doubt if any one, in the Mission & in the Board, will put this work higher than I do, absolutely, or relatively either, if you except the Bible work & some portions of our prospective press-work. — All that you say about the necessity of keeping the Sem. fully manned I most heartily endorse, & shall labor for this end to the utmost of my power.

3. I come now to the personal aspects of the case. My appointment & work was & is that of a miss.y to Mohammedans. Fourteen years ago that work seemed hopeful, — seemed really opening. The first thing needed, manifestly, was the Bible. This work was committed to Dr. Schauffler. The next thing was to prepare a suitable native agency to prosecute the work. This was committed to me. But very soon it became manifest that ~~our~~ early hopes for Turks were based on appearances which were largely illusory. There was very little of honest inquiry for the truth concerning Christ. Often & often since have I recalled Mr. Trowbridge's remark

to me, "Gird yourself for a pull of 20 years for a real opening of this work." From that time to this Dr. Schauffler has been occupied with Bible mss. Till the Spring of 1868, my time was divided between teaching - a little, - regular preaching & other direct miss'y work, & a good deal of preparation of books & tracts. That year I reluctantly accepted responsibility in connection with the Armenian Ch.ts & Armenian work of the Capital, but with the hope of thus working, with a broader sweep, - less directly but not less effectively, towards the christianization of the Turks, in God's good time.

And when, two years labr, I obeyed the voice of the mission & came here, it was in the double hope of helping to fit young men to preach hereafter, to Turks in their own language, & of myself reaching, in some measure, the Turkish population, by direct effort. In this last hope I have, owing chiefly, as I think, to our our unfortunate complication with Government, been disappointed.

I had, before I came here, sat on Bible revision Com.tee, & after I came here, was obliged to remove again to Cons.tle, for a good part of a year, for the same work. But when I returned here, last June, I rejoiced that the Bible work seemed in a fair way to be done without again disturbing me from congenial work here.

But God's ways are not as our ways. Before last year ended Dr. Pratt was called up to the higher service towards which we all aspire. And it did not surprise me when I was called to Const^{le} to help complete the work he had left. That place is more difficult to fill than the one I occupy here; not at all because it demands higher abilities, for the reverse is true, but because it would take anyone else a long time to acquire the experience I have had there & because I seem to be endowed with rather more than the average of that physical endurance for the unremitting strain of the same routine labor which somebody must endure before the needed editions of the Bible are issued; whereas there are able men who can be sent here, who will better fill the place. Besides, I cherish the hope of doing, on a Com^{te} of some kind, with others, something towards the preparation of a work greatly needed for our Sem^{ies} & native ministry, needed now more than any book whatever except the Bible, viz., a Commentary on the New Test. or some portions of the Old. Thus I shall, if I go to Const^{le}, be at work *on the same line* as I have been & am working, that is, for the carrying of the Protestant Ch^{s} & especially the native ministry of Turkey, straight on into work for Mohammedans. The Armenians are greatly inclined to be national, clannish in feeling & in a desire to use their own language exclusively.

Here or at Const^{le} I shall work against this exclusiveness as I would against an anti-miss^{y} spirit in our home chhs. Let us, you & I, leave the decision in reference to my work to those who know best, & who desire, as we do, the guidance of God, viz, the Mission. If I go to Const^{le} I shall take it as a token from God that He will open the door for work among Mohammedans there or make my work on the Bible & the explanation of it conduce to the advancement of the work at large. If I stay here, I shall trust that it is for more abundant usefulness than I have yet been the means of in the Sem^{y} and among the interior Moslem population. *When* the door of effective entrance for Mohammedans is to be opened we cannot tell, or just how it will open. However long the *flank* movement upon them is to last I don't know, but I believe the Lord will lead us to their Richmond in the end. I am content to follow my Leader & the more useful I am to the growing ministry meantime, the more I shall rejoice. Our proper work & *their* proper work is prospectively for the conversion of these sixteen millions of Mohammed's followers to the faith of Jesus.

I fear my letter will have the tone, too much, of an argument for my going to Const^{le}. It is however simply because *the work there* has not, as it seems to me come up before you & the Prud. Com^{tee} with the weight of importance which it deserves that I have written as I have. I don't want to decide or directly help decide the matter of my own place & work. I dare not allow feeling to have any weight, & what God's providence has in store for me or our work I cannot tell.

~~[illegible]~~ I ought not to close my letter without a specific remark or two more.

I have said that it is practicable to supply my place here fully. Our whole Station are inclined to look to Dr. Schneider as that supply: but if he does not come, & Mr. Riggs sh^d. be called from Sivas it will not imply the giving up of Sivas Station. As to manning Kara Hissar with missi^s. I have myself ~~been~~ always been strongly opposed to it. If, as I understand the Eastern Mission wishes the field, let it be given up & they must solve the problem of manning it in their own way.

I have not spoken of the embarrassments of the Bible work which always troubled Dr. Pratt &, it may be, shortened his life, arising from the singular persistency of Dr. Schauffler in holding to an opinion about his own version in which no one really competent to form a reliable opinion agrees with him.

Nor have I mentioned, as I sh^d. do, the grave importance of my going to the proposed work at Const^le. of $90 at all, as early as possible, on account of the state of Dr. Riggs' health. We need his knowledge & experience (perhaps without a peer anywhere) & yet we cannot count on a single year of life for him, as his lungs are diseased. Meantime, the Sem.y, for this year, will suffer no serious loss, even with no miss.y in charge & instructing, thro' the entire Summer. It is a year of semi-vacation, preparatory to beginning, on a higher plane, next Spring. We have but one class & their studies are partly those of the scientific course, & partly those of the preparatory course. Our class too, is homogeneous, & gives little work of administration.

The time when we want to be strong here is next March & onward, & to this the Mission will certainly look, & I confidently believe, even with my removal to Const.le, this can be done without injury to other interests. One thing more. The native element in the faculty of our Sem.ies is important & is growing & will grow. Perhaps, indeed probably, a few years will see at least the experiment of a Theol. Sem.y manned alone by natives. We expect a Greek teacher & a small Greek class next year.

I remain - as ever - My Dear Bro. -
Very aff.ly & respectfully Yours
Geo. F. Herrick

Marsovan, Apr. 18, 1873.
Rec'd May 22.

Agreement [illegible] with translation [illegible]

Constle (Hissar) Jan. 15th 1874.

Dr. N. G. Clark

My Dear Bro,

At a meeting of our Station yesterday I was instructed to write to you briefly in reference to Mr. Dwight's going to the U.S. We feel that, in a case like this, the judgment & even feeling of the parties sh'd be allowed to weigh very much. Many things may seem reasonable to our cool judgments which appear inconsiderate & hard to them. Perhaps the fact that my case was mentioned in your letter to Mr. Dwight was the occasion of my being designated to write you at this time. Let me say then that I think the action of the Prud. Com. in requiring Miss Richards to come out as she did & refusing me permission to go even as far as Liverpool, was inconsiderate & not wise. I don't think any lady sh'd be required to do what she did. It does seem to us, no doubt, as it does to you, that Miss Griswold's case is somewhat different, from the fact that she has already been a missionary, & was permitted to go home after a short period of service. But what if ~~to~~ the parties concerned, especially to Miss G. &

& her friends; the case does not seem essentially to differ. As Mr. Dwight has represented the matter to us, we are of opinion that it is ~~possible~~ needful & best, on the whole, for him to go to America soon; & altho' we cannot authorize his going, after what you have written, & altho' he goes, as he very well understands, on his own responsibility as regards expenditure, still we would beg leave to suggest that you aid Mr. Dwight to carry a burden which will be manifestly too heavy without your help.

We do this the more readily, indeed I sh'd say because Mr. Dwight is arranging, at the expense of considerable sacrifice of feeling, on his sister's part, to diminish his expenses here so as to make the burden upon the Board less. It is expected that Miss D. with Mr. D's little girls will find a temporary home at "the Home"; and besides the saving thus accruing, Miss D. will doubtless be able to give a portion of her time to assistance in labor, whether in teaching or the care of their large household, & a proportional part of her salary will then be chargeable to the Home. But at best, in view of the *shortness* of Mr. Dwight's proposed absence from his post. This will afford him but partial relief. I trust you will not suppose there is one among us who would not gladly, & without praising ourselves for it, practice a more rigid economy in view of the present financial embarrassment of the Board. But what *seems* economy may not be such in the long run.

Mr Dwight tells me since writing the above that he does not risk the going to America on his own responsibility & decides to wait for the present. But I will send it as it stands. Mr. Hitchcock requests me, after a conversation the other day to say what I then said to him, viz. an endorsement of his opinion that Mr. Spaulding shd. not be sent back to Turkey. There is no probability of his holding out anywhere without breaking down more than a year or two, owing to his lack of all good judgment in the care of himself, a fundamental lack as it would seem.

— I'm glad to hear, thro' a note fr. you just rec'd, that my observations — never *intended* to be published at all you know, — on "qualifications for a miss'y" are acceptable & useful in England as well as the U.S.

I do not like, at this moment, to venture any opinion in reference to Dr. Schauffler's attitude toward our Bible Com'ee. I fear he will make some unwise issue, but I still hope he may see his way to a kindly retiring fr. work he loves but cannot longer help forward now in his old age. The work meantime goes on. It is more of a work than I wish it were still before us. but God's providence has made it to us a necessary work. & I trust God's especial & gracious care is over it.

In a meeting of Vlanga Ch. yesterday Parsegh was called & as the result of a long session he was found to stand on Mormon principles in respect of plurality of wives. declared his hatred of Protestantism. denied the special divine inspiration of the Bible, the co-equal deity of Christ & finally was, by Pastor Avedis drawn out in a square avowal of pantheistic positions. I look with no little anxiety to see if this poor feeble Ch. has strength to "cast out the evil spirit."

My family are all pretty well at present. We live at Hissar. Eddie going to College. Georgie & Minnie being under their mother's care at home.

Kind regards to Mrs. Clark. —

Yours very respectfully
Geo. F. Herrick.

Rec'd Feb. 16.

Const'le May 27, 1874

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My Dear Bro.

I send the enclosed to you in the first instance, & beg you to send it after reading to Dr. Bliss with the request that he will publish it as from the Evangelical Alliance here, & publish it as widely as practicable. We have now an anti-liberal Government here & I fear, more work ahead. The facts here given have been presented, as a memorandum, to the U.S. the British, the German & Dutch Legations, & an identical copy of this paper sent to London.

For myself, this news from Mustapha & his family is refreshing. I had feared him lost to Christ, but God can keep & does keep his own. We are praying that he & Ali may hold out firmly. I have, for some time, intended to write you of a man whose case has interested me much, who came here from Mosul last year, & is now engaged as copyist for us in the Bible work. Years ago he tried to attain to righteousness thro' asceticism, & weakened his body so he could walk only with ~~with~~ a cane. Afterward he studied philosophy & doubted all religion. Then - some two years ago - he fell in with a christian brother at Mosul & in process of time accepted Christianity. He is intelligent & seems thoroughly in earnest. His zeal has already "provoked very many" both at Mosul & here. His numerous questions on the Bible are always pertinent,) I trust he is a truly Christian man.)

I have not yet received the copy of Dr. Hopkins' book you promised to send me, & have ~~waited~~ delayed writing to you in the hope of receiving it. *That* plan strikes me as practicable & I am anxious to see the book. I am prepared to like it. I won't say more till I see it.

You ask about Dr. Schauffler. The simple fact is, - known to all but himself & Mrs S. - he is now too old & feeble to be charged with *any* important responsibility of work. And it is also a fact that his method of labor has always been such that a review of ~~it~~ his work by those who could apply the test of *usage* & *idiom* to it is a necessity. It is no light trial to have him retire as he is now doing, with the feeling that he is cruelly driven off & that wisdom for the work goes with him. Meantime the work goes steadily on. But there is much to be done & the work is intrinsically & I may say extrinsically & exceptionally difficult.

I am compelled to write briefly this time.

Yrs affly & respectfully

Geo. F. Herrick

Constantinople, May 27/874.
Rec'd June 15.

Bible House Jan 22,

My Dear Bro.

After the statements sent to you in reference to Mustăpha of Marash, I received a telegram from Smyrna of a somewhat enigmatical character from which I gathered that Mustăpha was coming here by steamer & would arrive the 6th inst. Accordingly I was on the watch & went on board the steamer at the earliest moment. I found both himself & his wife & eldest son (his little daughter having been taken from school & put in a bigotted Moslem family in Marash together with the two other chil^{n}) They were put in prison here, & notwithstanding all the efforts of Embassies, ~~&c~~ promises of their liberation, they were sent off into exile last Tues! We shall probably hear of them at Smyrna. The Govt. have simply deceived the ministers. Mr. Boker told Mr. Greene ~~yesterday~~ Saturday that, besides the statement of the Grand Vizier that "conversion from Islam to Chy is an impossibility" & "the Hatti Humayoun has reference only to christians & does not at all give freedom to Mohammedans to become christians" the same Grand Vizier now declares that he is going to stop the printing & sale of the Bible in Turkish in the Empire! You can see what effect this will have upon Turks who read the Bible, - thousands of them - & those who wd. confess Chy if they were free to do so, - certainly hundreds of these -

Tues. a.m. 23d.

I have time to add but a word this morning. I rec'd a note fr. Mr. Baldwin yesterday. Mustapha was taken to Smyrna & after the attempt to make him deny his faith had failed he was committed to the Protestants & ordered not to leave Smyrna. So the religious liberty means separated from family & home, imprisoned & then banished.

In haste –

Yrs affly

Geo. F. Herrick

Please let Dr. Bliss see this

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick.

Constantinople, June 22, 1874.

Rec'd July 13.

Ans.

R. Hissar July 7th 1874

Dear Bro. Clark,

The paper of which the enclosed is a translation has recently come to hand. You will be glad to see it. The British Embassy is very sluggish. Our own is powerless. Our hope is in God & in the Christian Public of England & the U.S.

If you please let Dr. Bliss see the enclosed.

We are all well,

With respect & affection

Yrs.

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick,
R. Hissar, July 7. 1874.
Rec'd July 27
Ans'd Aug 27

W

Hissar Const. Dec. 11th 1894

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

My Dear Brother.

I have read your circular letter of Nov. with very great interest & careful attention.

At present I wish to speak only of that part of the letter which ~~relates to~~ concerns our relations as miss.ies with our native brethren.

I wish first of all to put down what may, I think, be considered as universally accepted miss.y axioms; & my apology for doing so is that much which I see written & hear spoken seems to imply that there are miss.ies by whom these axiomatic truths are not fully accepted.

1. Every miss.y gives his most thoughtful, ~~consideration~~ conscientious & prayerful attention to the question how he can live & work so as most to intensify & extend his best spiritual influence among the people with & for whom he lives.

2. There is nothing which every miss.y seeks more earnestly than a relation of affectionate & fraternal christian confidence with native brethren & especially with his native co-laborers.

If these be accepted as true, then the points raised by your letter are to be considered, not in the sphere of conscience & christian devotion, but in that of an enlightened & experienced christian judgment.

Two ways are proposed, in your letter, for realizing, more effectively, our common desire for a healthful & profitable relation of missies with their native brethren. Such suggestions presuppose two things, viz (1) that unhappy relations exist or are in danger of existing, & (2) that an existing or imminent difficulty needs some special & perhaps not obvious remedy & preventive. I have a few words to offer in reference to each of these points.

To a very large extent, the relations of missies with native colaborers is & has ever been of the freest & most affectional & confidential sort. The contrary has, in the experience of nearly all the missts of my acquaintance, been the exception; & certain notorious exceptions have attracted more attention perhaps, than they have relatively deserved. No relation outside of one's own family, — & possibly we should accept the intimacies of College life, — could be more confidential & affectionate than that existing, e.g., at this moment, between the miss.ies + their native co-laborers in the Marsovan field, or between Pr. Avedis of Marash + myself. The perfectly free + frank conversations, constantly recurring, on whatever affects our common work are just what you point out as the thing to be desired.

In regard to the 2. point, it has been true, for many years, that the relation between certain native Protestants in this vicinity with the miss.ies has not been happy, + that, of late, a state of things calculated to awaken anxiety has arisen to the Eastward)

In regard to this region, the regrettable state of things is due chiefly to two causes, viz, (1) the existence, in the churches + sometimes as their pastors of unchristian + bad men, + (2) to a somewhat unhappy, but, by direct human agency, irremediable, manifestation of that desire for untrammelled freedom, + impatience of all external control, which characterizes almost all human progress, + notably that of a revolutionary kind.

I come now to the remedies suggested in your letter.

1. Social attentions, union meetings for prayer etc.

In all this I concur, + would say that miss.ies should, in this, do as they have always done & "abound more & more".

2. The question of receiving native corresponding members to our Ann'l meetings as we are received in the meetings of the native Ecc'l Unions.

For twenty years this - & more - has been asked & even demanded by a portion of the native Protestants; & the answer given by miss'ies & by the Board has been a uniform, consistent & firm refusal of the demand. The reason that has been assigned for so refusing is that our Ann. meetings are for the transaction of strictly miss'y business which chiefly divides itself into these two classes, viz. (1) What is personal to miss'ies, their location, removal &c, & (2) What is directly connected with the administration of funds. In connection with one or other of these subjects, there often occur discussions of general interest in which sometimes, native brethren, understanding English, might be present, if, as is seldom the case, it could be foreseen how & when such discussions will arise; and there are always sessions for prayer & other religious exercises in connection with Ann. meetings, to which our native & foreign christian friends are always cordially invited.

as at present managed, with no official relation of natives to our miss.y business meetings, & while the time & place for native influence to be felt is before the meetings & not in them, there is no matter of importance on which we do not take care to possess ourselves of all valuable native opinions & we are greatly influenced by such opinions.

In the Ann. meeting of 1873, most of the discussion on Education & Publication was directly connected with the question of the removal of a miss.y & in 1880 almost the whole business of the meeting, except the mere routine business, was under discussion in connection with the question of changes in the location of miss.ies. As to questions of church organization etc, these have long since disappeared altogether from our Ann. meeting discussions, & found their normal place in the meetings of the native Eccl. Unions. The course we have adopted is, we hold, in strict accord with the policy of our Board not to form organizations, eccl. or other, of a mixed character, with the native churches & brethren. ~~Heretofore~~ Besides the private conferences, of an unofficial character, with individuals, above referred to, there are public & official assemblies, – the meetings of the Unions, – where the miss.y comes into just the right relation with his native colaborers, – because the meeting is theirs, & in their own language, & miss.ies are in the position of advisers & helpers, without a vote.

It is now proposed to admit native corresponding members to our Ann. meetings; but this will not satisfy the demands of the disaffected ones. They do not ask to be admitted, by a few corresponding members, to a portion of our sessions. They wish a general admission to all our meetings, with the understanding that their opinions shall have equal weight with those of the missies; that is those who make these demands at all mean this. And it is manifest that those only who understand English well could serve as delegates to our meetings, so that the native churches & ministry must still remain substantially unrepresented.

Furthermore, if we should have natives in our Ann. meetings, a fortiori, we should have them in our Station meetings. It would signify little to be with us once a year, if they could have no voice with us in the meantime. Besides, the embarrassment of having native brethren in Station meetings would be less, & the practical advantage more than in Ann. meeting. For there are less questions personal to the missy & less apportioning of funds in these meetings.

Another point of importance which the result-of the Conference of 1872 emphasized is that the natives themselves, from different sections of our field have different interests; & it is at a sacrifice which the native communities keenly feel that preachers come from distant places, leaving their work for weeks together, to do the work of the Bythinia Union. While the churches of this region are much behind the churches of the Interior in a substantial _basis_ for independance, they are as much in advance in the _feeling_ of independance. And a demand for a voice in our business it should be noticed, is made _here_.

Will it mark real progress when we attempt to conciliate the disaffected by adopting, in a partial way, that which they have clamored for, & which we have always declared inadmissable, & while we are ourselves, to say the very least, by no means convinced that it will prove a wise or successful experiment?

Is it not the safest & the most christian course for us to do what seems to us right & wise; & is there any cooperation, worth having, that will not, sooner or later, be ours, on the basis of a catholic love & liberty?

Suppose even the worst, viz, that some or all of these reformed, evangelical Armenian churches become wholly independant of us, are we sure that with a kind & firm course on our own fast they would not be stronger & take sooner the position of an evangelising power in the land? I am not a whit afraid of losing the affectionate sympathy of the native churches & a useful co-operation with them, unless we are seen to waver & flinch upon our principles for the sake of keeping our hold upon them. Our work in this country is already a success unless we grow nervously anxious & put forth an unsanctified hand to steady the ark which God himself is engaged to preserve from harm. The state of the churches of this capital does not, certainly, bear a very conspicuous seal of success, but the evangelical work goes on even here; & were I to make one recommendation to the pilot, it would not be "Port," or "Starboard," but, "Firm, steady;" & the Master himself will, in due time, say to the troubled sea, "Peace, be still."

I remain

Very Respectfully Yours

Geo. F. Herrick.

Constantinople, Dec. 11, 1874.
Rec'd Jan. 18. 1875.
Ack'd March 8. 1875

Const^ple Aug. 26th 1873

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Brother

I have intended, for a long time, to write you in reference to our Bible work. The work goes more slowly than I could wish, but both my associates are inclined to leave nothing, great or small, without minute examination. So we have, as yet, besides a good deal of preparatory work done by Pastor Avedis & myself, done but little beyond completing the New Test. The work will last, at the very least, four years more; but I think the version will be one of solid & permanent value. I will not deny that my thoughts have been considerably stirred by the wants of Marsovan the present year. We must, I fear, allow that our plan of sending Dr. Schneider to M. has proved a failure. He cannot hereafter do the work of the position there, even if he ever returns to it. And now Mr. Tracy must go to America. You noticed, probably, that the Ann. meeting expressed the hope of my return to M. I said then & I have often felt that this hope may stand in the

way of the best interests of the Semy. Some
one should go next year with a reasonable hope
of staying permanently. I have sometimes
thought I might leave the regular work of the
Bible Comtee to my associates &, still retaining
my place on it, examine mss. at Marsovan.
But this would necessitate Mr. Weakley's
removing permanently to Consble, which the
Drs have not yet allowed, and it would also
imply a stronger hope of Dr. Riggs' prolonged life
than the last years have justified. Moreover
this idea is based upon a confidence in my especial fitness for Marsovan which cannot well
be justified. And besides ought I not, for my
own sake & that of my family, to contemplate a
visit to America in three or four years?
On the whole, I am inclined to think either Mr.
Riggs Jr. Sivas or Mr. Barrows from Caesarea
shd go to M. Perhaps I have written more on
this subject than was necessary.
I have written what follows with the thought
that you might find it of interest for the public

"For more than a year the question of a free Bible has been agitated in high quarters in this empire. For more than a decade the Turkish Government has looked with a jealous eye upon the efforts of English and American missionaries to bring the Gospel to its Moslem subjects; and every effort has been made to keep men from putting themselves in any way in relation with the missionaries. This last year, a most strenuous and persistent effort has been made to interdict both the printing and circulation of the Bible in Turkish. The act of interdict was actually passed. ~~The act~~ But it met with remonstrance from the British and American ministers, and was the subject of diplomatic correspondence + conference exceedingly voluminous + protracted. A vast amount of discussion has taken place in high governmental circles, + more accurate knowledge of the aim of those interested in the circulation of the Scriptures has been gained by those in high positions. A curious incident occurred quite recently in the course of this diplomatic correspondence. A copy of Scriptural Texts, selected by Mrs. Herrick + lithographed in Turkish, some ~~ten~~ ten years ago, fell into the hands of the Foreign Minister. One of the texts that especially arrested His Excellency's attention was, "He that believeth not the Son shall not see life but the wrath of God abideth on him."

He said to our minister, Mr. Maynard, "You claim that your miss.ies do not engage in controversy, do not attack us. Isn't this controversy? Isn't this an attack?" Let us hope that, ~~on~~ as he has learning that these are the very words of Jesus, they may have proved an attack on his conscience. The very highest officers of Gov't have been compelled to think on the question of Pilate: "What shall I do with Jesus who is called Christ?" Shall we — can we bind His word? They know this word is life & light; and in an Empire where light ~~light~~ will be sure to show them among those who, doing evil, hate the light neither come to the light lest their deeds should be reproved, such knowledge is anything but welcome.

It was found, long ago, that a refusal to allow the Bible to be printed would excite a storm in England. The Turkish minister in London publicly stated that his Government had never thought of such a refusal! So the Gov't was in a very unpleasant dilemma, & one which, to men less accustomed to being confronted with facts directly contradicting their assertions, would have proved seriously embarrassing. They tried to condition the permission they said they must give in such way that the Bible Societies could not accept it.

But the pressure was too great and persistent, & finally they have not only given the permission but have required that every copy go out with the direct endorsement of the Department of Public Instruction on the title page! So the result is that the Bible goes out under the paternal protection of this Moslem Government!"

Yrs very respect. & affly
Geo. F. Herrick.

Marsden

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick
Constantinople, Aug. 26, 1875.
Rec'd Sep. 20.

Bible House Const.ple Dec. 2d 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Bro.

I send you a copy below of a circular I've just sent to all our Mis.s in Turkey,

Dear Brethren & Sisters:

At the last meeting of our Mission, it was suggested, - tho' no action was taken, - that we make Friday of each week a day of united prayer for Mohammedans, at family and closet devotions.

Political events of the Summer and Autumn, the present position of the Turkish Gov.t, both financially and politically, - both in respect of internal affairs and of foreign relations, - have revived long-cherished hopes for an opening that no man can shut, for Christian work among the Moslems of this Empire.

God's providence seems very conspicuously doing just the opposite of what the Turkish Gov.t has so vigorously and vigilantly attempted to accomplish for the last decade.

The Gov.t has tried to keep Moslems from embracing and publicly professing Christianity; we have preached, by the printed page, when and where we could not go: and many a man has believed with the head whose conviction did not take hold of his heart with a power sufficient to bring him within the number of the "martyrs" & "confessors" of the church of Christ.

But does it not look as if God were going to break down the barriers and bring the Gospel into free contact with the Moslem mind?

By the treatment of the Evangelical Alliance delegation: by its conduct in relation to the Famine: by its deliberate entering on the road of repudiation of its debts, the Turkish Govern^{t}; has killed that sympathy abroad which has had long patience with unexampled improvidence & mal-administration, and aroused the indignation of Europe and notably of England.

And while it does not become us to attempt to read "the times and seasons that the Father has put in his own power"; may we and *will* we not all unite in praying, with faith,

That God's time to have mercy upon the Mohammedans of Turkey may come speedily.

That He will throw wide open to them the doors of salvation through the printed and preached Gospel of His Son.

That He will especially bless the word of Life now sent forth, — _one_ _word_ in whatever written character of the Turkish language.

That He will make all evangelical Christians and especially the preachers of the Gospel, missionaries to their Mohammedan neighbors.

That He will "break oppression", and make religious liberty a _fact_ for all Moslems.

That He will "overturn, overturn, overturn till He shall come whose right it is to reign" in these ancient Christian lands.

That if it shall please and as it shall please Him, the reign of a Government identified with a false faith may come to a speedy & final end.

Signed etc —.

Your letter, received a week since, notifying us of a curtailment of 10/100 of our salaries has surprised me, and I think all the miss'y circle, although I have heard very little said about it. A miss'y of another Soc., has expressed to me his surprise and regret; and a Prof. in Robert College has expressed the opinion that if the Board absolutely must curtail on miss'y salaries, it would be wiser to give the necessary support to those already on the ground and experienced in the work, and send out a few less new men. I think that some of us would be inclined to say that if our salaries are to be curtailed, it would be desirable to be getting ready, as soon as possible the recruits to fill our places when we break down. For myself, I am already planning how to lift a heavy debt to the treasurer occasioned as follows; viz. two and a half years ago I had an unusual opportunity to buy a piano for $182, currency, and I felt that, with my wife a musician it was not right to allow such an opportunity for the training of my children in music to slip by. And now this year the Lord has been pleased to send us a baby daughter who has already occasioned us more extra expense than the sum named above. When we were first married, no one seemed to think our salary of $1200 too much. A salary of $1000 then would have been more ample than my present salary of $1600, with increased cost of living and with a family of four children. I say this after a careful examination of accounts. At our stage of miss. life, all furniture and household furnishings are wearing out or have been broken or

Consple, Feb. 16. 1876

Dear Dr Clark

In a recent letter to Mr. Byington, you quote me as advising against sending out new missionaries, and ask if others agree with me.

Will you not take the trouble to refer to my letter of Dec, and see what I actually wrote.

Yours fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick.

A.B. for Dr. Clark
Miss'y House. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston.

grown rickety by frequent removals. Still these things can be endured; they do not greatly diminish usefulness. I am not so sure, however, that it does not interfere with my usefulness to occupy a house, as I do now, with neither study nor guest chamber. And as to curtailment in domestic help, or in the expense of table, I am fully satisfied, after sixteen years of experience and observation, that it would be precisely the opposite of economy. One of my boys goes to school and the other ought to go next year. Shall I keep them both at home and Mrs. H. & myself teach them as best we may? It would save some $60 to 80. - As to time and expense given to travellers etc; - why, I've thought I had been hardly civil to such sometimes; But if they go home and report us as having too much and living extravagantly, I'll have no more qualms of conscience on that score.../

In a few instances, I have done what other missies have also done, viz, given a gentleman at midday what we called a *lunch* and dared not call a *dinner* + yet what was *our* dinner, when the guest hadn't the wit perhaps to see through the device to cover poverty.

Robert College Profs are obliged to give time and incur expense for English and other guests, and we and they are often all regarded as missionaries alike. *Their* salaries are £400. Stg *besides* rent of house, which is about 30 per cent above the highest miss'y salaries, as they now stand. Was it presumption when we thought that we had the confidence of the Prudential Com'tee that we would not use a dollar of the money of the Churches for ourselves except on the conviction that we were expending it most economically for Christ and His work? It was a comfort to me while at Marsovan that I needed but half a Const'le salary.

I don't suppose there is one among us who meditates a "strike"; so if you *must cut*, we'll shut our teeth tight and quiver a little, but we ask for no chloroform, and we won't flinch.

Yrs fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick.

Constple. Dec. 2, 1875.
Rec'd Jan. 4, 1876.

item of tangible evidence on which we, as missies in Turkey, can base complaint against the Russian Govt, & for us to tell the world, as is now being done, that there is nothing we fear so much as Russia, is both impolitic & untrue. Dr. J. P. Thompson speaking in behalf of *all* American missies *in* Turkey! expressly disclaims any purpose on our part to try to convert Mohammedans! & Dr Hamlin declares that Turkey has never persecuted christians! The one legitimate ultimate - & I hope not remote - object of our work in Turkey is the conversion of Mohammedans. Some *have* been converted. What does the assertion mean that the Govt. has never persecuted christians? Are converts from Islam to Chy not christians? And the christian world knows that such have been most persistently & successfully persecuted, & that all Protestant Christendom has tried in vain to influence the

R. Hissar Consple Nov. 14th 1876

My Dear Brother

Yours of the 16th ult is in hand. I'm sorry you didn't send me a cop of the New Englander which contains the article to which you referred. I might, if it should appear useful to do so, review the article. Will you take the trouble to turn to a file of the Bib. Sac. & look at an article on the same subject in the July no. for 1866. & tell me if that or that supplemented by my article in the - I think - Apr. no. for 1870, would in any way mee the want you desire to have met.

It would now be simply impossible for me to do what you propose. I have been obliged to resign my position on the Commentary Comtee after this year or do my share of the work by prox I have the satisfaction of having sep the ball rolling. My Com.y on Acts is printed in both Turkish & Armenian & nothing else is ready for the press ~~exc~~ept Dr. Wood's Romans, which is in the press & which I am under promise to help into the light, i.e. the Turkish. Our Bible work is engrossing, & altho' the work of any one day is not so very heavy, yet when you consider that it is unremitting, that we are now in our fourth year, & the whole work not more than two thirds done, you can easily see that it is exhausting. Our work is equivalent to a new translation on the whole old ~~Old~~ Test, Indeed it was about the same in the New Test. altho' it need not have been so, in my opinion. I am but one of three revisers & my associates are both more inclined to consume time on minutest details & also make less of what others have done, however competent for their work, than I would do. But I am ready to sacrifice my own opinions & a year or two of additional labor in order to have the work done. At any rate there is no alternative. I shall ask for a furlough when this work is done & shall hope to be in America two years hence.

I have been greatly pleased with your capital paper at the meeting at Hartford. Hope you will live to write many such. I trust your health is now good!

The Miss.ies in common with the gentlemen of the College here, are ~~are~~ seriously troubled by the position taken by Dr. Hamlin in America. We are, by the acts of those supposed to be missionaries & to speak for them, in danger of making ourselves gratuitously obnoxious to the Turkish & Russian Governments.

I don't believe there is the first

Turkish Government, in this regard.

We certainly, none of us desire to see Russian power here. but it is too late for Christian men to defend & uphold a Government whose administration is a curse, well-nigh an unmitigated curse to Christian & Moslem alike. an administration thoroughly rotten & imbecile. The counter statements, nay the flat contradictions between those who are supposed to represent the miss^{ies} & the views - *not* noised abroad, - of the miss^{ies} themselves, is in danger of giving us the character in the esteem of Turkish & Russian officials & to a certain extent over Europe, of being a set of Jesuits who conceal & lie about our work & our aims, & who ought to be got rid of. We are the observed of all observers of late years & are sometimes disposed to pray with especial fervency to be delivered from our friends!

I am ever, Yrs fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick.

[illegible]

Rec'd Dec. 8.

✓

Constantinople Mar. 22d 1877

My Dear Dr. Clark

I yesterday had the reading of a copy of a resolution recently passed by the Com. on Versions of the American Bible Society, authorising Dr Schauffler to go on with the work of printing his own version of the whole Bible in Turkish.

There is hereby raised a question of fidelity to a distinct engagement with our Mission entered into four years since by the A.B.S. which I shall leave to others to discuss. My object in writing is, in the capacity of a *missionary to the people* for whom it is proposed to print Dr. Schauffler's version, to enter my solemn *protest* against the carrying out of the resolution referred to.

The two great Bible Societies four years ago formally constituted a Committee of Revision of the Scriptures in Turkish, putting Dr. Schauffler's mss. as well as other mss. & versions into their hands. and Dr. Schauffler was a member of that Committee. The files of the Bible Society will show just what this Com.tee was appointed to do. Yet the resolution now passed speaks of the Com.tee preparing a Turkish version for the "Christian population" of Turkey! No member of the Committee would ever have sat on it at all had it been so constituted.

After Dr. Schauffler's retirement, the Committee - consisting of three miss.ies & four native assistants, has steadily prosecuted the work assigned to it. It might be a nice point of equity, whether, without formally arresting the work of this Com.tee & dissolving it, the Societies can honorably print and send out a version of the MSS. which the Com.tee ~~were~~ was constituted to revise. And I confess myself quite unable to understand how, on any principles of deciding grave questions affecting important general interests & on any method of weighing evidence with which I am acquainted, the A.B.S. could have reached the decision embodied in the resolutions to which I have referred. But I will not go into the discussion of any of these questions.

As a missionary, I protest against the publication of Dr. Schauffler's version of the Bible: because —

1. It will be superfluous. The version of the Committee will, D. v. be issued before Dr. Schauffler's can be. Their work of revision is more than three fourths done and the printing is rapidly going forward.

2. Comparatively, Dr. Schauffler's version is greatly inferior to that of the Committee. Dr. S. always worked almost alone, never with an associate or with more than one native assistant; this man generally being little more than a copyist. The Committee are three English & American scholars in constant consultation together and with four competent native assistants. They have Dr. Schauffler's work and all other versions in their hands. Can any but the most unreasoning partiality believe the work of the one better than that of the many? And I repeat here that the work of the Committee is distinctively to prepare a version for the Osmanlies.

3. Speaking absolutely, Dr. Schauffler's version of the Old Testament, — to a far greater ex-

tent than was believed when the Com^{tee} of revision was appointed is defective, as a version of the Bible in the Turkish language.

I do not here touch the question, — on which, indeed, there could seem to be but one side, — of a version for the learned and another in the same language, for the common people.

The statement I make, after having been engaged for almost four years in the constant & minute examination of Dr. Schauffler's work, is that the Turkish of his mss. is generally unidiomatic, and often incorrect and unintelligible, — while in cases not a few, these defects are so singularly combined that the effect produced upon a native reader is such as to excite ridicule. This is not my opinion alone. It is the opinion of all missionaries and of all natives capable of giving an opinion worthy of respect, *when* their *honest* opinion *is* *obtained*.

I have reasons completely satisfying to my own mind, and to others who know what I know, that Dr. Schauffler has been greatly deceived by certain interested persons in respect to the matter of native opinion, & that there is really nothing behind) the alledged endorsements of his style. (It is much to be regretted that Dr. Hamlin or Mr. Millingen should have allowed their influence to be used as I am credibly ~~told~~ informed it has been in this matter. Neither of them is capable of giving an opinion which should weigh at all as an endorsement of Dr. S's style.) On the merits of the style of Dr S's Isaiah many opinions of learned ~~men~~ Turks have been gathered and they have been uniformly and strongly adverse

4! My great reason for making this solemn protest is that for the same societies to present, at the same time, two differing versions of the Bible ~~to~~ a people like the Osmanly Mohammedans, is wellnigh to render hopeless, at least for this generation, the effort to induce them to accept the Bible as the word of God, — to lead them to find salvation through the Gospel of His Son. The Muslems make much of our tampering with our sacred text; it is already a favorite criticism of theirs on our Bible that we are constantly changing the form of its versions, and it will increase the already most difficult task of bringing their minds into an attitude friendly toward our Scriptures if we simultaneously put into their hands two texts differing greatly in their whole style and often not a little in sense. And as to putting 2000 copies into circulation among the Turks in order that gentlemen in New York may learn what sort of style the Turks want! is it possible that, after 45 years of miss'y residence in this Empire and with substantial unanimity on the matter among all the missionaries engaged in the work, that it is needful to repel all serious Turks from the Bible as God's Word in order that some doubting people may get the doubtful opinions of ~~the~~ Turks ~~on~~ who do not themselves care to read the book at all on the question of the literary merits of two rival versions!

We love Dr. Schauffler & we ~~we~~ would spare him: but he & his friends won't be spared. His wisest course would be silence & an honored retirement. I have often been greatly tempted to mark the most grave ~~blunders~~ mistakes of his MSS. but from the first, I conscientiously resolved I would not be drawn into a written controversy of any kind. The work we are doing is great & urgent & we cannot "come down".

I have submitted what I have written to my miss.y associates here, and they unanimously approve my writing you as I have done. They also join me in the belief that our Mission, in its ann. meeting will give an utterance in the same sense, probably to the extent of declining to receive or help to circulate any such version as has been proposed.

Use what I have written as your judgment dictates; only let your personal & official influence be felt in behalf of the imperilled Mohammedan work of ~~your~~ missionaries in this empire.

Yours very aff.ly & respectfully

Geo. F. Herrick.

[illegible]

Comp^d March 22^d 75

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Rec'd July 5.

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1877.
Bible House June 16th

Dear Dr. Clark

I have seen a copy of a statement endorsing Dr. Schauffler's Turkish style, said to be signed by nine Turks. I have made enquiries in the proper quarter as to who these nine are and intended to ask to see them. I received for answer that they are all old friends of Selim Ef. (Mr. Williams,) none of them christians unless it be secretly. Learning this, I thot it unnecessary to go further

Cons^ple Nov. 22^d 1877

Rec'd Dec. 14.

Dr. N. G. Clark

My Dear Bro,

Of course such men will say what John Williams or any friend of Dr. Sch. may ask them to say.

On the other hand, the eighteen names Dr. Bliss sent, whose opinions seem to have had no weight ~~there~~ in New York, were men not friends of any of us, unknown to us, with no prejudices, & from many diff.t ranks & places.

I write this hasty note as a supplement to my letter of Mar. 23.

Yours fraternally,

Geo. F. Herrick

Mr. Richardson who returned to his field 3 months before me. You speak of a pastor's taking a six months vacation for a tour, e.g. to Europe. But it strikes me the parallel fails in several important particulars. 1. This is his *special* vacation in addition to his four or six weeks every year, while I ask but the *amount* of his *yearly* vacations & that at their minimum. 2. He seldom takes even his wife, still less frequently all his children. 3. He goes into no large circle of friends, claiming visits from him. 4. He has no purpose of usefulness to others *while* taking his vacation, & usefulness in the direction of *his work*, as every miss.y certainly has. Our neighbors, the Profs of Robert Coll. have *twelve* weeks vacation every year, so all teachers in schools & colleges everywhere. And if you compare our service with that of army or navy officers, or men in other secular employments, I

Cons.ple Nov. 22. 1877

Rec'd Dec. 14.

Dr. N. G. Clark

My Dear Bro.

Did I not feel that you & the Prudential Com.tee have been led into action regretable in the interests of the Board's treasury & its service by what I must now acknowledge as my own fault, I would not presume to write again about the matter of my absence from my post next year. I ought to have said to you distinctly that I regarded my letter to you rather as a preliminary feeler than as that formal application which we are accustomed to make through the Com.tee ad Int. Besides I wished to consult you in reference to applying through Dr. Bliss, for a help towards the expenses of my vacation. I thought that while the Bible Societies would probably not grant me a special seem for a furlough, yet that they might, in view of the fact that five years of uninterrupted labor in their service, necessitating my taking rest, allow their agents here to pay my salary through the half year which will have commenced when I leave their service.

In writing you again, I do not make the least complaint of the action you have taken, but desire simply to let you see how it is that Mrs H. & myself, (and all my associates concur) have become satisfied that our proposed visit of a year or nearly that to America would most economically accomplish all the objects sought; & I recall a remark Dr. Anderson made to me more than eighteen years ago when a question arose in reference to my leaving America. "We neither of us wish to go wrong & I don't believe we shall be led wrong." I would always prefer to work rather than rest: to be at my post rather than away from it; to spend less rather than more of the money cast into the treasury of the Board; & it is just on this account that I believe it would be wiser for us to take about a year & visit our native land & get ready for a fresh campaign. But the furlough you have granted me will shut us up to a very expensive trip to Italy or Switzerland next summer, and the expense of a visit to America deferred for say three or four years (& who can say when a new work, once begun, can be left without harm). For no miss.y I think, with a family like mine, who had been absent from his country twelve years would think of making the home visit all within six months, certainly with any hope of deriving any benefit from it. By the way, I have just noticed that mine is now the longest period of continuous & uninterrupted service of any miss.y in the four Turkey missions, with the single exception of business on the other have kept alive that vigilance which is believed to be the price of true liberty & progress. I speak advisedly when I tell you that all those who desire the repeal of the old session see but a part of the whole question involved. Without knowing it they are inviting a calamity. I am confident that you will know ten years hence that our style is not high, but simple, plain Turkish, which people will like just as fast as they grow accustomed to it.

Our project of the union of some or all our Theol. Semies. will not work: the more's the pity. There is great waste in attempting to man so many institutions. We do not man them properly & we cannot. Meantime the result in trained mind & character in our native ministry is & must continue to be unsatisfactory to us & them. & many of the less promising men seek better opportunities in Great Britain & the U.S.

With affec & respectful regard
Yrs fraternally Geo. F. Herrick.

think we shall have no occasion to be ashamed of our record in respect of the proportion of work & rest.

You speak of the large number of missionaries now in America. & I have had the curiosity to compare the number present at the Ann. meeting this year at Providence with the number in attendance from the meeting in Providence twenty years ago & the foll.g eleven years. This year there were 11. In 1867, 10. The other numbers are as follows. 17. 15. 20. 23. 13. 19. 14. 15. 20. 14. 16. Now suppose there were five in America not present at the meeting, it makes a number equal to less than ten per cent of the miss.y force in service. Will any other army show a larger effective force? For remember that the miss.y *on his field*, can take no vacations.

Now as regards the matter of *health*.

It is true my own health is good, but I feel many years older than when I came into this Bible work. The pressure is constant & heavy. The reasons for pressing the work to the utmost consistent with fidelity & accuracy have seemed to me numerous & weighty. Our work is equal to a new translation The constant use of two alphabets in mss. & proofs adds greatly to my work. as it does not to that of either of my associates, neither of whom have health like mine. I feel my mental & physical elasticity heavily drawn upon & don't like to risk much more of the same tension without a thorough relaxing. Mrs. H. too, I am most thankful to say is in comfortable health, but it is by the most vigilant care on the part of both of us that she keeps so. I have to keep her up by tonics; iron & ale in Summer & Cod liver oil in winter. Her teeth needed to be removed & replaced years ago, & we *wait* simply because we dare not risk the work as it can be done here. It could be done in Europe, but at great expense, (we should have to take our two little girls with us,) & even there we couldnt remain long enough to ensure the *success* of the work & its permanent value, as the experience of friends of ours has shown. In America a temporary set of teeth could be worn almost a year if necessary.

I am sorry to have written so much, & will only add that I have read what I have written to the Comtee. at Aint., & they have passed a resolution approving my application & letter.

You refer to the desire expressed by some for a reprint of Dr. Goodell's Bible, & I am glad to know you do not favor it: This is on the one side & the Schau

Constle Jan. 10th 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec. &c

My Dear Bro,

In a late letter of yours to our Mission Sec.y I find the following. "The discussion that has been had in reference to one great Seminary has pretty clearly brought out the fact that such centralization is not expedient; - that smaller institutions serve the purpose of adjacent localities with much better result than if they are all concentrated." Bangor Sem.y is needed for Maine - - Chicago & Oakland - - etc - I am by no means sure that a Greek Sem.y at Brusa or Manissa may not be necessary to the best interests of the cause of Christ in Turkey." Correspondance had by our Com.tee has brought out the fact that out of some forty opinions, a large majority regard the establishment of one first class Sem.y as desirable, & nearly if not quite a majority regard the plan proposed as expedient; while, if you leave out the Eastern Mission, there is a decided majority for the expediency.

The half dozen Seminaries under the care of the Congregational Ch.s in the U.S. are intended to supply the wants of some 3000 Ch.s at home, besides sending men abroad. We have, as yet, in all Turkey, less than 200 Ch.s. Experience for the last fifteen years has shown the extreme difficulty of at all adequately manning our existing Sem.ies

Marsovan has limped sadly for three fourths of the time since its establishment. Marash has had to be closed. One man has just died there. No new miss. can possibly fill a chair in a Theol. Sem'y in a satisfactory manner without at least five years of preparation on the field. Will he live five years in a climate like that of Marash? I should say the chances are against him. From what ranks will you draw suitable students for a distinctively "Greek Sem'y" when the entire number of Greek-speaking Greeks in this empire, who are truly Christian would not, all told, make one respectable class? Rigid economy is the watchword you appoint us, & at the same time it is proposed to sustain in the four Turkey missions, *six* Theol. Schools! Moreover, one sure result of the present plan will be to keep our Sem'ies so weak & poor that our best native pastors will be so justly dissatisfied with them that they will use their influence to send the most promising young men to Basle, to Scotland or to the U.S.

The correspondence which has been had has satisfied me, — I am sorry to be obliged to confess, — that we shall *not* diminish the existing number of Sem'ies, but the decisive reasons are quite other than those you have mentioned. The reasons which will decide for keeping the status quo will be such as these. While Mr. Montgomery most decidedly favors uniting the Marsovan & Marash Seminaries at a central point; the people about him object very strongly to having their Sem.y go away from them, & would decline to go as far as Marsovan. On the other hand, Marsovan influence will go solid for keeping the Sem.y of our Mission where it is. Now these two facts, taken with the fact that our proposed economy of men & money, in concentrating at least these two institutions & a proposed one for Greeks in a better one at — say Talas, meets with no encouragement from the Miss.y House, will prevent the execution of the plan at least for the present.

In your letter I find also the following. "The argument used so strongly by some that one Sem.y is needed to do away with the intense nationality of the different races is fairly met, I think, by the consideration that the Gospel knows neither Greek nor Armenian nor Turk. The true unification is accomplished by the Gospel rather than by any outward combination. Whoever of any of these nationalities embraces the Gospel does thereby attain to a cosmopolitan character, or better, to a universal character spiritually." Why, are not the new converts from any one of these nationalities really "babes in Christ"? The idea of the above quotation is a beautiful theory or ideal, but it does not accord with any real characters it has been my privilege to meet. It seems to some of us that the very place & way to cultivate, "first the blade, then the ear & after that — alas! how far off this is yet, — the full corn in the ear; of a cosmopolitan character, a ripe character spiritually is to teach & train the teachers of these nationalities together, to show them, in our own example & instruction with "line upon line, precept upon precept; here a little & there a little"; that, after all, their nationality, their political aspirations, their ecclesiastical ambitions, their worldly schemes are little things, while their common faith & ministry is a great, the one great thing. In this way only can we ever fit them for that great work which should be our own great aim & purpose & which we should strive to make theirs, viz. to bring the Gospel to bear upon their Mohammedan fellow-countrymen for their conversion.

We have brought the Bible to the Armenian & Greek races, & if it were not for the work we & they, — they & we are yet to do, for Moslems, we miss.ies had better retire & let the reformation within these Chs. go on more normally from within, under the influence of the existing leaven.

I firmly believe a Sem.y for Greeks especially would be an unmitigated calamity. Ambitious young Greeks, more Greek than Christian, may go to Athens. By all means let them go. Dr. Schauffler always desired to have all work for Mohammedans separate from that for the Christian nationalities, a separate translation of the Bible, a separate church & separate Mhd. education.

There was never a greater & more mischievous mistake. It is & shall be, D. v. the work of my life, to labor & influence others to labor on a plan the exact opposite of this, viz to organise the whole strength of the evangelical church & ministry in this land for a united advance for the conversion of Moslems when God shall make it practicable so to do. It may be this war is bringing that day near faster than we think. I suppose 1000 copies of portions of the Bible have been sold to Moslems here, or circulated among Moslem prisoners of war, within one year past.

This leads me to speak of another & related matter. Dr. Hamlin's "Among the Turks" contains two mistakes in reference to Moslems confessing Christ, which it is important to correct: One of these is a mistake of statement & the other of impression made upon the reader. On p. 91. we find the following. — "considering there are no missions to the Moslems, that these conversions are from contact with other missions" &c — Now for eighteen years the Ch. Miss^{y} Soc. has had a mission in Turkey distinctly for Moslems, with two stations & not less than two ordained miss^{ies}. For twenty years the A. B. C. F. M. has had a department of its work in Turkey for Mohammedans; has had from one to three miss^{ies} devoted to this department of work, aside from the definite purpose of all Turkish speaking miss^{ies} & preachers to give the Gospel to Moslems; & those formerly Mohammedans, who have been baptized have been baptized as the result of direct labor on their behalf. It will now be asked why this branch of work has not been more prosecuted & more successful; why the ~~the~~ English Soc. has just now retired from the field & why the American Soc. though occupying the ground is rather "flanking" & preparing for work all along the line, when the time is ripe for it? The proper answer to this question brings me to the erroneous impression made by Dr. H. (see p. 91. near bottom & p. 365 ditto.)

The impression he makes is that the Govt. officially recognises the possibility & the right of a Moslem to become a Christian, but that the fanaticism of the people, his former coreligionists, makes his confession of the Christian faith impracticable except at those centres where the power of the Government most effectively reaches. He cites certain specific & well-known cases which occurred just at the close of the Crimean war when the influence of Lord Stratford was still fresh & strong & wholesome on the Turkish mind. It concerns us, the rather to examine the facts which occurred in 1864 & 1875 & in the light of those facts see exactly how the Turkish Govt., as such, stands in reference to the carrying out of its promise of religious liberty, & to whom it intended that promise should & to whom it should not apply.

Religious Liberty in Turkey — Cong'list — Jan. 10. 188
Extract from a letter of Rev. Geo. F. Herrick

It is not necessary to give any detailed account of ~~the much~~ the persecution & controversy of 1864. You will find the following on p. 812 of the Miss.y Herald for that year. "The principle of religious liberty now laid down by the Turkish Gov.t & approved by the British Ambassador is this: Every man is at liberty to continue quietly in the profession of the faith of his fathers, whatever it may be; but he is not at liberty to invite or persuade others to change their former faith for his. If however, any person, without invitation or persuasion desires to change his religion quietly, he is at liberty to do so; but the Porte, in this case, reserves to itself the right to exile him, "for his own protection", but not as a punishment."

"This was writing with greater precision than even the writer knew. This is exactly the principle on which the Turkish Gov.t acted from that time forward. More than this: the espionage exercised by the Gov.t upon the movements of miss.ies & upon any Turks who came to them was so constant & so minute that Turks have from that day to this been intimidated, & have rarely come either to our houses or places of worship. We knew, for years, that certain of our neighbors were, ~~for years~~ spies of Gov.t upon our track. No concession of any principle was secured by diplomatic pressure in 1864 but simply protection for certain specific cases, regarded as exceptions by the Porte because ~~under foreign protection~~.

they had attracted the attention of Foreign Embassies.
The case of the seizure of the three Protestant Ansarieh teachers, - subsequently made soldiers - in 1874 & the imprisonment & exile of Mustapha of Marash with his son the following year, occasioned a diplomatic correspondence extending through a year & a half, & brought out to Const.le a Deputation from the Evangelical Alliance, London: & at that time Ambassadors & Deputation were alike told, without any mincing of the matter, as documents then published clearly show that the Imperial Govt. never gave & never intended to give permission for a Mohammedan to change his faith, much less to give permission to convert or miss.ies to persuade Mohammedans to a change of faith. The highest officers of Govt. declared again & again that for a Moslem to change his faith ~~is~~ impossible. And it is true that in no case has a Mohammedan been allowed to accept & confess ~~xx~~ the christian faith without losing his nationality & becoming what the Turks call a "vagabond". And let it be remembered that, in the whole controversy of 1874 & 75 the victory remained with the Turks! The Ansarieh teachers are still soldiers. Mustapha is still an exile. Is there any liberty here, or even any true toleration? How does this differ from Russian intolerance? It is not enough to ~~To~~ praise the Turkish Govt. for ~~liberty~~ or toleration granted to its christian subjects; ~~is to ignore history~~, for it has

And the greater liberty enjoyed by Christians the last thirty years is due to the persistency of their demands and efficient support given them by Christian Powers.

been Mohammedan law & custom) since the days of Mohammed to grant such ~~liberty~~ toleration. Amid the changes now taking place & impending in this country it is of grave concern to Christian men, to those who seek, not the extermination or the injury of the Moslem population, but their evangelization & so their temporal & eternal salvation, to know just how much of religious liberty now exists for the Moslems & how much remains to be secured in any permanent settlement of the affairs of this Empire. ||

If you think proper I should be glad to have you publish what I have written on this subject in the "Miss. Herald" & get it quoted also in the "Congregationalist". I intend sending a copy for publication in "Evangelical Christendom".

Since I began this letter yours of the 19th Dec. has come to hand. You say, "They (the Prud. Comtee.) assent to your return in accordance with your wishes, though they would hardly accept the argument which you present." That is, "we are not convinced by your presentation of the case or the vote of your mission; we think our first decision wise, but we yield — reluctantly to your wishes." I think you will hardly expect to see me in Boston on that permission! Mrs. H. said immediately, "Of course we shall not go to America but fall back upon the former leave to go, for a few months to Europe". We don't want to go home till we are really welcome, till it is best & wise to go & thot. to be so by the Prud Com. If you did not intend your letter to read as it seems to us obviously to read, please tell me so frankly & at once. I hope what I have here written does not savor of asperity. I feel none, I simply wish to understand & be understood correctly. God's unerring Providence is my sure confidence in this & all things. That will make what seems unwisdom to be wisdom, & turn our wisdom into folly often.

In your letter from which I last quoted you say, in reference to the Seminary question, "It is a pity that we cannot secure such an institution as should command the respect & confidence of all the different races instead of scattering fire as we now do". If I had had this before I began to write, you might have been spared so long a discussion of that subject. My heart is in these two subjects which ~~occupy this~~ I have discussed in this letter. Our Bible work goes bravely on: text for the Com.tee to work upon almost done, ~~th~~ the revision work of Com.tee in Ezekiel, & the printing in Atchemiah. Our hearts are heavy over the sufferings of the fugitives & over all the distress occasioned by the war. But we know God's purposes are mercy even when, amid the scenes of anguish we cry out O Lord, how long!

I remain

Very Respectfully & faithfully Yours.

Geo. F. Herrick.

P.S. It will be natural that you should say "Show your criticism to Dr. Hamlin himself before publishing". The reason I have not done so is this, viz. I last summer, before I knew Dr. H. was writing a book, wrote him, begging him to supplement what he had already published in the newspapers, by such statements as I have made above in regard to the latest developments of the position of the Turkish Govt. as related to the question of religious liberty for Mohammedans. & he gave me a reply so curt that I have perforce kept silence since, till this "necessity is laid upon me".

G.F.H.

Constantinople. Jan. 10. 1878.
Rec'd Feb. 6.

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Constle Mar. 25th 1878

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark. Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

My Dear Bro.

I am sincerely sorry to trouble you once more on personal matters. I hope, at least, that we shall not be obliged to continue the correspondance. First, in regard to the aid asked for my boys' school expenses. It was the fact that Mr. Greene had received aid from the Board *directly* for *this* object, under circumstances precisely similar, that led me to apply for a small amount of aid. The sum I asked for just covers the amount which I pay to the College Treasurer. I cannot conscientiously receive the aid as a "special grant," + "not for my boys", as Mr. Ward was careful to mark it in his communication to Mr. Baldwin. Inasmuch, however, as I have, relying on your letter of last Oct. expended more than half the amount asked for, I must perforce accept the half. I direct Mr. Baldwin to credit Mr. Ward with $60.

I was not willing to believe, when I received your letter in Jan. that either yourself or the Prud. Comtee *intended* to say to me - what your letter *seemed* to say.— "We are not convinced by the reasons you give, nor by the judgment of your associates, that you should have a year's furlough, but we grant the permission in accordance with your *wishes*" Your last letter, received ten days ago, forces me to the unwelcome belief. Could a form of expression have been chosen more painful to a man, accustomed, ever since he can remember, to come to decisions, and to act in accord with convictions of duty in contradistinction to "wishes"? I have not at all *wished* to visit America: and Mrs. H. although she has far stronger reasons for so wishing, in view of the "wishes" of her family friends, yet would find all overbalanced by her shrinking from the long voyages and from the publicity into which miss'y ladies are crowded at home: but we were convinced, after long and careful weighing of all considerations affecting the case, that a visit home now would be more economical and on the whole wiser; and our associates unanimously agreed in this view. You may be very sure *now* that neither of us *wish* to go to the U.S. and if we should still go, it will be because our mission, when it meets in Ann. meeting, a little more than two months hence, shall take the responsibility of saying to us. "You ought to go." It is but right that I should say that Mrs. H. is wholly unwilling to go home on the permission as it is given.

One word more & I dismiss this subject. You say, "There is no fixed rule as to the time of service abroad. Some are obliged to return after two, three or four years; some remain abroad twenty or twenty five." Taken strictly, I suppose this to be so, but if you substitute "custom" & "precident" for "rule", then in all the missions of the Board in this part of the world, for the past twenty years, the case stands quite otherwise. I shall be supported by facts in saying that it has been a general understanding, uniformly acted upon, for missies to receive a furlough of a year after ten years of service. (Dr. Riggs is an exception: his furloughs have been strictly for health.) Instances crowd upon my recollection, at this moment, too numerous to be mentioned in detail. I cannot now recall an instance of continuous service longer than mine except that of Bro. Richardson, while instances of missies going home after much shorter periods are numerous. — I mean not compelled by broken health. Dr. & Mrs. Farnsworth, now here, tell us that neither their first nor their second furlough, nor that of their associate, Mr Bartlett, is on the ground of health but of the old understanding. If the Prud. Comee have taken a new departure, should they not distinctly announce it? - But will such new departure be wise on the whole?

Yrs respectfully & fraternally
Geo. F. Herrick.

Constantinople, March 25, 1878.
Rec'd Apr. 15.

Ans'd Sept 8 to care
Ev. Enquiry for
U.S. Steamer
Aug. 4 —

Constle June 18. 1878

Dear Dr. Clark.

I send my letter to Bro. Tracy to you to read & forward. Your last letter decided me to visit Switzerland & return, but the unexpected decision of Ann. meeting in sending me to Marsovan leaves me in no doubt that I ought to go to America in the meantime. Our Bible work is finished except a little printing, which others can do. We began the work five years ago today. Laus Deo!

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You may address me, should you have occasion to do so. care of Messrs Green & Whinneray Corn Build[in]g Liverpool —

Yours fraternally
I. Herrick

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick
Constantinople, June 18, 1878.
Rec'd July 5.

S. S. "Australia" Long. 30° W. Aug. 6th 1878

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark Sec

My Dear Bro.

Yours of the   ult. reached me in London. As I shall not, probably, have the opportunity of seeing you for some weeks I will take the occasion afforded by the quiet & leisure enjoyed at present to write to you. First of all I desire to record my sense of God's great goodness to me & mine on this voyage hitherto. I took passage in this steamer with considerable misgiving. When I arrived in London, I learned,—contrary to my expectation, that all the better steamers were full or nearly so. I could have found places on the "Siberia" of the Cunard line, for Boston but for a sum not less than £75. for my family, (£ 15 each reckoning us as five) while I could get passage from London, by this Steamer, for £57½ When we first came on board, I was so much disappointed in finding the state-rooms small & the general condition of things neglige ~~that~~ & accommodations for our sleeping less than was promised that I would have gone off if it had been possible. Fortunately, the agent was on board & he immediately gave me an additional room, & the next day the ship was washed up & has been kept clean ever since. Better than all, we have had a sea so smooth that we have none of us been sick an hour. Our fellow passengers, less than forty besides ourselves in the saloon, are pleasant people, and up till now, our voyage is proving the most comfortable & agreeable we have ever had. Better still, we had yesterday, Sunday, two services in the saloon attended by nearly all the passengers, fore, & aft, the Capt. & other officers, and I went to the forecastle last evng & held a little meeting with the men, as I saw I could not otherwise reach them. The day was thus a very busy but a happy one for me. There is no other minister on board, altho' there are several Christian people. Today at noon finds us almost 1400 miles from London, after less than five days. Of course we cannot expect such a degree of prosperity all the way. I think I shall be able to show you, if we can talk over the matter, without haste, that the decision of our Mission in reference to Bro. Tracy & myself could scarcely have been different from that actually reached. Indeed I may, perhaps, be able to give the main points here. So far as Marsovan is concerned. The pressure has, as you know, been very strong, from certain quarters, for a new Greek Sem'y. When it was found that Mr. Edwd. Riggs could & would take the depart't of Greek instruction at Marsovan & that I was ready to return to M., if desired, all interests were harmonized & all difficulties seemed removed, & we seemed to be specially led by Providence in a way & to a degree that had not been manifest for years. Now about Bro. Tracy. Everyone felt that he could not fill the place at Marsovan, simply because his language is not Turkish. This point was clear. If not to that work, it seemed almost equally clear that he ought not, at least not now, to return to Marsovan. I believe, if you had been present at our meeting, you would have experienced only pleasure and satisfaction at the attitude of the Mission in reference to its Theol. Sem'y. It is not without some personal sacrifice, in view of the circumstances of my family, the ages of my children &c, & not without misgiving in reference to my own comparative & absolute usefulness that I return to M. but I love that work, & God's providential leading in the matter seemed signally manifest. In view of what I have written it seems almost idle to speak of the matter of which you wrote, viz my possible transfer to Marash. This was spoken of while Dr. Pratt was alive but he was of opinion that my wife could not hope for health there. When I learned, last Spring, that the Sem'y buildings at Marash were actually in process of erection on a high & healthy location & that the Sem'y was likely to stay there, & when I learned of Pastor Avedis' great reluctance to returning thither, supposing, as I then did, that there would be no want of my services at Marsovan, if the Central Mission had asked me to go to Marash for the Sem'y, I should have been strongly inclined to accept; Now I beg you will not even mention the matter in correspondence with either Mission. For it will tend to

~~tend~~ unsettle one of the most harmonious decisions our Mission ever came to, & — more important still, — if I should go to Marash I believe Pr. Avedis would be strengthened in his desire to remain at Const.le for literary work; whereas now I strongly hope that a steady & kindly pressure upon him, from all sides, will induce him to accept his position at Marash. I believe he would be more useful there & that he ought to go. and altho' he has expressed, in the strongest manner, to me personally, his determination not to go back, — his fear lest the Sem.y should not be permanent, his objections to removing, on what he timidly calls "uncertainties", with his already large family, yet I strongly hope a year from next Autumn will find him at Marash. He needs & sh.d have a vacation, & if it were practicable to allow him, next year, to spend a few months travelling westward with a little stay in England & Scotland it would gratify him very much. He *and* I are not needed at Marash if Mr. Montgomery can give his time to the Sem.y & if Mr. Christie grows up into the work. For there they have the two great advantages of *one* language & of Aintab Coll. near enough to do their preparatory work for them. Mr. Barrows is regarded as coming into my place so far as Mohammedan work at Const.le is concerned, an arrangement which pleases me much. He should not, on acc.t of his family, be removed from there, & is a good man for the place, or any place. Mr. Dwight also is available for such work, should the door open. Remarks he made in Ann. meeting were very encourage-ing in this regard. This brings me to a matter about which I have, naturally tho.t a great deal lately, viz. prospective openings for work among Moslems. Can we expect great changes and hopeful changes in Turkey, as regards our work, from the recent political ~~changes~~ settlements? First I would say, we must not be too sanguine. The Turks are slow & the vis inertiae is strong, & the exhaustion of the last two years is great. Fears felt by many, of fresh disturbances are by no means without ground. Secondly I would premise that I feel equal revulsion from the Russian hating spirit & platform of Dr. Hamlin & the Turk hating position of the historian Freeman. Russia has met with a signal diplomatic check & of this I am glad. Since Feb. England has gained immensely in influence in Turkey as against Russia, & from this I believe only good can come. Russian influence in Turkey, in eccl. & in civil affairs, is exactly that which Turkey does not need, while the influence of England, in both respects, when exerted boldly & steadily, as it has not been since 1856 but as it must & will be now, is precisely that which Turkey does need, & from which we hope great. Since I came on board this steamer I have read attentively the speeches of Lord Sandon, of Gladstone & others in the great debate in the British House of Commons, & while in past years I have admired & strongly sympathised with Gladstone, & while he was able to make one or two points in a very telling manner, espec'y in reference to the way in which the Anglo-Turkish Convention was concluded, - still it seemed to me that the case of the Gov.t is strong & that some of the points attempted to be made are unworthy of England's greatest orator. The responsibility England has undertaken is immense, & we must be patient & prepared for disappointment. Turkey will hold that Cyprus is a full equivalent for England's engagement to defend her, & will not, except as she is compelled by a strong & unrelaxing pressure, regard her promise of administrative reform as meaning anything in fact. Neither will she be driven to reform by a fear of something which is going to happen next year or the year after. And yet, with all allowances, we have gained a strong point d'appui for pressure upon Turks directly, & indirectly thro British ambassadors also. And it seems to me that we can speak hereafter far more confidently than we have been able to do since 1864 to inquiring Turks, when they appeal to us to secure for them the enjoyment of the liberty promised. Indeed I am inclined to think our position, in this regard, is likely to be as strong as is desirable, for a healthy development of inquiry. We should not desire that the "offence of the cross" shd. cease.

You see that I am hopeful; & you may ask if any new departure should be contemplated in our work for Moslems. I answer No, & Yes. We should not work in any difft. way, or put ourselves in any difft. relations from those now held, to our work in behalf of Christian nationalities. We should not, I think, be justified in calling immediately for new men to enter doors which we cannot, at the moment, quite properly call "open". But that you at Boston & we who are already on the field should expect more confidently & pray with more faith for openings & enter every ~~way~~ open door, & we should *cultivate* the existing opportunities. I believe too, that we shall *find* work, within one year, more ready to our hand, than some of us believe. The large increase, within the last few years, of the sale of portions of the Bible to Turks is indicative of a spirit of inquiry which needs, it may be, only the encouragement afforded by the new treaty & Convention to develop in such a way, when the whole Bible is — a little more than a month hence — in the hands of the people, as to give us plenty of work both at the Capital & in the Interior. I consented to go to Marsovan in view of the probability of such an opening, & believe I can be as useful at Marsovan as at Constple where I should always inevitably have to give a great deal of time to the mechanical detail of Press-work.

You will see, about the time you receive this probably, what I have felt compelled, by my conviction of duty, to do in reference to that Honorary Degree, - in procuring wh. I'm afraid you had some agency! - & you will, I am sure, respect my position in the matter, even if you should not approve what I have done. If I were the scholar Dr. Riggs is or anything like it, my principle in reference to the matter might compel me, however reluctantly, to accept the distinction or infliction silently, but as I am quite one of the *common* sort, and as I believe such can not, with propriety, receive the title so long as it is a mark of distinction, & especially as, in my judgment, *no* ministers & especially no missies, should receiv the title in view of any, however great, fidelity or success in his proper work, of course I could not, without violation of conscience & principle accept the honor. I only hope all my friends will respect my declinature & drop the D.D.

My expenses, for the journey from Const.ple to New York, will fall a little short of £200. st.g exclusive of all purchases. Considering the route I have taken I think this is very reasonable. I am, of course, aware that I have no right to ask the Board to sustain more than about three fourths of this expense. But inasmuch as the A.B.S. has been asked to advance a portion or the whole of my salary for the current half year, in lieu of a grant for vacation due ~~I may be allowed~~ to five years of ~~unin~~ interrupted service, I do ask that ~~whole~~ ~~above sum may~~ I may be allowed to charge the whole of the above sum in account with Mr. Baldwin & Dr. Bliss. I suppose I shall draw from Mr. Ward, as may be needed for my expenses, after reaching New York & shall do so unless instructed to the contrary. Don't let me go on against the rules or desire of the Prud. Com.tee I wish to conform to rule & will do so, when duly informed. Please direct to me at Rockford Ill. whither I go as soon as possible to a Richards family reunion. I expect to send my Fred. to Andover (Phillips Acad.) How much am I at liberty to draw fr. the Board for this?

Yours fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick

Steamer Amsterdam - Aug. 5. 1878

P.S. New York Mon. eve. arrived here all safe. Shall leave, probably, either eve. or Thurs. a.m.

Rockford Ill. Aug. 20th 1888

Dear Dr. Clark

Yours of the 15th inst. is at hand. You express regret that I did not give you an opportunity to see me in Boston before coming West. I considered that I did give you such opportunity. I gave you due notice of the time I was to be in England and of the necessity I was under of pressing on West as early as possible; & my one thot. in doing so, was to give you an opportunity to call me to Boston on my arrival in this country, should you so desire. And you received a letter from me from London, did you not, telling of my engaging cheap passage to N. Y. In the letter I received from you in London you made no request to see me & I found no communication from you awaiting me in N. Y. I therefore concluded that there were no questions up at the Miss. Rooms immediately concerning myself or the work in which I have been or am to be directly engaged, & that you did not regard it as worth while to have me come on to Boston. I was the more surprised, on receiving your letter, last evening, to learn that the Prud. Com. had already taken action vitally affecting my own position & work, just on the eve of my arrival; action too squarely in the face of the unanimous action of our Mission.

I regret this very much, both because it implies, in my opinion, a principle of miss.y administration which is fraught with harm, & because I believe this action is in itself unwise. I do not deny the right & authority of the Prud. Com. to set aside & overrule the official action of a mission, but you will, I am sure, allow me, out of the painful solicitude I feel, respectfully to question its wisdom. Of course the action taken by you, if it results as you desire, will prevent my return to Marsovan, & it was just on this unanimous action of my Mission, in sending me to Marsovan, that I am in America at all. Why should you base your action in sending Mr. Tracy to Marsovan on the letter of a single miss.y & ignore the action of the Mission? As to Mr. Constantine, altho, I understand your action, in this matter, to be tentative, yet if, as is almost certain, he learns of it, it will be very embarrassing to our Mission to say nay. But you know they have said nay to a similar proposition, in regard to Mr. C. which was strongly urged at Consple: & while I do not pretend in this to speak for my Mission, I have little doubt that it will be felt more objectionable to put him into the position proposed at Marsovan. Moreover if Mr. C. should go to Marsovan I don't believe he would remain there two years, He would be shut off from the world, & from Greek-speaking Greeks. I should say, & I think our Mission would say.

if we must give him a place, it had better be in Smyrna or Brusa or Const.le rather than Marsovan.

Please don't understand anything I have written as implying an unwillingness, on my own part & as a personal matter, to return to another post & to other work than that to which I now stand appointed. What I mean is that the principle of miss.y administration by which the action of a mission is reversed summarily at Boston is full of peril. I wish to go back, when I go, to a place & work designated by my associates. If you do not agree with me on this principle, I earnestly request that the matter may be considered anew by the Com.tee, & ~~some~~ the principle on which the Com.tee do act be clearly made known to the missions.

Now as to the Doctorate, we differ so totally at every point, that perhaps it is enough to remark that I have, as you certainly will not deny that I had a right to do, declined the title. I am confident the influence, in Turkey, of my action, will be healthy. My judgment & conscience approve it, & as to modesty, I am content to stand with such men as Mr. Treat, Mr. Calhoun & Mr. Titus Coan. I have no claim to stand with them in other regard.

I write earnestly, because I am in earnest, but pray don't suppose I am writing at the dictate of feeling, on either of these matters. My convictions are of long standing. I wish, very much I could have talked instead of writing. But the action of the Prud. Com. was taken before I could have seen you

I have reported myself to Mr. Humphrey of Chicago, & hope to be of service to the Board, or I would be glad to preach & earn part of my living & diminish the expense of the Board on my account: if there were opportunity.

My family are all well at present.

I am
Yours very respectfully & aff'ly
Geo. F. Herrick.

Rec'd Aug. 23.

for those needful purchases
(£64.) in any way that is best.
Only I tho.t the Bible Soc. money,
which was *intended* as an extra,
would cover *this* & the excess of my
expenses up to my arrival here,
& leave the *look* of things better
& really more accurate on his books.
Now about aid to miss. chil.n
I am still in fog. I tho.t in send-
ing both my boys to Auburndale
I was doing just the thing to put
them in rapport with the aid given.
What they will need you can tell
even better than I. It will be *little*
besides what will be due Mrs Walker.
For ourselves. The money I have just
received will pay for Dentistry, & some
other current expenses, as washing &c.
I really cannot make any esti-
mate of what we shall need for
the next three or four months, but

the sum will. I now expect, be comparatively small. ~~But~~ If we can carry out our plan ~~&~~ to divide ourselves among our relatives, somewhat evenly our board will be nothing. All other expenses we must meet. I shall occasionally receive something perhaps for a Sabbath's preaching which will help. But again, we troublesome people, with our troublesome human wants shall absolutely need, next year, from some source, a small sum for a partial refit. But you will say, "Take no tho! for the morrow sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." & I say Amen! Well! I don't see how it would have been a whit better if we had come to Europe & returned. I hope & pray that one or both of my boys may have the heart & the call & the fitness to be miss^s. For ourselves, besides the boys, I should guess, that for the remainder of this year, we sh^d need between $100. & $200.

portant changes were adopted.
Yrs fraternally
Geo. F. Herrick
P.S. When the mem^l was released

You & Mr. Ward will see that I am not candidate for the office of Treasurer anywhere!

I am
Yours very aff'ly
Geo. F. Herrick

Geo. F Herrick.

Rockford Sept. 9th 1888

Dear Dr. Clark

I've made my debut yesterday at Oak Park — as speaker on Missions. Subj "Present attitude of Mohammedans in Turkey in Reg.d to Miss. Effort." with special acc.t in reg.d of request about Bible Work. had good time. am to go for the Rockfordites next Sab.

I have received from Mr. Ward a letter & draft (for $70.) to day in addition to yours, rec.d on Sat. 7. & don't know but I shall have to resign in the matter of accounts! Don't take this very seriously. Of course Mr. Ward is all right about the charges. & I am quite willing to provide

Geo. F. Smith,

You & Mr. Ward will see that

portant changes were adopted.

Yrs fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick

P.S. When the mem. was prepared my work was very pressing & Mr. Baldwin kindly took charge of all the mechanical work of making the copies. I supposed one had been sent you. You see it is very brief. It was kept so.

for my children to leave home.
But at my boys grow up, not

Rockford. Sept 5. '78
Recd Sept. 9.

Sept. 5. Rockford

Dear Bro.

I send you a copy of the first draft of the memorial prepared by the missies & signed by them & others & sent to the German & British Ambassadors for the Berlin Congress. This is the only paper we had anything to do with & I suppose it is the one you desire. This copy is as I originally drew it up & it differs in no material point fr. what was sent, altho it was twice modified, in accordance with suggestions made by others; once by certain additions & afterwards by striking them out. If you are to publish the paper this will not answer, but a copy of the document as actually sent must be procured. for verbal & not minimour oldest boy should go to America next year & I am sattisfied that the best thing is for us all to go together then. I propose, if you approve, to say to the Bible Soc. Agents that, inasmuch as my work for their Societies necessitates my taking rest, I think it is but fair they should pay my salary at least thro' the year (1878.) I dont suppose they have any provision for a furlough grant. If this plan works it will relieve the Board to the amount of $600 or more

One thing more. I am aware that some of my brethren have been assisted in the expense of education for their children, before they have gone to the U.S. I have wished not to ask this help till it should be needful

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick.
Rockford. Sept 5 '78

for my children to leave home.
But as my boys grow up, not
only have I their Coll. i.e. School
bills to pay, but their expenses are
every way greater. If therefore
you can give me a little help
I shall be glad. All I will ask
is $60. for this year & the same
for next year. i.e. $30. for each boy

I remain

Yours fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick

Rec'd Sept. 18.

M. ✓

Const. Aug. 28. 1877

Dear Dr. Clark

As we approach the close of our work on the Bible, it is clear to me that I ought not to enter upon a new campaign of work till I have taken a year's furlough. This work, which, when finished, will have taken five years, has been very close & unremitting & while my health is good, I still feel worn with the work & shall need to rest when I can be released.

A more pressing reason even than this is the fact that, in the case of Mrs. Herrick, a heavy job of dentistry has already been too long delayed. It cannot be properly & safely done here. It could be in Europe, but at great expense of time & money.

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick.

Rockford Ill. Aug. 27th '78
Rec'd Aug. 30.

Dear Dr. Clark

Yours of the 23d. is recd. for which accept my sincere thanks. I am very sorry my declination of the title has, for some reason unknown to me, not appeared in the Cong.t. It is embarrassing to have my name appear so often in print with a title which is not to stay, & yet be estopped from applying any remedy. I hope the card will appear this week. — As to other matters, I need not now write further. The tone of your letter certainly is reassuring. As to the meeting at Milwaukee, you know I should not go unless definitely asked to do so by yourselves, unless I go at my own expense, wh. I can not do. If you direct me to go I shall do so, & you would, in that case. I suppose, arrange for my entertainment somewhere. I *hope* to arrange for a visit at Madison or Minneapolis or both, about that time, in which case we might all go. What to do with my boys has been a serious problem, before & since our arrival. *Now* it seems best, after consideration & consultation, for them both to go to Auburndale. If Mrs Walker can receive them both. I think several not unimportant objects have been accomplished by bringing them here. You *may* see them at the Miss'y House in a little more than a week.

I am enjoying & profiting by my visit here, & I hold myself ever ready to serve where the Master appoints whether it be where I now expect or not.

Yrs fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick

Rockford, Sep. 16. 1878.

Rec'd Sep. 19.

Rockford Ill. Sept. 4. 1878

Dear Dr. Clark

I return the papers & much obliged. I hope you didn't think I asked you for a copy of your Paper, assuming the task of criticising it. My simple tho't was that: if you wished me to speak on it: I sh'd wish beforehand to know just what it is. I want to volunteer one suggestion however: if it isn't too late, viz that we be cautious in what we build upon the religious liberty clauses of the Berlin treaty. Were it not for the Anglo Turkish Convention. the Turks would so handle them as to make them mean very little in the interest of our miss'y work. & we don't yet know how much is to come of the Convention itself.

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Geo. F. Hurck

how much England is going to assume. Don't think me a pessimist. I am far enough from that; but I want to be careful of statements that well instructed men in the political arena will regard as premature or highly optimistic. I am utterly at a loss to know what to make of that reference of Lord Beaconsfield's marked in the paper of Aug. 9. I have been trying to think — rapping on my cranium, to find some lost memory of any paper sent to the Emperor of Germany, before the war, or sent to him at any time by us. And why we sh.d ever say to him what we are represented as saying I can't see. I cannot explain the reference except as a slip, & ~~that~~ I can recall no paper of ours except the memorial of '77 wh. you know.

But you will have heard from
others before this, fr. Dr. Bliss I
should expect, as he is in Britain;
I've made a beginning in Miss'y
addresses, & I hope with a reasonable
modicum of success. I spoke freely
yesterday without any mss. —
Mrs. H. has had her teeth all extracted
& suffers somewhat from her mouth.
will not, I fear, be able to go to Mil-
waukee.

Yrs fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick

But you will have heard from
others before this, fr. Dr. Bliss I
should expect, as he is in Britain:
I've made a beginning in Miss,

how much England is going to
assume. Don't think me a
pessimist. I am far enough from
that but I want to be careful

Geo. F. Herrick

Rockford Sept. 17th 1898

Dear Dr. Clark

As to the finance qn. I have understood that the amount granted me under the name of salary for the current six months by the Bible Socy. was a personal grant, in lieu of no vacations during the term of my service for them, & to allow me to extend my time & expenses somewhat in Europe. When I reported my expenses to Mr. Ward & Mr. Baldwin, I gave £. Stg 45. as extra expense incurred in travelling, & £64. as ex. for purchases, nearly all clothing,

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick

Rockford Ill. Oct. 23, 1875

Dear Dr. Alden Rec'd Oct. 28.

long needed; which, both I supposed, would be ch.d to the Bible Soc. grant. I rec.d fr. Dr. Burt $50 dollars wh. is chargeable to my personal ex. & 50+70 & +10 drawn by my son Fred. | ~~=180~~. since then fr. Mr. Ward = 180. in all. of wh. I have expended $65. for my boys. My estimate of what I shall need would be like this.

Already rec.d	$180.	
For my boys	440.	
" myself + family, till next summer.	3[illegible]0	
For partial refit next spring ..	200.	$1190

If we add the £64. = $310. mentioned above, as I understood Mr. Ward to intimate: it will make a large sum, & I hope you can put it where it seems to me to belong & relieve the Treas. of the Board as it will appear in the published acc.t My estimate for my two boys is only

Geo. F. Herrick,
Minneapolis, Dec. 4, 1878.
Recd Dec. 10.

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a little more than Mr. Greene & Mr. Byington tell me they expend for one boy.

With this statement, I willingly leave the whole matter to the Com^tee & shall cheerfully accept their decision.

Yours fraternally
Geo. F. Herrick

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick

Rockford Ill. Oct. 23d 1878

Dear Dr. Alden Rec'd Oct. 28.

Your kind note is rec'd. I think my own Mission will hardly give me up, if I may judge from word hitherto rec'd & I am myself quite content. I sh'd prefer Marash to Aintab & think if I were to go southward. I have work enough hereabouts & enjoy it; & hope it may be fruitful, in some measure, under God's blessing. Have just spent a delightful Sab. at Beloit; Mrs. H. is getting used to her new life & getting out of retirement a little. We expect to go this week to Madison, ~~this~~ & to Minneapolis next week, & my address will be there, care of Rev. L. H. Cobb. for some six weeks. I have already spoken some thirty times & the next month promises to be equally busy. I trust

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they are having a good meeting at London this week, & *if* some adjustment of work can be made with the English Govt. by which we can still be left practically free in Turkey I shall be very glad.

Very affly Yrs

Geo. F. Herrick

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick,
Minneapolis, Dec. 4, 1878.
Rec'd Dec. 10.

Minneapolis Dec. 4. 1878

Dear Dr. Clark

Will you kindly complete the address of the enclosed & forward. I wish to send to care of Sec.y of Ch. Miss.y Soc. unless you happen to know Mr. Beakley's address. which unfortunately I do not. I am passing my vacation so far pleasantly, not quite idly & I hope not without giving & receiving "some spiritual gift". I had a particularly pleasant time in Iowa, in some eight or ten places, & at St. Louis, & what I heard there would lead me to suggest drawing the reins very tight over special applications, like that of Mr. Wheeler. Also I am convinced that the greatest care shd. be taken against any more severance of the work of the women from the work of the Board. I trust you are home again, & quite well.

I suspect the Conf: of London did not fully satisfy you. Did you succeed in your more private object in retaining the Turkish field in our hands? How is Dr. Bliss. Mrs. H. has had good success in the matter of her teeth. She consents today, for the first time, to take part in a ladies' miss.y meeting.

Yrs very truly & gratefully

Geo. F. Herrick

Madison Wis. Dec. 19th 1828

Dear Dr. Clark

I am much more glad than sorry to have you say you don't know what I mean by expressing the hope that the work of the Womens' Board of Missions will be kept from breaking away from the American Board; for your remark indicates, I must suppose, a greater degree of assurance of a happy cooperation in the future, in the East, than I have been able to cherish here at the West. What I wrote you on this subject, as well as on the subject of special pleas for money by miss^{ies} was based directly on what I have seen & heard from influential & judicious pastors in two or three of these Western States. I have it from a source which places its accuracy beyond question that the President of the Woman's Board of the Interior desires a complete severance of *their* work from that of the Board; & I am somewhat surprised to have you write, "There is no severance of the work of the women from the work of the Board, not in the slightest degree. Their work is purely subordinate to ours & under our direction"; for one important branch of their work, viz. the Constantinople Home has never been, even nominally, under the direction of the Mission within whose bounds it is located; its board of Trustees have no *authority*; & if its management, including the construction & furnishing of the building, has not been controlled by the women, sometimes in opposition to a majority of the miss.ies, *or* controlled by the officers of the Board acting for & yielding to the wishes of the women, then my membership on the board of Trustees has not been as fruitful of accurate knowledge as one would expect. I have been told by members of the Sama-

Kor Station that important decisions affecting the woman's work at their Station have been reached & carried out, in direct opposition to the formal and unanimous action of that Station. I have, for years, been gravely apprehensive of a tendency to a separateness of control of the women's work at the Stations, which will be mischievous & in the end, disastrous. And it seems to me a point well taken by many pastors, that the expenses of separate annual meetings of the Women's Boards, traveling expenses of delegates, etc, is nearly all to be set down to waste; & that a separate debt of the Women's Boards is an absurdity, if their contributions go into the common treasury and for a common work.

I have no intention of taking, in any avowed & public way, the ground taken by Dr. Goodell, (although I was glad when I saw his paper, read at Detroit) & desire to take the position simply of can-tion, — by no means unnecessary, it seems to me, — against a quite natural disposition on the part of the women, to *control*, in *some* way, the disbursement of funds which *they* collect. I am a hopeful man, perhaps even optimistic; but I have serious fears of difficulty before us, *on the mission fields*, from what seems to me to be the natural tendency of forces now at work among the women's boards. I wrote before & write now simply as communicating to you the results of my observations. Bro. Wheeler's regretable impressions were made, not on one or two persons, but on the State Associations of both Missouri & Iowa.

I am *very glad* of your opportunity of meeting the Comtee of the C. M. S. & agree with you that it alone paid for the journey. Would you could have done a similar work with the S. P. G. I'm very glad also that, at last, the step I urged so earnestly some time ago is taken & that we are cut loose fr. the T. M. A. S. I am speaking on our work & opportunity in Turkey, on the average, three times a week. Please address me *here*, box 169, *thro'* this month, then for three weeks to Rockford & then Howard Univ. Washington.

Yrs fraternally
Geo. F. Herrick

Madison, Dec. 19, 1878.
Rec'd Dec. 23.

Obi Geo. F. Herrick

Rockford Jan 7th 1879

Dear Dr. Clark

Yours of the 7th inst. was mislaid before reaching my hands, & has this moment been read. I know the young man concerning whom you inquire, very well. No man can do better in *professions* of zeal & devotion. When he left his work in Turkey, after having gone through a full course of study at the expense of the Board, his spirit seemed *very far* from what you or we could desire. He has now nearly finished *two* courses of study in American institutions, not, I presume, at his own expense. If he *really* desires to be useful to his countrymen, let him go *back* to *Turkey* & show to thos who have known him in the past that his studies in America have fitted him for usefulness. His sincerity needs testing. It is the thing which has been somewhat conspicuous for its absence in time past. The Doctor whom Stahabet mentions as ready to preach when he has opportunity forms no exception to the nearly uniform experience we have had of the loss to the work of those who have come to America & have studied medicine. Prof. Alexan Besjian of Aintab however, is a conspicuous exception. Kerope of Caesarea also - who took a post graduate course in Scotland, is another marked exception. Neither of these studied medicine. I would rather talk than write about such cases.

We leave here for a week in Chicago & expect to reach Washington Feb. 4th.

Yrs fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick

Rev. Geo. F. H

Washington, Feb. 13, 1877.

Rec'd Feb. 15.

Who have known him i
his studies in Amer

Washington Feb. 13th 1879

My Dear Bro.

Yours of the 10th inst. is rec^d. this morning. I am not overworked; - felt a little tired on arriving here but am quite ready for another campaign. I have been constantly & fully employed on the Sundays, almost always in missionary addresses, and often give one or more addresses during the week. I have not kept count, but the whole number now, in the six months, is just about a hundred, I believe 39 Chh^s. & 8 Colleges or Sem^ies have been visited in the States of Ill. Wis. Minn. Iowa. Mo. & Ohio. For myself personally, my travel^g expenses are everywhere so almost entirely in the interest of the work I am desired to do by the Sec^ies & the pastors of the Chh^s. that I have supposed them fairly chargable to the Board. However, as I rec^d. a little money for supply in Chicago, I charged to

West Hartford, Apr. 1st, 1879
Recd Apr. 4.

my own private account; not only all expense for my family, as I have done everywhere, but my own entire expense from Madison to this place, with the exception of the extra expense incurred by our visit to places in Ohio. I believe myself that if I have erred anywhere, it has been in putting so much to my own private acct. inasmuch as Mrs. H. is really doing miss'y work, as well as I, in meeting the ladies, & also in view of the greatly increased wear of our better clothing while living so constantly in public. We cannot ask or allow our friends to pay any of our travelling exp. They do all & more than they are able for us while we are with them. For our own expenses & those of our boys we have already drawn & expended $700. & I think we are very rigid in our economy. I had half fare passes while in Bro. Humphrey's district & went only to such places as he desired. My family of course did not go with me except to places where we had

our best friends in England.
As to your last question, in regard to expenditure in Consp'le. I hope to see

i.e. Minneapolis, Madison, Rockford & Chicago.)

friends, or to places that lay on our route. I put myself in communication with Dr. Bush as soon as I reached his district & even before. & I am to go, for three weeks, to N. Y. at his call, leaving here day after tomorrow. As I come Eastward, I feel less as if my addresses were necessary. We expect to reach Boston sometime in April, & wish to be at Auburndale for some weeks. Then we mean to make our preparations for going back to our field & after some weeks in Vt. &c, we hope to be ready to sail in July.

I did not intend my remark above, in regard to my feeling in coming Eastward, to apply here at Washington. I have had no better audiences anywhere than last Sunday.

I trust my report of my movements given above will prove satisfactory. Mrs. H. is in very comfortable health, & the children well.

Yrs very truly & fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick

i.e. Minneapolis, Madison, Rockford & Chicago.)

friends, or to places that lay on our route

our best friends in England.

As to your last question, in regard to expenditure in Consple. I hope to see you in a little more than three weeks & wd. prefer talking over the matter. It is a difficult, complicated & embarrassing question. I should deprecate any hasty action. & specific action shd. be left, in any case, no doubt, to the mission as a whole, in Ann. meeting. If the question of the use of some portion of the great legacy shd. be referred, for suggestions & advice to our Mission, as I shd. certainly expect it to be — I shd. wish it were possible to engage in their discussions; but it is not possible. & we can perhaps talk the whole matter over, when we meet.

& remain

Yrs. very truly

Geo. F. Herrick

West Hartford, Apr. 1st, 1879
Recd Apr. 4.

West Hartford Apr. 1st 1879

My Dear Brother

Yours of Mar. 27th forwarded from New York, reached me here yesterday. We are, at last really in New England, & hope to see you at the Miss. House before the end of this month. Thanks for your invitation to us both to visit you at your home. These days are rendered especially happy & grateful ones by the reunion of our family, our boys coming on here to meet us & spend their vacation week.

I will, at your request, plan to be near Boston so as to give an address in May.

regard Dr. Washburn's views on the situation in Turkey as somewhat pessimistic — am inclined to expect *more* from the war & the settlement of last year - if it be a settlement: but my views are not at all sanguine in the matter of any effectual protectorate by England. Mr. Maynard's views & those of Pastor Avedis, from whom I have just heard, are no brighter than those of Dr Washburn. I still believe that something is gained by diplomacy & war; & yet my *trust* is not at all here.

As regards a recommendation to *push* work aggressively among Moslems, I doubt if any *new* *departure* is needed or would be, on the whole, useful.

I believe that three causes will tend to give us work among the Moslems, 1st The results of the war & the humiliation of the Turks will ensure greater liberty for Turkish inquirers unless the Powers of Europe fail us in any test case of the religious liberty question. 2d Prejudice on the part of the Moslems is broken down by kindness in famine & war, & 3d The whole people now have *one* intelligible Bible & many are reading it. I believe the work should be pressed, but in the same spirit & with the same wisdom as heretofore. If we were to change our methods & provoke opposition, while we have no body of Turkish converts to stand the storm, we should be the occasion of the intimidation of inquirers & we shd. also lose the confidence of

Rev. G. F. Herrick

Recd Apr 2 '79
Ansd

West Hartford Ct. Apr. 1st 1879

Dear Dr. Alden

I received yesterday, on my arrival here, with my family, your note to Dr. Bush of Mar. 26th, forwarded by him fr. New York. I have no engagement to prevent my going to Pittsfield Mass. on the 3d Sunday of this month. Apr. 20th. I shall go, probably, to Williamstown, to see in refce to my oldest son's going to College. Would it be desirable for me to spend a night & speak to the students or such of them as would like to hear? If so I shd. I think, like to be at Williamstown Friday evg the 18th inst. We intend leaving here early the follg week, i.e. about the 22d inst, for Boston vicinity, going, probably via. Norwich, where we stop for a little. to see friends of Mrs. Herrick.

Yours fraternally,

Geo. F. Herrick

Geo. F. Herrick
Ap. 10 1879

put it mildly & say "atrocious".

The formal ground for rejecting my communication was that it came so late. I purposely directed that it be opened only when it sh^d. become evident that the tide was for ordination, in the hope of a reconsideration. I should add that Dr. Childs said in the council & in presence of Atahabet that "the miss^ies. are ruling with a high hand in Turkey & ~~it~~ the policy must be changed."* It is clear from what source this sentiment is inspired. You can judge of the propriety of remonstrating against action which voices complaint against your miss^ies. in Turkey by ordaining men who are the chief complainers & that in defiance of Cong^l. precedent, of right & of courtesy.

G. F. H.

* & quoted Mr. Treat as authority.

Dr. Van Lennep's statement against me personally has acted privately as in letters as publicly. Mr. Hatch of this Hartford was scribe of Council & will give any fact- ignorance.

East Hartford Ap. 9th 1879

My Dear Bro.

An act has just been consummated here at Hartford which seems to me most extraordinary. I learned from Mr. Hatch, the pastor of this Ch. soon after reaching here, that Nahabed was to be ordained here. I expressed my surprise & my hope that it might not be done. He reported the conversation of N. with himself to me & I became satisfied that the good people here have been deceived in the man, & that his ordination would be a wrong to our people in Turkey. Besides Mr. H. & my brother I talked only with Dr. Walker; & also answered questions of Drs Burton & Child on Sunday noon. These men had resolved *to ordain him*. I still hoped a case which seemed to me so clear would be decided right. But the council has met, & decided, 23 to 5; to proceed with the ordination. I wrote the accompanying paper to be offered to the council in case the vote shd. be *for* the ordination. The council voted *not* to receive the communication. What do you think of such a vote? Hamlin & Van Lennep ~~Jessup~~ were quoted as favoring: while the only representative of the Board who asked a hearing was refused. A letter from yourself to Dr. Walker making a caveat against the ordination was read. Now should the matter rest here? It seems to me that a communication should be made to the Congregationalist, & this council criticised. Do you think so & if so by whom? I would like a brief &

very intemperate ~~paper to~~ statement to be preferred, the fact of my remonstrance — which I think you will agree with me is very carefully worded — having been not received, & the remonstrance itself published. Let me hear fr. you, please, at your very earliest convenience.

Yrs fraternally
Geo. F. Herrick

P. S. As I reread the above I see I have made too much of the personal discourtesy. I wish to waive this, & ask about the precedent established. This precedent sh'd, it seems to me, be emphatically disowned by a leading organ of the denomination. That a runaway from Turkey sh'd be ordained here to go back & make trouble & not unlikely create schism, — for the man is characteristically conceited & headstrong par excellence, — seems to me — — well I. G.

To the Ecclesiastical Council assembled in the Park Congregational Church in Hartford Ct: Wednesday. Apr. 9th 1879.

Dear Brethren

I desire, as a missionary of the A.B.C.F.M. laboring in ~~to~~ the Ottoman Empire; ~~of the~~ & in behalf of the ecclesiastical Unions of the Evangelical Chs. of that Empire, —who are not represented in your assembly,— to record a respectful remonstrance against the proposed ordination, at your hands, of Mr. Nahabed Abdallian. If he is a suitable man to receive ordination, the fact cannot fail to be known to the Evangelical pastors & Chs. who alone constitute those eccl. Unions: & it is due them, in right & in courtesy, to leave to them the laying on of hands. If he be not a suitable man to receive ordination, then surely you would not wish to send him back among those chs. clothed, by your authority, with the right to exercise eccl. functions in those communities. Moreover, I entreat you to forbear establishing so dangerous a precedent.

Yrs in Chn. fellowship & service

N. Hartford Ap. 9. '79 Geo. F. Herrick

West Hartford, Apr. 10. '79.
Rec'd Apr. 12.

West Hartford Apr 10th. 1879.

Dear Bro.

Of course I will come to the Anniv'y in May if you wish it enough to be to the exp. I expect to see you in two weeks. & we hope to sail in three months. I saw Dr. Walker today. He rec'd no better impression from that council than any bro. did, & says he has written you. I hope Dr. Dexter will see a opportunity for an article on Cong'l principles.

The man who managed the business is Dr. Childs. a Presb'n. He did it to oppose the Sem'y [illegible], who all objected to Hatchet & his ordination. Those who have known H. longest have least confidence in him. Van Lennep was the big figure head behind. & the spirit of councils his. I saw Dr. Thompson today. Walker will join me in preparing anything Dexter may want to load his gun with, if he desires. We must repudiate the ~~[illegible]~~ precedent attempted to get itself established here!

Yrs fraternally
Geo. F. Herrick

Williamstown Apr. 19th 1879

Dear Dr. Clark

I was glad of your letter of 13th inst, & was equally surprised & pleased to find in the Congt. of *this* week Dexter's editorial on the Hartford Council. He has done capitally, much more than I had in mind, and much better than I expected. I thot. I knew him well enough to be sure he would protest against *such* Congreg*ation*alism, when he knew the facts, but I didn't expect to see nails hit so squarely on the head, nor to have him deal such stalwart blows. I fancy the article will hardly make pleasant reading at Hartford. And the best of it is that it is very difficult to see how anybody can reply to the article. Personally I am more than satisfied & wish to express to Dr. D. my thanks.

I have had Mr. Crawford & Mr. Beardslee of the Sem. at H. out to tea with me & have had a good talk with the latter, - I am glad Mr. C's case is settled & settled as it is - I think we shall get Mr. B. I certainly hope so. It would be my judgment that the matter be in no way pressed. Unless you have reasons that I don't know, I hope you will defer any definite proposition till I see you. I shall suggest then an invitation to come on & see you at Boston on the close of his course at H. which will be but three weeks hence.

I am spending a day here, spoke last eve'g, go this P.M. to Pittsfield. Shall leave Hdfd. on Tues. & see you on Friday or Sat., at farthest. Deo volente.

Yours fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick,

Plattsburgh, June 13, 1879

Rec'd June 16.

detained. I leave it to Marsovan Stat. in consultation with the Com. ad Int. of our Mission. I am to be in Burlington the coming Sunday & at Concord N.H. the 22d. & will see you. D.v. the 23d.

Yours fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick

Plattsburgh N.Y. June 13th 1879

My Dear Dr. Clark

Your letter reached me at Burlington three days ago, & I had not, till this minute noticed that its date was June 2d. I did not feel quite ready to reply to your letter till I had consulted Mrs. Herrick. Had not a possible or probable change in our plans intervened since the date of your letter, I should have felt obliged to say that we could not delay for any public engagements in England. But now I am ready to engage to fulfil, D.V. such appointments as may be made in Scotland & England from Aug. 1st to Aug. 10th inclusive; provided the earlier

Engagements are made in Scotland & the later further South. And I shall be glad to have Bro. Bartlett associated with me in the work. He did admirably at Burlington, time for both of us but 20 minutes!

Altho' I have accepted the request made, & am glad of a reconstruction of the T. M. A. S. wh. seems satisfactory yet I am by no means satisfied with any result that keeps in Mr. Jones, & I shall work under his direction, almost with a protest.

I spoke of a probable change of our plans as making my acceding to this request possible. It is this. Last year it was proposed at Const'le that I remain a year there, on my return to Turkey expressed, quite decidedly my unwillingness to do so, & thot it best to go at once to Marsovan, get ~~for~~ properly housed & ready for work. But my plan for house has not met with approval at M. & I have left it to the Station to plan & build. Besides it is now settled that a new class cannot be prepared to enter & will not be received at M. till Mar. 1887 so my presence before them is not necessary, as far as I can see. So I have written removing my objection to a year's delay in Const'ple for work of the Press, & it is not unlikely I shall be so

Plattsburgh June 13th.

Dear Dr. Clark

I've mailed a letter to you this A.M., written with very poor ink, & in my haste forgot to enclose this letter from Washburn. It is an extraordinary affair, yet I can't help thinking it will be a bubble & will burst. If I knew Mr. Willcox, executor of the Stone estate, I would speak in behalf of Robert Coll. to him, and if you please to send him this letter fr. Dr. W. I shd. be glad. I may then see him at Andover.

I don't know that much if any thing can be done directly in this case, it is the time to man & equip all our Colleges & Higher Schools.

Yrs Geo. F. Herrick

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick,

Plattsburgh, June 13, 1879

Rec'd June 16,

ick,

Apr. 19, 1879

!

Marsovan Sept. 16th 1879

To the Prud. Com^{tee} of the A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Brethren

When I was in Boston about to leave for my post in connection with our Mission Theological Seminary here, two at least, of the Officers of the Board, referring to the Otis legacy, said to me, "Now is the time for you to ask for such things as you need for your Seminary." My reply was "I do not feel authorised, till I reach my post & confer personally with my associates, to make any definite request."

Now I write in behalf of the Trustees of the Seminary & after personal examination & full consultation here on the ground, & we have certain requests to make which we have full confidence you will gladly grant — "knowing that you will do more than we say."

Our first request is for a grant of $500. for our Seminary library.

Our present library is exceedingly meagre. It is, in English books, hardly the nucleus of a library. We have a few standard books in Exegesis, Church History & Theology, in all less than 200 vols. with perhaps 300 vols. such as they are, in the various native languages. We are now & henceforth to open to our students the treasures of our English speech. & it seems to us important, in the highest degree, that we put within the reach of our young men some of the works of standard English authors in General History, Biography, Poetry, Philosophy, Criticism Oratory etc., as well as in Theology etc. The grant we ask for will double the value of our library in English. And we also propose to apply to Curators of libraries in certain Theological Seminaries in the U.S. for gifts of duplicates in their hands. Not only is it necessary to supply our students with books: we must ourselves have access to books that our means forbid our placing in our own libraries. We hope within the next year and a half, to increase our library to 2000 valuable books. We shall at once, when we hear that the grant asked for is made, put ourselves in correspondance with those who can wisely assist us in the selection of books to be purchased & in procuring other needful books by gifts.

Secondly, we ask for $200. for the purchase of a Telescope for our Seminary. We hope that Mr. Schauffler of Austria will be able to help us procure such an instrument in the best manner.

Thirdly, we ask you to cause to be purchased
H. ✓ & sent to us sixty school-room desks, with their chairs, for the proper furnishing of our chief recitation & study Hall. This request is the result of much consideration & consultation &, I may add, very patient waiting. When we came into the present Seminary building eight years ago, we brought with us the make-shift desks & chairs used in the old building, in the intention of replacing them with new & suitable desks & seats at an early day. Lumber has repeatedly been bought for this purpose, but again & again has been used for other & seemingly more pressing objects; & the old desks, with eight years added service, are now unsuitable & even disgraceful to a degree scarcely describable. The lumber hitherto bought is pine; we all feel, however, that it is very desirable to have desks of _hard_ wood. The only such wood practicable to obtain here is walnut, which is expensive & cannot be procured dry. Moreover, it wd. be expensive to have the desks made here or at Amasia, if _well_ made; & we are satisfied that, at present

prices for School furniture in America, with the great facilities for its construction there, it will, in the end, be a real economy to get the things ready made from Boston. We leave the selection to your agent. They should, of course, be simple, strong & for full-grown pupils. They should be packed in boxes weighing ab.t 150 lbs each & in good shape for horse load. If economy or other reasons induce you to send desks for two persons, please do so, but other things being equal, we should prefer single ones. We should like the wood oak, but if too costly, let it be some other light, hard wood, - with, we suppose iron standards. We make our present requests direct to you because of the remarks quoted at the beginning of this letter & also because we wish to have our letter reach you as soon as possible after the meeting at Syracuse. We are writing to Const.le by this post, informing the brethren your action & have every reason to count on the unanimous approval of our brethren in our application.

I arrived here, with my family, safe & grateful for the Lord's mercy to us on the long journey, & glad to notice, on the way, some signs of reviving business in this season. With fraternal salutations, I am

On behalf of Marsovan Station

Yours very respectfully & aff'ly

Geo. F. Herrick

Rec'd Oct 13

135. Rev. Geo. F. Herrick.

Marsovan Turkey Sept. 25, 1880

My Dear Brother

The Prot. popn of this city is about 525. rather more than 100 families. At least half are what would be called in the U. S. very poor, and 3/5 of the remainder barely eke out a support, while the wealthiest are by no means rich as we should call it, their income being by small trade.

This ch. & congn has for some years supported their own pastor and schools, and one year ago started — through an association called the "Greeko-Armenian Miss. Soc." formed within the Ch. and Congn, a new miss. enterprise in the large & important city of Castamouni in the western part of our field, some 150 miles away.

Some of the people have lately tho't they must give up this enterprise, & had the question brought up at a meeting of the church last Sunday. The [illegible] of the ch. [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] briefly deprecating giving up the work and called for a free expression of opinion. One of the brethren a former deacon said "let us not give up the work but press it more vigorously. I am willing to work one extra hour [illegible] the coming winter & give [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the right & the left hand to the work [illegible] "Difficulties before us look large; they look small when we once put them behind us." A young Br. in very straitened circumstances rose & said, "I am resolved to deny myself some things necessary for myself & family and keep my membership of this Soc. & pay my subscription to keep up the [illegible]." Another young member of the Ch. & of this Soc. said "I promise half a lira in addition to my subs." Several others spoke & all expressed the most unflinching determination to continue the work, & it was so voted unanimously, the Dr. making a stirring speech toward the close. The best of all was the reason for holding on to the work, the apprehension of the true character of the Christian Soc. & of the Ch. of Christ as essentially missy. The best test & truth of a really vital Christianity is found in what it causes those who accept it to do for others. "Herein is my Father glorified that ye bear much fruit. So shall ye be my disciples."

Our Marsovan community, with a little help from one or two of the out-stations, have put their shoulders to the work of raising 400 liras - $1760, for a site & building for an Academy, or College as they like to call it. We expect the Board will do [illegible], & the people have their eye on a man for Head Teacher of the School. Thus there will grow up right by the side of our Theol. Sem. a first class Christian school of high grade, under native control, where all desiring preparatory studies in that course can be taught.

The absence, at present, of the only pastors in our field, from their [illegible], throws the work, both in & out of Marsovan, upon the missionaries. The [illegible] they are again [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] our field is ready [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Geo. F.

Marsovan Dec. 23. 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Brother

I'm afraid I have not written you a letter since I reached my post. I must cry peccavi, for however little I may have worth writing, you have the right to hear from me before this time.

We are thought to be a large and full station now, but you would not find a surplus of missionaries if you were to look in upon us this winter. Mr. Riggs and family is still in Athens prosecuting his studies preparatory to undertaking the charge of the Greek Department of our Seminary. Mr. Tracy and family is at Amasia, for the winter, giving himself to work in that and adjoining out-stations, while Mr. & Mrs Leonard are occupying Samsoun, thus putting themselves in communication with the whole Black Sea coast. Mr. Smith is busy in the preparation of his commentary on the Gospels, while I am, for the winter vacation, assuming the care and most of the instruction of our Station class. Much of my time, since my return, has been taken up in the superintendance, necessarily very minute and constant; of the building of my house. My arrival was so late in the season and the autumn has been so unusually wet, that it would have been impracticable to occupy the house this winter, even if the absence of two families of our associates had not afforded us a temporary home. Our Station is still but poorly provided with suitable residences. It still remains a problem whether any of the several changes proposed on this so-called double house will make it really accommodate two families. But even if we do succeed in this, there will be one family unhoused next Summer, when all the absentees have returned. The greatly advanced price of all work and of material also, and the necessity of pushing the work in the short Autumn days, has raised the cost of my house to more than £100. above the cost of Mr. Smith's house, built nearly ten years ago, when the price of labor was very low. We have not however, thought it right to make a poor and incommodious house, and I am sure you will approve of what we are doing, although we shall be obliged to ask for a supplementary appropriation.

Both the labor and the difficulty of getting a house ready to live in and getting settled in it is increased, on the one hand, by the cold season and, on the other, by the great losses to our goods in the removal. I have not yet undertaken any work in the department of Publication and the Press, and probably shall not the present winter.

While I have been encouraged by the progress and the spirit of our pupils in the Theol. Seminary, it is a cause of great regret to me that some of our more intelligent native friends have - it seems to me very strangely - misunderstood certain words and acts of mine in America - particularly my address at New York and the matter of Abdallian's ordination, - They take offence at our expression of judgment that, in view of what we are doing for the education of a native ministry, young men no longer need go abroad for education. It is certainly a very grave mistake these brethren are making. We may wholly suppress the feeling their ingratitude is calculated to awaken, still we cannot but be pained at their lack of patriotism in failing to throw the whole weight of their influence in favor of the schools established *for them* at great expense. And besides, unless I misread the indications of feeling and of judgment and purpose among *many* of the best supporters of the Board in America, this course, taken by intelligent natives here will make an unhappy impression upon their best friends. I hope however, that this lack of wisdom will be but temporary, and that we shall yet rally all good men to our common work in the land. We must go *all* together, in due time, into work for Moslems. This work does not open *here* as much as I hoped, but I hear good things from some other places. We must not, of course, suppose that a kindly bearing toward us, on the part of

Moslems is identical with a readiness to receive us as missionaries, or that a spirit of sincere inquiry after spiritual truth can be inferred from a desire for material help. We must be content to work in ways God's providence makes, for the present, possible. We may well increase and not diminish our confidence in *God's word*. It is *this* that is to win, rather than diplomacy, English or Russian or pan-European. We have an illustration of Turkish reform just at hand and perfectly well authenticated so neat that I must not fail to give it to you. The Sublime Porte last autumn appointed a special Commission to bring relief to the people of this province from Circassian robbery. The head of this Commission was a Circassian chief. He called the robber chiefs to interviews with him, feasted them, gave them excellent advice, released from prison such as had been apprehended for robbery and murder, took a pledge of good behavior for A. from B. and for B. from A. and sent them away. They improved the time of their return to their villages in robbing Christians!

— I was summoned from my writing to receive a call from the governor and a prominent Turkish gentleman of this city. It is many a day since I heard so enthusiastic a defence of Islam, and yet in admirable Turkish and with care not to give offence and with the exception of some coarseness and indelicacy from which no free conversation of Moslems ~~is~~ ever ~~fre~~ wholly escapes, there was little to which it was needful to demur. Indeed often I felt quite inclined to applaud. During a call of an hour and a half, this gentleman spoke, for at least an hour, and very rapidly. He was really eloquent in matter and manner; discoursed on the utter helplessness of our human life without God's providential care, from before the dawn of our conscious being, argued our responsibility to hold & use all our powers of body & of mind as God's gifts; lent to us but owned by Him, & inferred that obedience absolute, particular and hearty is the rightful demand of God upon us and the sum of our duty and happiness. He drew a comparison - not original with him I think - of the life of man in this world to that of silk-worms kept and nourished, & finally the good separated from the bad by their owner, who had his plan about them long before they came into being. Then he recited the origin of Islam, a single monotheistic faith preached and spreading in idolatrous countries. that *is* a splendid history from their standpoint, and we cannot wonder they are proud of it. - He spoke of the divine unity. I asked him if he supposed I differed from him in that doctrine. "You believe in the Trinity" he said. "Leave that part of the discussion for the present," I replied. "I do hold to the doctrine of the divine Unity just as truly and as strongly" as you do ~~I said~~. Do you hold that God has no fellow and no equal?" he asked. "Certainly" I replied. He rose and embraced me in token of our fellowship! I said. "You have just given an admirable illustration of how very ignorant man is, at best, of God's providence and of all that He does, and have acknowledged that we can attain to only an none but very imperfect knowledge of Him, (notwithstanding it is, as you say, the distinguishing characteristic of man, apart from other animals that he can know God) how then can we venture to affirm anything about the mode of the divine existance except as He has revealed it"? He explained the meaning of the several attitudes of Moslem prayer, and claimed that the praying of the soul is not enough. The body must pray too. I asked "Suppose when a Mussulman prays, that he is thinking of his gains or cherishing some wrong desire or his eyes look off and lead his mind away, is not his prayer still a prayer"? "No" he said. that is not acceptable prayer; the form is necessary, but if the heart does not really go with it; it is nothing." The Governor, who had taken very little part in the conversation, turned to me aside and said. "And yet our prayers are about all of the sort you mentioned". This ~~Mullah~~ Mohammedan is far enough from a desire or even a willingness to be instructed in religion. The mood of talking was upon him and he would not hear me as patiently as I listened to him. "God gave Jesus the power to work miracles at will, but it is harder to change the human heart than to work miracles, and this belongs to God alone," ~~He~~ he said. Ah! I thot, "would that the power of Jesus might be manifested in opening the eyes of this man and such as he, and changing his heart." How securely he now holds to his plausible but destructive errors. I shall try to see him again soon and get him to read our new Turkish Bible. It is the living word that must convince and save. Let all our friends in America help us by their prayers.

Mrs. H. joins me in kind regards

Yrs fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick

P. S. Bro. Smith has acknowledged the letter telling us the glad news of your appropriations for the Sem'y. We will order the telescope, I think, thro' Bro. Schauffler of Austria.

Rec'd Jan. 26. 1880.

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137.

Auburndale, July 7th 1879.

Dr. Clarke,

Dear Sir,

I was very glad to find my Husband decidedly better to-day, and really quite comfortable. He was in excellent spirits, and for the first time began to feel an appetite for the old life outside of the Hospital walls. The Dr, however, does not allow him to think of leaving before Thursday. He is quite anxious to have us in the City by Wednesday, and I shall make the effort to go in on that day, with "bag & baggage" (Including children!)

I spoke to my Husband about the money matter, as you requested, and I write now to say, that we both decidedly prefer that you should not mention it to the Com^tee^.. We should feel very much ashamed to ask, or to receive any more from them. (Rather, through them) We feel that they have dealt very generously by us, and if we do not succeed in making the ends meet, the responsibility is not their's.

Allow me to thank you most sincerely, for the very

kind interest you have expressed
in our behalf, during our visit
in our native land, and always.
We have very many pleasant
memories to carry back with us,
and I trust we have received
new strength for the work which
we love, and to which we hope to
return the better fitted.

We have many aspirations for
the future; - May the Lord add grace
that they may be developed into
worthy & faithful service for Him!

Excuse so long a note. -

Yrs very Truly,
Helen M. Herrick

Mrs. Helen M. Herrick

Auburndale, July 7, 1879
Rec'd July 8.

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick.

French S.S. Provence Aug. 18th 1879

Dear Dr. Clark Rec'd Sept. 11,

I seize the opportunity, as we sail smoothly down the coast of Italy, to tell you a little of our visit to Scotland, & so far as may seem needful, of our journey. There were some misunderstandings on the part of the Secretaries of the T. M. A. S. notwithstanding my explicit note sent by your hands. I gave Aug. 1-10. for engagements. They made engagements fr. 3d - 12th. & they did not know that we were travelling with our families. This last fact made me decide to charge a less sum to T. M. A. S. than I expected to do, & consequently

Thank God, we go back to our work trusting in a power far stronger than ministries or treaties, & our weakness can repose on unfailing strength.

Yrs very sincerely

Geo. F. Herrick.

P. S. While we were detained in Glasgow the Davises went on their way & we have no word from them since. They seemed not to need to lean on others.

Au, 22d. Safe arrived in Scutari. We expect to go right on, in 10 days to Marsovan

mistake retaining Mr. Jones.
I fear Mr. Carlisle will retire next year & matters be as bad as ever. Already Mr. Jones is trying to get Zien back; & while I was there Abdalian was there praying for pecuniary help, & unless Mr. Jones is prevented by Mr. Carlisle, who understood my reticence, he is likely to get it; Mr. Jones appeared to me physically & mentally almost a wreck.

England seems to be playing fast & loose with the problem of religious liberty in Turkey, & Turkey herself is certainly doing the same with the problem of reform. The present ministry is a progress backwards.

I put a larger sum in my charges
to the Board than I at first expected.
But after all the object of our visit
in Scotland is one quite as near
to us as to the T.M.C.S. Our audiences
were generally not large, & receipts
small. But I think our visit will
result in a reawakening of interest
in Scotland, & espec. in Edinboro.
Mr. Bartlett & I spoke each 12 times
about half of the time together, so
we reached about 18 audiences
& the influence was still more
widely scattered, because several
of our addresses were at watering
places. I'm sorry to say that my
visit to the Sec., its was not reassur-
ing in regard to the Soc. I believe
it was a grave — I hope not fatal —

139.

Marsovan Jan. 16th 1880.

Dear Dr. Clark

I've tho't it worth while to send you an English copy of a letter I've just prepared for the Avedaper. The subject is one on which our people sadly need light. I hope you will approve the matter and the manner of the letter. I have seen this week, for the first time, the pitiable letter of Mr. Hohannes Krimassian of Aug. 26. You have seen it long since, I presume. I trust that such an ebullition now & then, will not make a false impression at Boston. The number of those who have confidence in us and support us in fraternal confidence, is a hundred to one such malcontent as this letter shows. Allow me to say that, in my opinion, the true way to treat such a burst is to pay no attention to it; And let me say still more earnestly that it is not wise or fair to treat the matter of "relations" with native christians as a terribly hard problem to be solved somehow, & by some special mustering of strength & wisdom. Let us all do our work and the relations will all take care of themselves. Some men, especially, if they are uniformly shirking their own obligations, will always croak & scold & petition. Pray don't let such things make you disturbed. I wish we had a policy at Consple less timorous, and yielding to demands that are both unjust and injurious to the growth of a manly & vigorous Christianity, but we'll trust our Leader still & ever.

Yrs very affly

Geo. F. Herrick

Marsovan, Jan. 16. 1880.

Rec'd March 29.

140.

Marsovan Feb. 24th,

Dear Dr. Clark

I sent the accompanying communication & note; some six weeks ago to Bro. Greene. The communication was in Turkish & this is a copy. I asked him to send on to you. He & the whole Publication Com.ee think that the attempt at explanation of an obnoxious remark of mine in New York unwise, & desires to put in the substance of the letter minus the explanation, which he will, I suppose, do, with such changes & additions as he thinks best. I venture, however, to send this, just as it is, to you.

20

Will you please send us Publishers Catalogues to assist us in selecting books for our library: I think we ought to get the "Encyclopedia Britannica" & perhaps "Johnson's". At what rate can they be had? I am just now having book-shelves made for the enlarged wants of the library. Our long, cold winter seems to be yielding. We are all well.

[illegible] 3.00

$34.40

Yrs fraternally
Geo. F. Herrick.

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick,

~~Micronesia~~. Feb. 24. 1880

Rec'd March 29

P. S. I have hesitated whether to speak of a matter which has been considerably talked over among us at this station, viz, the matter of the instruction of the children of our miss.y families. When the absent families are all here, we have six children above eight years old & three others between 6 & 8 y.rs while others are coming forward to the need of instruction. It will be nec.y for a missionary to give a full hour a day to the instruction of these chil.n while their mothers must give considerably more than twice that time to teaching. We cannot afford to employ a teacher ourselves. I want to ask you, in a tentative way, whether you think an application from us for a lady for this work supported by the Board would be favorably considered. It wouldn't be difficult or expensive to provide a school-room. Our oldest chil.n are 15 14 & 12 y.rs. The two oldest, Jennie Smith & George Herrick must, in any case, go to America in two or three years — It might be difficult to find just the right person. I had thot. of my Bro. John's Mary, but she is not strong enough physically

G. F. H.

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick S

Marsovan. Mar. 19, 1880

Rec'd April 26 ✓

to help us lay the mortal body "dust to dust" - not forever - but only till the resurrection morning dawns.

Yours fraternally
Geo. F. Herrick

P.S. I think I ought to say privately that Mrs. H. feels by no means sure that our native Drs rightly understood & treated Mrs. S's case. Yet I think it right to say what I have done. I put it stronger before speaking with my wife. I am anxious about the burden wh. will come upon her now.

Of course I am sadly disappointed, just now, both at the state of the religious liberty question, and at the wide-spread purpose & effort to go off to America for education on the part of our best students. Let us hope it may be but a nine days fever — G. F. H.

Marsovan Mar. 19th 1880

My Dear Dr. Clark

I wish to add a word to what Bro. Tracy has written in reference to the death of Mrs. Smith, which you are at liberty to use at your discretion.

My acquaintance with the missionary sister who has just been called from our circle here to "rest and home" above, began the hour of her arrival in Constantinople harbor in July 1863. From that day to this, increasing, and at times close acquaintance has developed and deepened my love and esteem for her as a singularly humble, truthful faithful, heavenly christian. Her own comfort or even her own needs were uniformly but silently bid to wait on the happiness and want of others, Her labors, too abundant;- her sacrifices, too absolute & self-forgetting, have opened for her thus soon the door of the heaven she was all ready for, and left a great blank in our circle here. In the delirium of her fever she talked much, but always, while the words were intelligible, of heaven and of God. "The voice of God", "The will of God", "The hand of God" "The finger of God", "the angels" & "the songs of the angels" were words she very often and very deliberately repeated. It was a privilege to sit by her and see how the soul, struggling to be free from the body, was surely gravitating toward God & the society and fellowship of heaven. It seems very natural to think of her as entering that society and fellowship. She would be sure to feel at home there.

Our sister had been in rather better

than her usual health during the Autumn; but all through our long, cold winter she has been very feeble; & one of the sisters who prepared the thin wasted form for its last rest said, "There was nothing but spirit left of her." Was it a voice beyond our wisdom that called her out so much among the poor & sick, and thus prepared for her the rest of the Father's house before the Spring, for which she so longed, had overtaken us? We could not have our missionary physician - now at Caesarea - with us, Two native physicians, pupils of Dr. West were in attendance, and did all in their power - perhaps all that any human power could do to save her, after disease had seized her. The battle with death seemed a desperate one after we really saw the peril. It was on a beautiful day, between stormy, wintry days, that hundreds of tearful, sympathising friends went question. Christian lands! As tho' this had anything to do with the question of sustaining their own institutions vs. sending their best men to foreign schools. In a letter rec'd this week fr. Pr. Avedis Constantian at Const'le he says, "Is it strange that, while there is neither money nor suitable work, nor comfort, nor hope for the future those who can, should go to Europe or America?" We should have thirty students here this year from our two united classes. We have 16, & expect $\overset{2}{\text{four}}$ perhaps more. Several of those who do not return are the most forward men, best in English & best in intellectual promise every way. I trust this will prove but a nine days fever & that the patient will recover, i.e. that the tide will turn in favor of these schools planted & fostered with so much care & now in process of elevation to where

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than her usual health during the Au-
tumn; but all through our long, cold
winter she has been very feeble; & one
of the sisters who prepared the thin wasted

Rev. Geo. F. Herrick

Marsovan Mar. 27th 1880

My Dear Brother   Recd April 26

It is not unlikely that my letters have failed to reveal to you, what there is, I think, no good reason for concealing from your personal knowledge and sympathy, the fact that rather serious disappointment has met me almost on the threshold of my return to my post & work.

1st As you will have seen pretty fully in this from letters from Const^{ple} & from ~~D~~ published news, I have been much disappointed – & I fear you will have been still more so, in the decided backward movement of the question of religious liberty as affecting Moslems. The opposition shown by the Turkish Govt does not much surprise me, but it is, I think, manifest that England will not press the matter to any purpose. Of course it may be that God is thus hastening the utter downfall of the

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& they will be glad to patr
their own schools here.

Moslem power.

2. The disappointment I feel in the present attitude of the native mind in our Protestant ranks is somewhat more unexpected & keener than that on the religious liberty question. I certainly did think all our most enlightened men would hail, with gladness - not to say gratitude - our present effort to elevate our Theol. schools. On the contrary, not only do they show themselves singularly ready to make captious and unjust criticism of what we say, but the real, helpful support they give us in our educational work was never less. Our students return to us this Spring in an unnerved, ungirt, listless, unambitious spirit which is very depressing. Several have not returned, cherishing the definite purpose of going to America or elsewhere for education. The long, cold winter will partly account, perhaps, for the

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d-moralization it so far we may see it will be temporary. But the worst of it is that our best men stay away, and as I told Pr. Mangasar here in long conversations a few days since: "Let your effort to send off all our best students succeed and you will have succeeded in bringing disaster upon your Seminaries and foiling our best efforts for the higher education of your ministry. We can give you flour only according to the grain you bring to our mill". I could not convince him that these Seminaries are not the missionaries' but their schools. He is going to America for study, altho' a Coll. graduate & less than two years settled as a pastor. I have, this week, a letter fr. Pr. Kerope of Caesarea, written in kindly tone enough, but begging us not to cut off their fraternal communications & relations with they ought to be; instead of weakening them to their ruin, in the selfish & narrow endeavor to grasp, each for himself, the superior advantages - without paying anything for them - of European or American schools.

Many of my friends regret that "send them back" utterance of mine in my New York address. I do not share the regret. Let these young men unmistakably understand that, with schools to meet their wants in their own country, fostered by the very men upon whom they will throw themselves in America, they will not be welcomed to American schools, & then let the schools of Scotland & Switzerland be closed to them in like manner & for the same reasons, & they will be glad to patronize our, i.e. their own schools here. Just now the best native support & patronage:- the brightest minds in the schools & the support of the most influential men outside of the schools.

I have many times been strongly tempted to think that my returning here was a mistake. I should think so, if the providential leading, aside from, and sometimes opposed to my personal wishes had not appeared so very plain.

I am happy to report all at our Station at this writing, as comfortably well

Yrs fraternally
Geo F. Herrick

P.S. I beg your pardon for writing on this paper, but I have failed in my best endeavor to get Mission House paper --

An affectionate epistle to those brethren who give their support to young men desirous of going, for education, to Western Countries.

It is understood that certain words publicly spoken by me in my native land the past year have been an occasion of sorrow & perhaps of some degree of coldness to certain breathren in this country. However much of regret this fact has occasioned me I would have kept silent, but as I am likely to have still greater regret for the harm which will result in the future, it has seemed wise and proper to offer to my brethren certain explanations. Moreover, as my real object is more important than the making of explanations, I am emboldened to write what follows.

When giving an account, in my own country, of our work in this land, I naturally discussed those matters of which I had personal knowledge. In this way, I discussed the question of religious liberty, and the manner in which that question is likely to be affected by recent changes; pointed out the progress of the churches formed in Asia Minor, called attention to the Eccl. Unions established & maintained the rights, honor & privileges of those organizations: and especially did I explain ~~the~~ our new decision & purpose and endeavor for the elevation of the higher schools & seminaries. I showed how the existing higher schools have grown from a small beginning, been elevated, extended, strengthened & how they are still in the process of growth; and confessed that our evangelical communities, in their desire and longing and demand for a higher education have outrun our supply. In explaining our new decision in reference to the extending and elevation of instruction in schools, I used the following expression, viz. "We are now ready to educate and prepare on the soil of Turkey the future preachers and teachers of Turkey". And in order to emphasise this, and to stir up men of influence who heard me to give us their support in this regard, I recommended their sending back to the schools of their own country prepared expressly for them, any young men who should hereafter leave their country and the schools established and elevated to meet their wants in order to be educated abroad.

This remark of mine was particularly pleasing and acceptable to your wisest and most benevolent well-wishers and to the officers of the Board. Judge you whether or not my so speaking and their approval of my words was right and sensible. As an aid to your judging rightly, I ~~ask~~ invite your attention to the following fraternal considerations.

It is now many years since your American Christian colaborers and well-wishers, both those who send out the missionaries to your country and the missionaries themselves opened Theological schools ~~in~~ and colleges and other High schools in several localities in Turkey for the purpose of educating and preparing for their high ministry preachers and teachers and for the general education of youth. This they have done at great expense and with the life devotion of many men educated in the best educational institutions of the West. Up to the present time, it has not been possible to give, in these Seminaries and Schools ~~a~~ that sufficient amount of instruction in sciences and in languages, to the young men who are to be teachers and preachers, which you have desired and which it has been both our desire and purpose to give. Therefore I did not, in my native country and I do not now cast blame upon those who have heretofore gone abroad for completer education. But according to our decision arrived at within the past two years and confirmed by the officers of the Board, every young man who is to be a preacher can prosecute his studies for seven years, will acquire a competent knowledge of the English language, will make creditable advance in the acquisition of the more useful and important sciences, & in the original languages of the Bible, and, at the end of his course of study, will be able to preach in two languages, and this important degree of preparation for his work he will be able to make in his own country at very small expense. Moreover the officers of the Board have shown by sufficient proofs, very recently, that they will not spare expense for the elevation of their Theol. Schools. Such being the case, we invite and entreat our brethren to give their support to these already established schools & seminies.

1. The things you desire can, in this way, be secured in the most economical way. In these Institutions, a young man can go on & complete his seven years of study at an expense of one lira a month, while, if he goes to America, the expense will be at least seven times that sum, besides the enormous expense of travel.

Undoubtedly to him who seeks education at his own charges the world is open. But those young men to whom you have given and propose to give your support will attain their object by receiving aid either from the income of schools to which they go, or from Societies formed to aid needy students, or from the gifts of benevolent individuals. Rather than this, is it not better to go to schools prepared ~~at small~~ near at hand, and where the expenditure is small.

2. Patriotism demands that you give your support to those educational institutions that have been established in your behalf. The young man who spends the period of his educational training among the people and in the bosom of the communities whom he is to serve when that preparatory period is finished, prepares himself for the service he is to render in close sympathy with his people and as one of them; while he who goes abroad loses the sense of companionship and of sympathy. Besides if while foreigners are zealously engaged in bringing into existence, and developing high and suitable schools for you, you make light of their work in the presence of your young men, and the most advanced young men themselves despise the schools provided for them at their side and go abroad for education, who is to foster and save from harm the schools that have been established? For many years, you have been saying "provide us good schools", and now, at the moment you see our zeal in the matter, shall your young men go abroad for education, saying "there are no schools for us in our own country"?

But "Are not those schools better", & do you wish to deprive us of the highest education", you will ask. Brethren, our purpose is to put within your reach the highest education and that not for five or ten but for the whole body of your young men. But this purpose requires time and patience and can be accomplished only by your aid and co-operation. The schools of the Eastern part of our own country are higher and better than those of the western portions of the country. But still the people of the West commonly send their youth to the schools near them, and by so doing, those schools are gradually becoming as good as those of the East. If your zeal and ours shall work together the schools that have been already established in Turkey and now advancing to a higher plane and other High schools needed & to be yet established, will by degrees make still further progress, will be provided with libraries and apparatus for the illustration of the natural sciences, and will in due time be illustrious with teachers educated & prepared for their work from among yourselves, and in this way and in this way only, can the liberty and progress and elevation that you desire for your people and your country be realized.

Those youth who can go abroad for education will in any case be few, because the expense of so doing is so very great: but the schools here *need* those very young men in order to their best success.

It is not to be considered in any way opposed to our principle that, in rare and exceptional cases, certain persons should go abroad for special study to fit themselves for the position of teachers in the highest schools or for authorship, whenever such special occasions shall arise, we shall be the first to recommend the special study abroad. Nor has our principle any reference to those who may desire to study medicine or Civil Engineering or other special science or art. Our discussion concerns itself with those who are preparing for the work of preachers & of teachers in general.

3. The going of young men to America for education at the very time when your friends are exerting themselves for the elevation of the higher schools is sure to make a very regrettable impression on your best friends in America. Turn it how you will, they will reflect thus, "Why should we expend a sum of money for the education of one young man here in America, which, expended in the schools we have established in Turkey, will suffice to educate seven. And while their country needs these young men so much, and we have provided schools for their education on their native soil why do they leave those schools and come to us here"? They will say this; they are saying so even now. But you will say, "We want ~~more~~ more learned and famous teachers; these missionaries are not suitable teachers for us". But in this matter probably we shall be the only ones who will agree with you. You cannot convince the officers of the Board or our former teachers. But if it be a degree of self-denial for you & for your youth to find their education here instead of going abroad for it; such self-denial will be - & in the future will be seen by you to be, in the Lord's esteem & in that of your benevolent friends in America, a self denial which brings a great and sweet & permanent reward, & a blessing to your posterity.

Marsovan Jan. 16. 1880 | With abiding respect & affection, Yr. bro. G. F. Herrick

Rev. G. F. Herrick,

Rec'd Mar. 29, 1880.

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Marsovan June 22^d 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My Dear Brother

I have three letters from you since my last was sent you and I have had it in mind and on my conscience to write you, for the last month and more. But partly because of the pressure of work on my hands and partly with the thought of waiting for the return of our delegates to Ann. meeting. I have not written. Aside from a full quota of work in the Seminary the late spring brought back onto my hands the work on the house, and we moved in twenty days ago, the work finished except drain and out buildings. The minuteness of the supervision necessary in building a house in this country is something scarcely conceivable in the home land. You must be architect, carpenter, joiner, mason, plumber, glazier, upholster, all in one. Meantime my lessons are – in exegesis – on Daniel finished, & on Revelation just begun. My class are commencing Logic in English and reading Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

I have duly written to the young people both of Middlebury & Burlington & expect soon to send to both places letters from members of our Sem'y.

I have duly noted the extract you sent me from Mr.

Minassian's letter. How complete is his misunderstanding of our position! How do we, how *can* we "oppose" young men's going to America for education except by "friendly advice"? and there are some exceptional cases that we would not oppose even in that way. When Mr. M. talks about "his schools", one is doubtful whether to be more astonished or amused. "The missionaries' schools"! We have no schools in the sense they mean. These schools we have started are their schools or they are nothing, for their benefit now, and to be theirs in every sense soon. But it is sad that they are themselves putting off the day when these institutions will be theirs in every highest sense, the instruction and control of them being wholly in their hands, and their support being derived from their own people. It seems never to strike these people that there is anything unmanly in going to America & seizing the benefits of our own eleemosynary institutions while these same Americans have opened similar institutions for them, so that they may not need to go to America or elsewhere for education.

The recent meeting of our mission has taken a long and sudden stride in the direction in which I have been laboring for years, viz., the separation of the Theological course from all preparatory scientific study.

This action is to take immediate effect, and the enclosed slip will show you in what way we have here decided to carry out the action of the Mission. The great difficulty will be found in making the change from supporting the candidates for the Seminary from the start to the new plan of supporting them only after they enter on their Theol. course. We shall find it no easy thing to get the High Schools or Colleges, as the natives will probably wish to call them, started right, i.e. with a due share both of work and money from natives. But we shall try; and we hope you will endorse the scheme on the basis of a *real* *co*-operation, ½ the natives paying at least half the expense and having more than half the responsibility and all the honor, except as the Board may be willing to give a big lift in securing buildings. We must avoid letting our native friends exhaust themselves in one herculean effort in the start, to leave the laboring oar with us ever afterwards. And I shall be glad when the fit time and the fit man comes for a native associate in our Theol. instruction work. There are a few men who can already take their places by our sides in the higher education & in literary & publication work. The number will increase, we trust more & more, & it will make both us & them very glad.

I come now, with great hesitation to the action of the recent meeting of our Mission on "Co-operation".

If the Prudential Comte. have taken action in endorsement of the action of the mission, I shall regret having troubled you, but inasmuch as it seems highly probable that final action on so important a subject will not be taken without some delay, and inasmuch as more than one third of the members of our mission do not approve of the action taken in the form it was taken, and inasmuch as the curious fact presents itself to notice that those who were most zealous for the action are most ready to apply it everywhere except in the specific work they themselves have in hand (Mr. Greene refusing to any native an "equal voice" on the editorial staff of the Avadeper, Dr Wood unwilling to listen to the appointment of a native trustee for the Home, Dr. E. E. Bliss declining a native associate except of his own choosing, Dr. Byington making no claim that any attempt is made toward a form of co-operation in his own mission which he advocates in ours.) it seems to me right to ask you to read over a letter I wrote you of date Dec. 7th 1874, and to allow me to offer the following criticisms upon the basis or plan of co-operation recently adopted.

1st. It ignores the existance of other missions of the Board in Turkey situated, in these matters, similarly to ourselves, and with which it is evidently desirable we should act in concert.

2d It ignores the existence of other nationalities than the Armenian in our communities and work, and makes an invidious and unjust distinction in their behalf.

3d. It introduces organic changes in the matter of missionary responsibility into one part of our mission which are not introduced into the other. – A majority of the missionaries of the three Stations of Marsovan. Caesarea & Sivas are opposed to the *distinctive features* of the new departure, – those distinctive features being the introduction of "*corresponding*" members from the two Unions, entitled to attend *all* sessions – and a share in the control of money by "Armenians" –

4th. It introduces a considerable amount of cumbrous machinery into evangelical and spiritual work in this country. Does such machinery promise to be an improvement upon that "division of labor" principle on which we have worked for half a century, and by which we recognise the native churches and unions as solely responsible for all ecclesiastical work, and are endeavoring to prepare them for & lead them to a larger share of responsibility and of honor in educational and literary work; while we reserve to the recognised agents of the Board those business meetings the chief object of which is to locate missionaries and prepare estimates for the amount of money required from our

American Churches for the work here. Will not business and relations and work become "mixed" hereafter in connection with mixed Committees?

5th Notwithstanding the qualifying clause in the 1st Res. the whole paper will be understood as conceding the principle that native brethren may have an "equal voice" with the Board's missionaries in the disbursement of money given by American Christians, a thing diametrically opposed to the uniform declarations of the last twenty five years.

6th The plan is neither unequivocal nor self-consistent. What does "allowing" mean in Res. II - justice or grace? If it be the concession of a right, the Armenians will accept it readily enough and apply it fully. If it be the granting of a favor, it will probably offend them. Then "we cordially agree to the principle - of an equal voice with us in all work" &c. But III. 3. C. shows that we do, as we have long done, concede an exclusive and controlling voice to the Ch.hs. in eccl. affairs, and III. 4. shows that we concede something very different from an "equal voice" in those annual gatherings where our work is blocked out for the coming year. We try to grant what it is out of our power to grant and the result is naturally a failure.

7th The long-debated plan settles nothing. It

Copy to be sent to Dr [illegible] after reading at [illegible]

begins and does not end controversy. It comes very far short of granting all the "extreme left" of our Armenian friends - the agitators - demand. What they desire and mean to have is not an "equal voice" with us in anything, but the control of all things, including the disbursement of money given by American Christians for any work among their people. The officers of the Board are to judge whether or not they can meet this desire & accede to this demand. The thin edge of the wedge is well entered: the camel has his nose in at the window. It is for you to accept or to modify the situation. We have had abundant proof that all our native friends vote and act very differently in the matter of apportioning & disbursing funds - especially in fixing salaries when they pay the money & when it is given from abroad.

Would that in the place of more money for these Protestant Armenians to control, God's Providence would call them out into evangelical work among their fellow-countrymen outside of their own nationality. I have no confidence whatever in the co-operation or the good-will gained by money, or a more influential voice in the control of money not their own or by the concession of seats of honor in which men have persistently pushed their own claims to seat themselves. The greatest danger to our evangelical churches, — a danger not merely threatening but existent — is the development in them of a spirit narrow, indifferent to really aggressive miss'y work, nationally and selfishly ambitious, and coupled with an immodest claim to control funds committed by American Christians to the hands of their fellow countrymen resident in this land. The thing that oppresses me is that, by our present action we are not doing the duty God's Providence lays upon us in repressing the growth of this spirit; but taking action which naturally & necessarily cultivates it. I have no word of criticism on the motives and spirit of any of my associates, but I cannot forbear the utterance again of a conviction, very deep & growing, that we are unwittingly fostering, in the bosom of our Protestant churches and communities, a spirit diametrically opposed to the distinctively Christian spirit; I believe in free, fraternal, Christian co-operation, I believe also in division of labor. I do not believe in a business partnership in the disbursement of American funds. I have read my letter to bro. Smith and it meets with his full approbation and endorsement. Bro. Riggs & family are with us, at present; He could not finish his letter to you for this opportunity

With Chr. affec'n & salutations, Yrs —

Geo. F. Herrick

Geo. F. Herrick
Marsovan June 22 1880
Rec'd July 19

Copy to be sent to Dr. Clark after reading at Baghchejuk.

Marsovan July 29th 1880

My Dear Bro. Farnsworth

I have had the reading of a letter from Bro. Bartlett to members of our station, which stirs my purpose up afresh to write you a letter on the "Situation".

I will endeavor to confine myself to what is now my department of labor, viz. the education of a native ministry; & yet this sends out its influences so widely and affects our work so profoundly that I may seem to be discussing our whole evangelical work in the land.

You and I believe in "a call to the ministry", & we mean by this a call from Him whose ministers we are. But have we been acting on this belief in our efforts to bring forward a native ministry in Turkey? What we actually do is this. We find an intelligent & pious young man & propose to him and urge him to come under our instruction. We hold ourselves responsible, in one form or another, for all his expenses from the time we take him up till we open for him the door of the ministry; & then, if he keep in sympathy with us, & is not taken up by a church, we are expected to give him a place to work, on a salary which will make him comfortable, year after year, till he dies. I said, "intelligent and pious," but practically we accept a high degree of intelligence with a small modicum of piety, as in the case of Dr. Avedis now of Caes. or a high degree of piety with little intellectual ability as in the case of Pastor Yeghia. And in like manner, we give a liberal margin to the term "young men", from mere boys to men of forty years with considerable families. The number of candidates for admission to our schools on such a basis is naturally large. Are we sure the Lord has called them all? From what we know of human nature, is it probable that the "call" these men follow is from the Lord?

What was the ministry to which Christ called his own disciples? One of self-sacrifice, of hardship, of fellowship in suffering, without earthly hopes, a following of their Master to & by the cross to the heaven to which he went. So the apostles lived & died. So lived all the early evangelists. So lived & labored & died the missionaries to the northern nations of Europe in the 6th 7th 8th & 9th centuries. Such too I think, has been the spirit of the miss.y work of the present century. Are we training up the converts of our churches to a similar life?

I have before me the names of our Marsovan gradnates, & I recall those of Bebek also. How large a proportion have fallen out of all pretence of being engaged in evangelical work! Many have found the medical profession more lucrative & have therefore turned to that. Several have made sad shipwreck of character. Some, still in the ministry, always make upon us the painful impression of half-heartedness, and the results of their work are exceedingly meagre. I gratefully record my belief that several have died witnessing a good confession, and that some are living faithful to their profession & office. But would you not agree with me that, on the whole, the results are far from elating. I have looked at — I have watched carefully & I hope with no sinister prejudice, rather with a favorable one, the appearance & life of the students of our two classes here. I hardly dare give utterance to my fears — may God disappoint them every one — but they seem to me very poor candidates for — I speak soberly — the apostolic succession. Grant, if you please, that I am, at present, in opposition to my natural tendency, somewhat pessimistic. Still Bro. Smith will endorse, to a large extent, what I have written. Do not the facts bid us pause & examine our foundations & see if a new departure be not needful, & if so convinced to take it promptly, firmly & all together.

You may say just here that the results in your own field show that our method of work is wise & right & has the seal of the Lord's approval. But I have a painful doubt which I'm sure you will allow me fraternally to express. You have rejoiced over the great advance in contributions by your churches & communities, & we have rejoiced with you. But is it not true that the contributions hitherto have been pitiably small? that the proportion of expense borne by the people for their religious & educational institutions, as compared with the funds contributed from abroad have been sadly meagre? I mean not only absolutely but comparatively. Your Caes. church have built a place of worship with school & parsonage which in ordinary times would cost nearly $20.000, & so far as I can learn themselves _paid_ nothing towards it. _Can_ such a possession be a blessing? For myself I wish deeply to commiserate, not to congratulate that church. It will be a miracle of grace & not a fact under the law of grace & spiritual life, if that building, together with the pastor's ambition, do not kill the church as a working, spiritual ch. We have accustomed our people so to dependence on foreign aid that now they claim it, even menacingly, as witness the action of the Bythinia Union this year, which wrung from the hands of the mission a concession, missionary co-operation — of a share in that part of the work which it is an impertinence for them even to ask & which we have consistently denied them hitherto. The claim was first made 22 years ago by the very men who have now forced their way into our sittings.

I see ~~no~~ small evidence of *gratitude* on the part of our students for their support by us while preparing for the ministry. They united in a *strike* for more support at the beginning of the term, in just the spirit of "strikes" in America or England; & one of the best of them said he regarded it his right to receive his support from us. Do the students & graduates of Robert College feel so toward the College? They do not, & why? Because they know that while they *have* *paid* some quid pro quo, still they do share a great benefit for which they never fully paid. But we give all & are met by grumbling. Furthermore, the intellectual tone & scholarly ambition of our students is low. We have no students here to whom study means what it did to you & me 30 years ago. In this too they are a great way below Robt. Coll. & I think below Harpoot & Aintab also.

"Well you will say, "What are you coming to? You have croaked enough." Be it so. Our mission have taken action making our Theol. Sem'y course hereafter strictly such, remanding not only all preparatory study but the two years of scientific study also to Acadnaries or High Schools to be established ~~or High Schools to be established~~ by the people, with our help, at the several Stations, we supporting hereafter only those in the Theol. course. Any exceptional cases provided for, I understand to be those who cannot get help otherwise, & who are exceptionally promising both in respect of character & intellectually: & these not to be supported but simply aided, in the schools to be established, we none of us having the authority to gather a Station class any more. Ah, you will say, "how can we supply our fields in this way?". Well! suppose we don't! Suppose we let the Bible and a Christian education by the people for the people work out into the Greek and Armenian communities & among the Turks, & pay less salaries - get men & women, artisans, farmers, merchants - to engage in unpaid work for their neighbors, as christians do in Western christian lands. I believe this course will shake the communities more thoroughly and more healthily than has yet been done, & yield later & slower but better & more permanent fruit. But let us go back on the action of the Mission, & take up a new Station class & support the members of it as heretofore, & we shall find it hopelessly difficult to inaugurate, for a long time to come, the new plan of self-support in education.

Our leading men here declare themselves

ready to undertake half of the labor & expense of establishing a first class High School. Shall we take that privilege out of their hands? They expect to get paying pupils from the Armenians here. If your people really want education, do you believe they are not fully able, the communities of Caes., Talas Tingir Dere etc, to raise some £400. for their share of the expense of building & then a fourth or fifth of that sum by contributions & tuition, to meet the yearly running expense, i.e. the half of it? In that case the Board would be doing a good work to give as much more & the ball is fairly started.

How easily the people here raised money to send their pastor to America. And I understand the Ostanos church send their pastor to Scotland & pay his expense & supply his pulpit. When the people are worked up to a manly independence, they will work in this way. I believe a self-reliant confidence & even conceit like that of our Marsovan pastor, is better, even morally, than the hypocritical dependence we are in danger of fostering.

Marsovan Station has voted not to receive a Station class on the old basis. Delay may follow upon this decision, in the preparation of another class for the Sem'y, but we accept the contingency.

We expect our next class, received into the Sem., some four years hence, on the new basis, will be small but we believe it will be better in proportion. But if Caes. & Baghchejuk do not stand with us in this position what will be the result?

I do most earnestly hope you will not form a Station class on the old plan of support. Better wait & get the men the Lord has called. Don't let us longer bid for poor men; poor in pocket, "poor" in their previous surroundings, poor in intellect, poor in moral aims & motives, & poorest of all in promise for worthy & Christlike service after they have been borne in our arms & dandled on our knees for seven years.

Yours fraternally

Geo. F. Herrick

Rec'd Sept. 4.

Marsovan Aug. 24th 1880

My Dear Dr. Clark

The people here are just at this moment moving, in good earnest, for the establishment of a High School or Academy. From present indications we have strong hope that £400. will be subscribed within the bounds of our Station, and we ask the Prudential Com.tee to authorize us to use the £400. appropriated for a dormitory building for our Theol. Sem'y, to this object. Probably £800. will secure a site and building. To put this money into this enterprise will be securing the same end that was contemplated in erecting the new building on our premises, and in a much better way: inasmuch as it will at once secure the most normal cooperation with the people: it will remand scientific & preparatory education - at less expense to the Board - to ~~the~~ High Schools which will foster also general education and be an incalculable public benefit:

The post has come & I write in haste

Yrs fraternally
Geo. F. Herrick

Mannen
Aug 24 1880

Rec. Sept 22 1880

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Hitchcock. Milan H.

Hitchcock. Milan H.-

Constantinople Jan 16. 1872

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir.

I wrote you Nov. 3. an account of Touring & other matters in the Nicomedia field. There was some thought of our spending the winter in N. But it did not prove to be practicable. We rejoice with the Parsons, in what seems to us a very valuable accession of Missionary force to that field. The Work in Constantinople.

Here in Scutari we feel encouraged. Congregations are encouraging, & we feel that real progress is being made. Bro. Tracy & I are responsible for, & do the most of the preaching here. We have taken a young man from Rob't College for the holiday vacation of two weeks. He is from Broosa & a graduate of the last class at Marash. — a promising man.

Langa continues much as it was. There is a good teacher who supplies the lack of pastoral work to some extent. Baron Hagopos preaches. I am not pleased with the present tendency of things there.

In Pera Pastor Mardiros is laboring, with as he thinks, & we hope, gratifying results. The ch. tried to call him: but he will not be called. About a month since they gave Pastor Alexander of Ada-bazar a pressing invitation to labor with them a year. Doubtful if he will come. The Prot church is sadly demoralized. We have advised them (not formally) to begin de novo. Pastor A. is unwilling to administer the Communion because there are so many who would come to the Lords supper whom he regards as unworthy.

Kerkeuy. Pastor Stepans preaching in K. ceased in the summer, & an individual came to invite us to go there. But we said "Let the people invite us & we will go". But individuals continuing to urge, I went without any formal invitation from the people. I have preached 3 times, & have called upon most of the Protestants there. They are very few, & very feeble, & very dead. But I am feeling my way, endeavoring to ascertain what the will of the Lord is concerning that unfortunate place.

Rodosto & Adrianople. Dr Wood went to R. to attend the Annual Meeting of B. U. but saw nothing of the work there. Otherwise no visit has been made to those two places since you were here. But letters received speak very encouragingly of the work. I hope to go soon. Hitherto Quarantine has prevented.

The Home. Perhaps I need not apologize for writing about the Home. I have refrained from doing so heretofore because I regarded that as Dr Wood's particular responsibility. Now I feel that I have a responsibility.

Jan 5 the first term closed. I think the commencement of the School has been highly successful. The Native Teacher was competent. & Miss Rappleye developed an amount of energy & tact in meeting her new & trying responsibilities truly surprising & gratifying. She is a lady of great executive ability and sterling worth. But in caring for the Home, in every department, & in every particular she has been greatly burdened. And it is manifest to us all that she ought not to continue to labor thus. The strongest constitution could not endure it long. Allow me, then, to add my mite to the urgent appeal which I suppose you will receive from Dr Wood, by direction of the Station, for the 2d lady to be sent as soon as possible.

But I deem it my duty to write you with special reference to the Character & object of the Home. I have just read Mrs Clarks letter in "Life & Light" which, very clearly & judiciously, as it seems to me, sets these before the readers of that publication. In that letter ~~Miss~~ Clark speaks of "All Nationalities"

You have done the same, at diff't times. Will you permit me to ask what you mean by "all nationalities"? Do you intend to include Eng. French, German &c, or only the Native Nationalities, Armenian, Turkish, & Greek? I will explain.

Before the middle of the term we were beset by applications to receive Eng. French & German pupils. At first we said, let ½ doz Eng. girls come for the present; while the no. of Armenians is so small. But on further consultation & consideration it appeared that the admission of those English girls would change the school very much. English must become the language of the school, & different arrangements must be made for them. So we voted not to admit _any_ English pupils "for the present". But from that time a portion of our number have advocated the making of the change.—That is that we invite all _Franks_ as well as all _Natives_, & that we provide for them what is necessary. We should at once, without doubt, have a large school, a Female College. A College for females, what Rob't College is for males. Within a few days reports from America, inform us that Dr Hamlin is giving his attention to the same thing: & at this same we very much disappointed that we have not already gone forward with the Home in that line. I am sorry to say that some of our best men take that view of the matter. They would doubtless present reasons for their opinion. But, as yet, I am content to regard the Home as designed for Natives, & as a part of our Missionary work. It seems to me that the Womens Board, The Prudential Com^tee, & yourself, could not have intended this school, with its adjuncts, its Missionary Physician, & its Lady Missionary or Bible woman, to be a College after the style of Rob't College! If we have a Home in which the French element prevails to any considerable extent, it cannot rightly be called a Missionary institution. Miss Rappleye & Miss Dr Wadsworth would not be doing Missionary work. It might be Christian work, & useful work; but they would cease to be Missionaries, & ~~had~~ become educators. So with whatever gentleman would be associated with them. Let Dr Hamlin or somebody else establish a Female College. It would be filled with pupils at once. We should lose some of ours probably. But still we should occupy the missionary field We should be doing the work which the Board so well outlined in "Life & Light." On the other hand give to the Home the sphere of a College, & it could not do what Miss Clark says in her letter the Home was established for. Or give Misses R & W. & their associates Dr Hamlin's proposed College, & that never would be The Missionary Home, of which we have all heard so much.

Again: Has the mission a right thus to use funds?? Can the Prudential Comtee in accordance with the published policy of the Board thus appropriate money? If these questions may be answered affirmatively, then I have quite misunderstood the policy of the Board with regard to education.

I have given my whole heart & soul to the establishing of this Home, as a Missionary institution. I would do anything I possibly could to continue what has been so well begun; but if it is to be switched off in the direction proposed by some, I cannot follow, & while I remain a Missionary of the A.B.C.F.M.

I close as I began what do you mean by "all nationalities"?? If it is natives of the country, Greeks Armenians & Turks, please write soon to our Station & say so. Excuse an appearance of undue importunity. I write as I feel. With earnest wishes for your health about which we are always concerned. I am Aff'ly yours M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, Jan. 16. 1872.
Rec'd Feb. 19.
Rep'd March 12/72

Dear Sirs,

We have not yet purchased a site for the Home. Expected further instructions from Boston. We were told we could not have this place (where we live), but not succeeding in finding anything else desirable in this neighborhood, a friend undertook to press an offer of £3000 T. as being all the place is worth. We are now waiting an answer from the Administrators, the chief of whom is in Vienna.

My wife has been quite unwell since you left; now in her usual health.

Please say to Dr Clark that we find difficulty in agreeing upon a plan for the Home, but I think we shall come to something in a few days, when I propose to write him some things about it.

Most truly yours,

M. H. [illegible]

Constple

Aug 2[illegible]. 1872

Sept. 11. 1872.

Dr. Clark,

[illegible]

149.

Constple Dec 18. 1892

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother

I have nothing special to communicate, but write because you wish to hear from us all from time to time. You will have heard of the deaths from our circle. First Bro. Greens too little girls. then Mr Wrightson. then Mrs Dwight, & last Dr Pratt all within a few weeks. God has come very near to us; & we feel sorely afflicted.

Others will write you more appropriately than I; but a few words about Mrs D. & Dr Pratt. Mrs Dwight was much beloved by us all. She was a general favorite. As ~~mother~~ wife & mother, as daughter, sister & as friend she will be deeply lamented. / You are aware of Dr Pratts reputation in the Central Mission. The brethren of that Mission can best tell you how much he was beloved & respected by them all, & by the Native Xns. And I have no doubt, but that had he lived, he would have acquired as high a reputation, & been as much beloved here, as he was there. Dr Pratt was a superior man. He was a true man in the highest & best sense of the word. And he has been a true earnest, devoted & successful missionary for twenty years.! He was never deceitful or slippery. When he expressed his opinion you felt sure that it was his opinion. His ideas were clear cut. & he knew how to express them in concise terms, with incisive & choice words.

I have scarcely heard his superior in these respects. And yet he was so modest, so retiring, so sensitive, so prone to withdraw from public notice, that he was not generally appreciated. Why such a man is taken away in the midst of his years & usefulness, is one of the mysteries) which cannot be solved here.) Mrs Pratt is well nigh crushed by this sudden & overwhelming affliction. We have spent several days with them since the funeral. They are a sorrowful & yet a cheerful family. Dr Pratts Mother is a dear old lady, & her coming & presence have been most opportune & happy. Miss Spencer is as you know, like a sister to Mrs P. The four children are well as usual. Their plans for the future are not yet developed, but they now purpose to remain here for the present.

Last week, we commenced an Eve. School in Vizir Khan, in Stamboul. A Native Teacher has the chief care, but Mr Pettibone, Mr Nay & Dr Wood, and myself expect to give assistance from time to time according to the necessity.

The Eastern Turkey Mission, at its last annual meeting, voted to send, one man each fr. Harpoot, Erzroom & Bitlis, to labor among their people in the capital, at their expense, under our directions. One laborer has come from Harpoot. He finds an ample field, and I have no doubt that faithful labor will be fruitful in good results, to the men themselves, friends, & for their villages. This is a step in the right direction. It is impossible for us to obtain laborers even for the natives of this city for whom labor is imperatively demanded. Pera Ch. is in a wretched state, not having any pastor. Langa, Scutari & Haskeny continue as they were. I have little hope of Pastor Mardiros' coming back, yet the Lord can send him. There is nobody here but ourselves to call him. These ch[illegible] are too weak, lukewarm, & disunited to call anybody.

We talk about doing more, & having more done but a score things to be thought of & seen after keeps me from doing much direct Missionary work, & all our efforts to get preachers or teachers for the Capital are in vain. We are at present trying to start a school & open a book depot here in Scutari, but it is very difficult to get a building.

But there is one green spot in Const'ple, an oasis in the great desert, a bit of paradise in a vast wilderness. in the Home. I wish you & Mrs Clark could visit Miss Rappleye. She more than fulfills our expectations. She will compel success. Such unceasing industry, such loving devoted effort will not be in vain. There is no doubt about filling up whatever building we erect as soon as completed. Miss Noyes seems just the one to help her, & we all like her very much. Miss Wadsworth's course is sad. I wish she would remain here as a physician like Dr West. She is a good physician.

We have not yet secured the lot for the house, & are delayed by the plan for the building not being ready. We wish to get a permit to build, with the contract; but in order to get that we must have a plan of the building. We expect to push the thing in a few days. But there seems to be some doubt whether we have the authority from Boston to commence the erection of the building. I supposed we had.

I went with the new Bulgarian Missionaries as far as Karmonly, about 40 miles the other side of Adrianople, or within 12 hours (36 miles) of Eski Zahra. We took steamer to Dede Aghatch (near Enos) thence by R.R. to Kormonly. We were 28 hours in steamer; remained over night, & were in cars from 7½ o'c. next morn. till ¼ to 6 in the evening ± 128 miles. But that route is of little account to us, as we hope the R.R. direct from Const'ple will be opened in Jan'y.

I stayed at A. several days, Pastor Ohannes of Rodosto having come on as a representative from the Bi. Union to visit the ch. The work at A. drags heavily, yet there are some good brethren & sisters there. The work at Rodosto is in a good healthy state. The time of self support in both these places is not apparent to the eye of sense.

Mrs Hitchcock joins me in kind salutations to yourself & Mrs Clark

Aff'ly & Truly yours

M. K. Hitchcock

K. Hitchcock.
Constantinople Dec. 18, 1872.
Rec'd Jan. 17, 1873.

Const'ple Jan 8. 1873

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Cor. Sec. &c Boston

Rev. & Dear Sir

Yours of Dec. 6. was rec'd the 3rd inst. Since that date you have Dr Wood's with full particulars respecting Miss Wadsworth, & you will hear from him also by this mail. Although I wrote you a few weeks ago, still I feel a little rebuked by your remark that you are not well informed concerning Const'ple affairs, & will write now. By way of apology I may say that I have not written you so much as I should, had I not supposed that Dr Wood was keeping you informed of Const'ple matters. He is a sort of Secretary to us, both Home & Foreign.

You may conclude by this time, with us, that Miss Dr W. is a strange woman! Having many excellent qualities, kind & gentle, never fretful, never in anger, & a good physician, she yet proved herself entirely unfitted for her position at the Home. She did not take care of herself, much less could she assist Miss Rappleye, but was a burden instead. Miss R. working herself to the last point of endurance, was naturally indignant at having such a help meet, & had small patience with her. Consequently neither were desirably situated; and we were setting our wits to work to see how matters could be adjusted to the best advantage, when Miss W's resignation came, most unexpectedly, & after her supposed engagement with Dr John Bossian, a native Physician whom she met at Bilejik. I say supposed engagement. I think no one here knows yet. She admits none of us to her confidence. She talks as though she was engaged, leaves us to infer it. Yet Dr Wood I believes, hopes she is not.

I don't think Miss Dale can use much Turkish. It was through my instrumentality that she went to the Broosa field to be with Miss C. (Her staying at Billijik alone, was a wild freak, suddenly resolved upon while passing through) I urged her going both for her health, & that she might use the language. I was unable to learn, on her return, whether there had been any improvement in either respect. She complained at the commencement of this school year, of head ache. But we all said it was for want of exercise. No persuasion could induce her to take needed exercise regularly. Instead she would pore over her books, & sit with her teacher 4 or 5 hours at a time. I think she must have learned a good deal about the language, but that she cannot use it. She seems now in perfect health. Notwithstanding Miss D's quiet gentle yielding demeanor, she has earned here the reputation of being the most self willed of women.

I think when you learn all the facts, you will feel that although a bad matter, an expense & a hindrance to the Home, still it is not a reason for discouragement in the enterprise. And that the best way is to say as little as possible & try again. (You were exceedingly fortunate in Miss Rappleye. & then for it seems as though Providence had done just the best thing in leaving Miss Noyes here. Now if you can find the third of the trio, worthy to be associated with these two, they will do no ordinary work for God & humanity in this land.)

The new Home building is to be put in the upper part of the garden fronting this way, nearly equidistant from the two side walls.

We have not got the contract signed, nor the Permit to build. We were hindered by Mr Pettibone's not getting the plan ready so that we could make application for the Permit. Since delay succeeds delay a la Turkey. However Dr Lovell, of whom we purchase, is endeavoring to get it. We are obliged to keep the matter so secret until we get the permit; as soon as we get it we shall proceed to contract for material. We have been intending to build of brick from Marseilles; but the price is nearly double what it was last year & we hesitate. I am very sorry we were not ready to lay the foundation during the fine weather of Nov. & Dec.

As to your suggestion that I ought not to be occupied with this work, I don't know what to say. Hitherto the matter has been in my hands, & it has seemed a necessity. A few days ago Mr P. Mr T. & myself were appointed a building comtee. Before that time Dr Wood told me that I must take the brunt of this work upon me, that thus I should be doing most important Mission work. I told him that I would much rather not, as I tell you now. But I wish to see how much others will do. Mr P. will of course superintend, & see to the nice parts of the work, but there must be a constant oversight, or expenses will increase astonishingly. An efficient overseer is not to be had for money, & workmen cannot be trusted. I presume Mr Pettibone has sent you a plan of the building, he spoke of it. Pastor Hovakim left the [illegible] & went to Adrianople Aug 13th.

He is to remain there until the expiration of the year for which he was engaged. His work on the Avedaper was a failure. He is doing very well at A. He has a call to Marsovan to succeed the pastor lately deceased; but he tells me he had rather remain at Adrianople if we can give him more salary than is our wont. At Adana, a young man, a recent graduate fr. Marsovan School is preaching.

I know not how to describe my work for the past year. It has been a constant struggle to accomplish something, but with the conviction that I was doing very little, and leaving very much more undone. A little out of my line I wrote eight (8) short articles on The Prayer Meeting for successive Nos. of Avedaper. Several months ago I suggested that for 1873 we ought to have a series of S.S. lessons with weekly comments. All approved, but no one was willing to undertake. I hoped Dr. Riggs would. But at the last moment I translated the series of Nat. Con. in U.S. for 1873, & writing a prospectus it was issued as a circular. I have since prepared, commentary for 3 lessons, & shall continue if no one appears to do it better. I think something of this kind is very necessary for our S.Ss. much more than in America. Dr. Riggs looks over what I have prepared for suggestions, & correction of Armenian. Spiritual death reigns in Const'ple. A few souls mourn on account of it. Here is my hope for the Lord's work. We hope Mrs C. is quite recovered from her fall. With kind regards to her & her sister Yours truly & Affly yours [illegible]

Const'ple, Jan. 8, 1873.
Rec'd Feb. 5.
Ans'd Feb. 18.

Constantinople Sept. 2. 1872

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Cor. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother.

It is a long time since I wrote you. This has not been from neglect, but because I knew that you was receiving so many letters from Cons'ple that mine would give you no new information. Still I cannot forget your oft repeated request, & injunction that we write to you & write freely.

We were particularly reminded of you & Mrs C. & Miss Worcester at our An. Meeting. The three days Conference, was much as our meetings were last year, we preparing lunch for all as then, But our meetings were at the new Bible House as you already know. There was a much better spiritual tone in the meetings than I have witnessed ever before, And others said the same who have been here 12 & 15 years.

Mrs Hitchcock's health continued quite as good as usual until near the close of the meetings, when she broke down entirely, & was very sick, suffering much pain for several weeks. Gradually recovering, she is now much as she was before her illness. Dr & Mrs Wood are with us as last year. Our arrangement, which while adding to Mrs K.'s care is still favorable to her health. You can understand how having such pleasant friends in the family, is a very different matter from taking in strangers, even though they may prove to be angels.

The form of the Home has tried us very much. The Annual meeting committed its management to the Constantinople Station. We met to consider the matter the following week. First Sat. we agreed upon a plan. Some points were decided by majority vote, but in the main we were united. Dr Wood will write you. I hope you will be pleased with it. I know it is not strictly a missionary school, technically. But I believe it will prove to be an aid to our work. And if it be felt by the Prudential Com^tee that such a school is not just the work of the A.M. Board, still can they not allow us an exception, as it will be strictly a Xn work, & what we believe will aid our work more than a technically missionary school.

Mr. Huckock ([illegible]) Supt of the Home

The Home last year, although having but few pupils, was a decided success. Miss Rappleye developed a wonderful amount of efficiency in fitting up the Home, & carrying on the school. Of course some individuals may criticise. That is easy. But I think Miss R. secured the love & respect of her pupils

to an unusual degree. The religious influence was good, the teaching was thorough. The exam-ination at the close of the year was unique. There was no effort to exhibit the pupils; they showed in the most simple & unaffected way what they had learned. The large audience of natives were highly interested in all the exercises, a very intelligent patron of the school saying, "There has never been anything like this before in Const'ple ~~Turkey~~."
If Miss R. has her health this is certain to succeed. But with reference to her health we have constant appre-hension. As yet she is well; but the burden upon her is very great; & it is not easy to lighten it. I hope that Miss Thomson will yet come this Autumn.

About the location of a new building, we have found nothing so good as our place here in Scutari. We have hoped to obtain it for £3000 T. paying 1/2 down, & 1/2 lying on mortgage at 6 percent. But there is little chance of our getting it now, & I do not know where we can find anything like so good a situation. Our plan has been to build on the upper part, using the house for the present as now; but eventually having an avenue up through the middle from the street below, & selling on each side of the avenue two building lots; in which case the lot for the Home would cost little more than £1500 T. The 4 building lots you own would be sold to Missionaries, or other friends of the school. Your last letters do not give as much enthusiasm about building, but we mean to go ahead, believing that the Lord will stir up somebody to give us necessary funds.)

Our congregation here in S. increases & becomes more permanent. We need a good native preacher here. Pastor Mardiros goes next week to Harpoot. We fear the Devil will begin anew when Pastor M. is gone. The indications of it are already apparent, in Pastor Stephen, & his friends. Their movements have more influence on Pastor M. to decide to return quickly than anything else. He can do more to circumvent them any & everybody else, missionary & native. We hope he will return in the Spring.

I am trying to labor among the Bekyars or brethren from the interior. Large nos. are here, with nobody to care for them, numberless temptations beset them on every hand, & it is a wonder that any of them stand. Some of them are here for years away from their homes, & parental care, with no suitable instruction, & little religious influence about them. I have the names of 110 protestants, mostly from the Eastern T. Field. Mrs H. joins me in the expression of much real Xn love to yourself & Mrs C. Aff. yours M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, Sep. 2, 1872
Rec'd Sep. 21.
Oct. 30

Constantinople Feb. 26. 1873

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Cor. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother

Yours of Jan 25. was rec'd yesterday. I think I will ~~endeavor~~ to write you hereafter once a month, that from my standpoint, you may know how matters appear in Const'ple. Of course I shall not expect answers from you, yet such a letter as yours just rec'd. of sympathy & encouragemt is very gratefully rec'd.

We were very sorry to hear of Mrs C's continued illness. The fall must have been severe.

Since Mrs Hitchcock's sickness last Spring, she has been perhaps, no less delicate, but has seemed to enjoy life more than before. Perhaps this is owing, in part at least, to her having become to a good degree acclimated, & accustomed to Turkish ways & Constantinople life.

Others of our circle are as usual. Dr Riggs is expected in 10 or 15 days. Does not seem to be very much improved I am sorry to say. Miss Fritcher is here at the [illegible], not well.

Since I wrote you, we have given Pastor Mordiros a formal Call. There was no hope of either of

Constantinople, Sep. 2, 1872

of the Const'ple chs calling him, & we voted as a Station to invite him to take charge of the Leuten's Congregation, & do such work in connection with the press, & in the city as Providence shd indicate. We of course provide for his entire salary. We did not specify a limited time, but until in the Providence of God other provision should be made for him. We are in doubt whether we shall get him, although we had previously heard that the Harpoot Missn would not interfere.

The Station also authorized me to confer with Pastor Garabed, of Nicomedia, with reference to coming here, to reside at Haskeuy, on the same terms as Pastor Mardiros. His health is not good, and he must leave N. I wrote Mr Parsons & Spaulding on the subject, & received an earnest protest from Mr P. that I have not communicated with Pastor G. Mr P's wish is to have Pastor G. go to Bachjik. But the report is that Pastor G. will go to Scotland to stay awhile & beg money for a chapel, as Pastor Alexander is now there. Mr Minassian has offered to defray his expenses.

I had a nice letter from Pastor Alexander a few days ago. He seems to be happy, & to be employing

his time profitably in study & observation.
We hear, by the by, that he has rec'd pledges for £2000 for his Chapel. We fear the good Scotch brethren may do harm by giving our pastors too much money. We should be glad to have Pastor A. get £800. or £1000. for Chapel & Parsonage. Tho' £600 or £800 would do good at A. I think.

There is not much doubt but that Pastor A. went to S. in part in hopes to study Presbyterianism; but he is in good hands, & we conclude not to be anxious about it.

Baron Hagopos of Robt Coll. has become Prof. I am sorry to say. I have always hoped that he might become a pastor.

Pastor Garabed of Adana. is to leave Adrianople the last of March to go to Marash 1st Ch. on trial. We have no one yet in view for his place at Adrianople. The unpleasant divisions in the ch. at A. has ceased, & the separated brethren all rec'd back to the ch. The young man who caused the divisions having closed his meetings, he is in business there, will probably become an apostate:- thus ends one graduate of Marsovan.

I am sorry to say that we have not yet secured the site for the Home. A word of explanation.

The place is in the hands of Administrators. It was never transferred to its present owners in the Turkish Chancery. After numberless delays incident to the transactions of business in Turkey, we were doing expecting to have the contract signed, when we learned that one of the Administrators objected to proceeding any further. This was nearly a month ago. We were told the difficulty would be got over in a few days, but as yet we hear nothing. I went yesterday to see about it & am going again to-day. I don't think you can possibly appreciate how vexatious it is to do business here. We have lost all the winter, & are apparently no nearer the end than at the beginning. The best season for getting material & laying foundations is passed. Annual Meeting will be May 8. Missionary matters are postponed to A. Meeting. I am trying to work [illegible] with some system & perseverance, to some good result. I have hope of more.

Mrs H. would join me in kind regards to yourself & Mrs Clark.

Most Truly & Affy yours
[illegible] Hitchcock

onsple. Feb. 26, 1873.

Rec'd March 28.

Ack. Ap. 19

Rev. M. H. Hitchcock to
Mr. Trowbridge W

Const ple Mch. 26, 1873

Dear Br. Trowbridge
Rec'd Apr. 23.

Excuse my troubling you with this line. Perhaps someone else has written you of the same matter: if so let this be thrown in the fire.

We have recently come in possession of some facts respecting a convention held here last Sept. 26th & 27th, under Mr. L. H. Missions auspices, with Pastor Alexander Chairman. In that meeting Pastor A. gave utterance to some pretty bitter feeling against the missionaries, and a desire to cut loose from them altogether. We do not learn that any other pastor or brother espoused the same feeling, or anything like it.

However we are in the dark somewhat. The published minutes of the meeting appear as though the meetings on the whole were good. We are curious to know whether Porter A. is devoting himself to the raising of funds. or to what extent. He writes that he has received £2000 sterling for Adabazar, & recently £700. for a chapel. the remainder for general work. So it is reported at Adabazar. Do you know anything of it? I will not attempt to write you any news, as others keep you better informed. We hope & pray for your health & success in your mission

Most truly yours

M. Whitehead

Constantinople April 2. 1873

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Cor. Sec. &c

Dear Brother

I did not want to write you again until we could report progress in respect to the Home purchase & building. But I am obliged to say there is no progress. The Administrators of the Estate have promised to give us a definite word in from 6 to 13 days from this time. We have been greatly puzzled what to do. We don't like to lose it because it will cost us much more to get another lot of the same size besides there is not more than one or two lots so central & desirable, & it is uncertain whether we could get one at all at any price. You may think us stupid & neglectful; but when I tell you that I. G. Bliss' plans for building himself a house this season, ~~also~~ depends on this bargain, & that he has been "hanging by the gills" for two months, as uneasy as mortal as could possibly be, you will not think we have neglected to do what we could. However that is about nothing. There is nothing to do but to wait.

I wrote you about Doctor Alexander in Scotland. Well, since I wrote you last, a pamphlet has come to our hands, containing a report of a Convention held here with closed doors last Sept 26–7th, under the auspices of the "very Honorable" L. M. Minassian. Alexander was Chairman. Pastors Mardiros. Hohannes of Rodosto. & Ghazaros of Broosa & Simon & Stepan of this city. Several Physicians. Mr Boyadjian & others were present: to the number of 15 or 20 I should think. The principal subjects discussed were. The Presence of Missionaries in the Annual Meetings of the Union. & Coöperation with Missionaries.

A partial report of their sayings & doings rather frightened us at first, but come to read the pamphlet. (we went to the printer and asked for it. Mr Boyadjian's.) It was not so very bad. Still Pastor Alexander made some very foolish & hostile speeches, very bitter towards the missionaries. But there is not a word reported from any other one, not even Pastors Simon & Stepan, to which we can take exception. And the meetings seem to have taken a good, & spiritual turn. No thanks I fear to the Minassians & Pastor Alexander. Well immediately after that meeting A. went to Scotland. Various reports have come to us respecting what he is doing. all agreeing that he has £2000. but what for, reports do not agree. Mr Bowman writes that it is for a "Theo. School in Bithynia"! But from what he hears elsewhere, I think it is for his Ch. & for a school such as we approved last year, a high school, which they hope to develop into a Theo. School. Still, he has printed circulars out, & we don't know ~~about~~ to what lengths he proposes to go. It is now a question whether we should give some Scotch D.D. a sly wink to put them on their guard. We don't wish, as the thing now looks, to come out decidedly in opposition.

I saw Mr Wheeler's various letters which passed through here to you. I think he was very unfair (to put it in the mildest form possible) towards Pastor Mardiros. When we called M. we had seen a letter from Mrs Wheeler in which she said she thought M. might as well leave them as he was not in accord with them, or something to that effect. (Dr E.E. Bliss reported the letter). As it is, we are willing to leave it to Providence. We would rather he would not come if he feels it to be his duty to stay. We hear he resigned, & the Ch. refused to accept. Respecting Mr Wheeler's whole Diarbekir movement, I am very apprehensive. It sounds very like what was taking place when I came to Constple

There has been a great advance here in C. since that time. If we are in a low state, we can pray & hope for a blessing continually. Then there were none to hear our voice, & how could we pray for conversions? Bezonkoleanian, the preacher from Marsovan in Rob. coll. who has been under a cloud on account of a censure from the ch. in M. is now fully acquitted, & we are thinking of advising him to leave the college, (he has no means) & devote himself to labor in the city. He is a fine preacher. The people of Baghchejik have given Pastor Garabed an invitation to come there for 6 mths. We have proposed to Brs P. & S. that he come here. Brothers yet seem unwilling. We do not ask him directly, as we sh'd be glad to do. He cannot live in B. in the summer on acc't of the fever. I feel encouraged about my work in Haskeuy. I have no doubt that I might have a larger cong. than that we have in Scutari with the same amount of labor; but others do not think so. We are also thinking of opening a service in Ortakeuy. For 3 months we have been trying to purchase a lot in Scutari for building a chapel or school house, but as yet do not succeed. Property is hard to get there now, more than double what it was when we went there. We are well. All our mission circle enjoy usual health I think. Miss Rappleye is doing well, school full & prosperous.

Aff'ly & truly yours M. A. Hitchcock

Rec'd Apr. 23.

Const'ple April 5. 1873.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother,

I venture to write you a few lines with reference to Mr Herrick's remaining here for the Bible Revision. Although I do not use the Turkish language, yet from my position here I necessarily form opinions concerning the Turkish work. I form my opinions from what I see & hear on every hand. And I speak confidently when I say that the common feeling is that the completion of Dr Pratt's version of the Scriptures is *very desirable* for the missionary work. I might almost say *necessary*. It will be a *calamity* to have the present edition exhausted and no other prepared to take its place. Therefore the Com. ad Int. voted, & the Mission will vote at Ann Meeting upon this question, as a *missionary* question. In form Mr Herrick is given up to the Bible Society: in reality he is transferred to another department of the Missionary work, that on the whole, the more may be accomplished. There can be no clashing of interests in this matter. There can be no jealousy. There is no other man among us for this work. Mr Herrick in regard to talent, experience, health & knowledge of language is the man. There is no other. On the other hand, strong man as Mr Herrick is, there has always been a question with some of the more discerning ones among us that Br Kenick is exactly adapted to the work of the Iapi on account of his style. He is not a good pattern for the young men. This was Dr Pratt's feeling It is too high. It will be unfortunate for the native preachers to adopt his style. They will not be well understood by the common people, as Br Kenick is not. If Mr Edward Riggs goes into the Iapi he will soon be as strong a man to say the least, as Br Kenick, with better [illegible].

It is my strong conviction that the Iapi will be better provided for, all things considered, if this change be made. But what about Lives? Well, ~~the~~ Bible Revision, & the Iapi are the two important departments of our missionary work. They must be provided for. Afterwards we must do the best we can for the rest. You may ask what about Br. K's style in the Bible work? It is thought that with Dr Riggs & Mr [illegible], both good models, Br K's tendency to stilted writing will be held in check.

I hope you will not think me impertinent in thus writing my opinions. I know it is not worth much but I send it as one of the straws.

Most truly Yours

M. N.

Cons'd Apr. 5, 1875.
Rec'd Apr. 24
6

156.

Constantinople June 19. 1873

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. Cor. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother

I began a letter to you soon after the close of the An. Meeting, but for various reasons it was not finished. Yours of May 6th I have rec'd. I can only say in response to your cautions that I hope we may have a measure of wisdom, prudence, love & hope, but only as it is given us from above. I more & more feel the need of Divine help in all we do. The wisest men err. I often feel with reference to the problems with which we h'd grasp, I know absolutely nothing.

Our Annual Meeting was eminently a talking meeting - most matters which came before it were fully discussed. There was decided opposition to the removal of Brs H & T. But the sense of the meeting was followed in each case unmistakably. Br. Farnsworth still says that a mistake was made with reference to Br H. & Br Green says the same of Br T's removal. But beyond these two brethren there was entire unanimity of feeling. Br Ed. Riggs voted against Br H's removal for obvious reasons. I felt, & do still, very sorry for the T's. They were exceedingly unwilling to go. But there did not seem to be any thing else to be done to supply Br Smith's place. As to the loss to Const'ple. Br T. is happy in the Child's Avedaper, & I believe more useful there than he can be anywhere else. But I think you will understand me when I say that the desirableness of his staying for the general work in Const'ple, has been very much overstated.

As to Dr Schneider's coming immediately, I think the meeting general their vote & sent the telegram under a misapprehension, as to his ability to come soon. However, if Dr. L. can come so as to go on to M. in the Autumn, it is very desirable. Aside from the loss to Sivas if Ed. Riggs leaves, he feels that he should have more Turkish for the Army. His Turkish is good, & he is making rapid progress in the language.

Much time was spent by the meeting in endeavoring to effect a union of Broosa & Nicomedia, very unwisely as it seemed to me. Finally matters were left as they were, as it was two years ago. Brethren learn a little of Br P's difficulties & forthwith think it necessary to apply a remedy. I think the difficulties are overstated, & their work underestimated. I hope Mr & Mrs L. may become as useful missionaries as Br & Sr P. As to Broosa, I don't know what to say. Miss C. will probably go to Manissa. The Station class will be taken away in the Spring. I am sorry for Br Richardson.

I don't think the religious feeling of the An. Meeting was equal to last year by considerable; our last days conference was not near so good: such is my judgment; yet the change of the pr meetings to noon was a great advantage: they were almost always interesting and profitable to a good degree.

Concerning Const'ple, I may speak of two things which ~~pertained~~ occurred in the meeting. 1st The call for the two men. It was fully discussed. The discussion was animated & pointed. But before we came to a vote the opposition almost entirely ceased, & I think the vote was unanimous. Indeed, as soon as it was felt to be practicable to have the men reside for a time at another station, until their fitness for Const'ple be demonstrated, & they get a good start in the language, & that they need not come here at all, but take the place of others who might come, if that best, there was no ground for opposition.

For that men are to be needed here, to come from our own sources is evident. My th't is that God may show you some men, pastors of ability of signal piety, with earnest devoted spirit, of a truly practical turn. Surely a man put at Manissa or Marsovan would be brought here just as soon as it would be th't expedient on account of language. For myself personally, it was a pity I could not have spent a year, or 18 mths at an interior station. That is I can but think I sh'd have obtained the language bett.

The other point was this, the salary of a Native pastor. We put it at £15. I think we [illegible] showed the brethren that it was necessary. Two votes were cast against it. Mrs Baldwin & Ed. Riggs. Their ground was the inequality — if we pay so much, they must pay more than they do.

I visited Rodosto just before An. Meeting. The Ch. there is in a very good state indeed, & the feeling towards us of the community c'd scarcely be better. They have adopted the plan of weekly offerings. The whole of the brethren are pleased with the plan. Each one encloses his offering every Sabbath in an envelope, seals it, & hands to the Treasurer. I send a sample envelope. The name of donor is written on it, & the amount given. Of 24 tax payers, 10 pay 1/10th: including the pastor.

The Ch. at Adrianople is not quarrelling now, but instead are in a state of spiritual death, I fear. Pastor Alexander Pshtimaljian is there, with his family. But I do not feel that he is the right man for them.

I should have said concerning Rodosto that the Ch. is very much interested in Colporteur work, in neighboring towns.

Constantinople, June 19, 1873.

Rec'd July 9th.

[illegible] 15

Our Annual Report will not give you a correct idea of Hoskeuy. No one here knows much about my work there. But it's a simple fact that for 3 months we have had larger congregations there than at Scutari, Missys & their families excepted. And hard as the field is, I believe, if I have health & am permitted to carry out my plans, we shall have a good work there. Still there are many discouragements. The congregations usually are ± 30 more often +. We have just taken a room for preaching in Ortakeui. it will be in Turkish. Bakersick & the College students expect to preach there. I have no very high anticipations concerning the enterprise. Dr. Herrick is to open a service in Mr Dwight's house in Kesseuy next Sab. I don't know what the promise is. Br Herrick is taking hold of the work in a good spirit & with a great deal of energy. Dr Wood supplies Pera. I preached two weeks ago. Cong. + 50. At Langa the brethren are having troubles over Baron Porragh. The majority do not wish him to preach. Pos. Simon, & Pos. Stepan preach there occasionally. Prof. Hagopos has closed his engagement with them. We have no hope of Pastor Mardiros' coming. Mr Spaulding told me last week he thought pastor Garabed would come for 3 mths. Our thoughts follow those who are homeward bound. You will see Mrs Pratt soon, & much I presume. She longs for sympathy & counsel; & she thinks the officers of the Board will give it to her. She did not propose & really request the 2000 ps. Mr Washburn put the words in her mouth. Affly yrs H. H. Hitchcock

Mrs H. Smith is sending much love to Mrs Clark & yourself

157.

Constantinople Sept. 25. 1873.

My Dear Dr Clark.

I have thought for some time that I should write you; but there is less need, if any at all, from your having with you so much Drs Bliss & Schneider. We have had our communion season to-day in connection with the meeting of Am. Board. Not a full attendance on account of a severe storm. Drs Riggs & Hamlin officiated. Dr H. leaves to-morrow with his family. He talks a good deal about having finished his work in Turkey. If anything should happen to prevent his return, his words will seem prophetic. But we expect to see him back again as a matter of course. Everything pertaining to our work in Const'ple is very quiet just now. The Cong's at Scutari. Pera. Haskeuy. Bebek. Hissar. & Ortakeuy are under our care. & at each place there is a quiet interest. a doing of the Masters work I trust. I have been occupied considerably for a few weeks in assisting to get the Home ready. Now I shall leave it to Dr Wood & hope to devote myself to my appropriate Missionary work. I am a good deal troubled about being able to reach the work, on the other side of the Bosphorus. I need to be there at night. & especially Sat; & Sab. nights. I stayed at the Bible House a good deal last year, & at Haskeuy. I purpose to do so more the comming winter, making provision for comfort more than I did. I hope too that Mrs H. may go with me to Haskeuy some. In the last An. Rep. prominent mention was made of unprofitable labor bestowed at H. You may be interested to know that with far less labor bestowed there than at Scutari, there has been for 6 months past a larger attendance of Armenians & a more promising S. School at H. than at S. Pastor Garabed of Nicomedia has been here about 3 months & his labors are producing a good effect. We wish he might be retained here, at S. & specially on account of the Home. Pera has called Dr Kazopos of Smyrna, recently from Am. & Scotland. We dont know the probability about his accepting. Langa has engaged Baron Hohannes the Hossovan preacher, & Rob't College student, for one year. $5. per month & he continues in College. I preached there Sab. before last, & felt that now that the Home & Dr W. have come away, there is work for me there. But I am studying how I may benefit the men in the Khans. Among them, the work grows upon me, & seems more & more herculean. How can I reach the 100s & 1000s of Bekiars ~~[illegible]~~ now so greatly neglected! I went to Adrianople July 31. Was absent but 3 days. Accomplished a good deal there in two nights & one day. But the visit was very unsatisfactory. I ought to go again & hope to do so, next month. I ought also to visit Rodosto. At both places the work is encouraging. Especially is there new interest at A.

The question of seats for Baghchejuk school has excited some feeling. The question was referred to Com. ad. Int. We supposed the seats were to be furnished at expense of W. B. M. We are told now the expense will be met by some friend of Miss F's. Our feeling was, unanimously, that it is not wise to procure seats from Am. for such schools. Our taste & judgment are against it: irrespective of expense.
But if the seats are a private gift we don't think we have anything to say.
It does seem to me that some individuals, some young ladies are receiving funds from Am. to dispense as they see fit, to an extent not wise, nor productive of the best results. And these funds are sent by persons in official station. Why did Sec. & treasurer of W. B. M. send their private contributions to private individuals? I will not say this aloud, but I do think the thing is overdone. We can wink at occasional contributions outside of the regular channels; but generally, the Mission is the safer dispenser of funds, rather than any member of it: not excepting its young lady members.

One word about Dr E. E. Bliss. I am afraid you, & all the rest will not appreciate, & take good care of him. He is worth more to the work here than any other man. I speak advisedly. As a preacher, an adviser, & a worker for the Press, there is no other man to do anywhere near the work that he will do if he has tolerable health. I don't compare him with Dr R. & Br R. in Bible work, but for Missionary work.

He needs rest. rest. rest. If he stays near Boston, he will be continually called upon in one way or another & he cannot refuse. & the result will be that at the end of a year he will get no rest. I wish he could go back into the country, where he could be let alone, & not feel obliged to do more than he is really able to do. Excuse me if this seems impertinent; I am only pleased my great love for Dr. Bliss & my anxious desire that he should return here prepared for another term of efficient service.

I don't see as we are any nearer getting a site for the Home than we were six months ago. We can buy a good lot, as much as we wish, with out wall, or wall & building at 1/2 T. Lira per pic. more than double, perhaps 3 times as expensive as this for which we bargained. And we hesitate.

Mrs H. tho't of writing to Mrs Clark. but not being able, wishes to be kindly remembered to her & to yourself. We hope her health is better than when we last heard.

Most truly & affly yours

M. A. Hitchcock

Recd. Oct. 23

Mr

Const'ple Dec. 17. 1873.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

Rev'd Dear Sir

I had not intended to write you on the Harpoot-Broosa matter, because Dr Wood has written & will write all that is necessary, & do it much better than I. But at his request I will put myself in the witness box in respect to one point=yes two. 1st "The frequent repetition of the offense." I have been in Const'ple since ~~May~~ June 5. 1869. & I am not aware of one instance during these 4 years & 7 mths, except 2nd The calling of Porter Mardiros. which Dr Barnum calls a "more flagrant offense if possible" than Bro. Richardson. We had written repeatedly to Harpoot, endeavoring to convince our brethren there that Porter Mardiros might be more useful in Const'ple than in Harpoot, but without any special result. The particular reply to our letters being. Porter M. has promised to return, & solemnly. And we felt the necessity of his going according to his promise, & did & said nothing to prevent it, or dissuade him from it. About the 1st of Feb. (as I remember) it was reported that one of our ladies had a letter from a sister in Harpoot Mrs Wheeler, saying that Porter M. did not appear contented, & that she thought he better return to Const'ple. Soon after a meeting was called; it was in Dr E.E. Bliss's room. And after full consideration, (It was a full meeting) voted to invite Pastor M. it being understood, & I think expressed in the motion, the ~~motion~~ invitation to be extended to him through & with the consent of the Harpoot Station. Bro Pettibone as secretary was to write the official communication. I was directed to write both Mr Allen & Pastor M. explaining the reasons for the invitation, to the Missionaries, & the [illegible] ~~expected~~ location & salary & work &c &c to Pastor M. At my request Dr Wood also wrote. Our letters were all enclosed to Mr Allen except Mr Pettibones. He carelessly sealed his, & did not think of his mistake until the mail had gone. But as the other letters were for the brethren to read, & withhold if they pleased, & Mr Pettibones was also in their hands, & its character known, they had every opportunity to keep the invitation from Pastor M. & correspond with us. But Mr Allen wrote me that he did not wish to take the responsibility. He preferred that Pastor M. should do as he pleased. And I rec'd at least three letters from the Allens after that in ~~all~~ each of which was expressed a doubt as to what Pastor M. would do, & what was best for him to do.

Not until after the outbreak of the Diarbekir trouble, when both they & we felt that it was desirable for M. to remain there, was there any complaint of our calling him. That came from Mr Wheeler. The above is fact. Now I ask in all simplicity & earnestness, was there any violations of Missionary comity, or even of the rule lately enacted by the Prudential Committee?

Just one word more. Our correspondence respecting Pastor Mardiros, has been almost wholly with Mr Allen, & he so far as I know has not complained of a violation of the "rule" in his case, but has expressed regret that he did have received the invitation, as it has helped to unsettle his mind & alienate him from his people. But in view of the above are we wholly to blame for that?

Dr Wood suggests that I add a few paragraphs respecting the students. I know nothing of those now in Marsovan. Whether there are any? or who? Of those planning to go there is one in Broosa Station Class, a native of the E. T. Mission, Erzroom field. He first appeared here in the summer of 1870.* I gradually became acquainted with him, introduced him to Mr Bliss for work on the Bible House, and in various ways kept up my acquaintance with him and influence over him, until he asked to be sent to school. It was suggested to him that it might be well for him to return to his native place, & go thence to Harpoot Sem. He refused to think at all about it. And there is no probability that he would have gone to school at all, if we had not taken him. He is now a promising candidate for Marsovan the coming year. Does this case come under the "rule" as interpreted by the Pru. Comtee? Shall we tell him that he must go to Harpoot Sem.? I don't know of any other man taken up by us since my coming here.

*I don't know how long he had been in Constple

Mrs Hitchcock & I visited Adrianople the last of Oct. & remained there two weeks. It is now a pleasant journey from C. to A. We start early & arrive late making 14 miles per hour, the whole distance being about 200 miles, or 319 Kilometres. The R.R. is very well managed in every way except its needlessly long tarrying at the stations. I wish you could have had the advantage of it when you went to Eski Zahra. This was Mrs H's first experience of native life & she enjoyed it thoroughly. We both improved the opportunity to study Turkish. The work at A. has suffered much from the misconduct of a preacher, & a division of the Ch. & Cong. But there is a trustworthy pastor with a good wife there now, & I hope for a better state of things.

Mrs H. & I spent a week in Baghchejik from Nov 26. It is not worth while for me to write of Bro Parsons field; but I was more impressed than ever with the opportunity to labor at B. Miss F's school is a success. I hope she will survive until Miss Lella Parsons can go to her assistance. Then there must be a Mission rule changed or violated, for Miss F. cannot carry on the school alone. There is neither sense nor profit in it. Since the union of N. & C. stations we have been trying to get a preacher established over the distracted Ch. at Baghchejik. But it goes hard. One man leads astray the whole flock.

W. Chh is in a low state, & the worst of it is, it does not seem to know it; & to be content as it is. Our C. work is as it was. There is peace. We are greatly saddened by the death, from small pox, of our principal man here in Scutari, to-day. Of all our brethren, this brother has endeared himself to us, & raised our hopes for the work here. I hope the Lord will use the death of our dear brother to advance his cause, more than he could have done by his life. This adds another to the list of those, who dying in the faith, & leaving fragrant memories, show that Xn work in C. has not been, & is not in vain. In my experience as a Xn laborer in the vineyard, the remembrance of those who giving evidence of sincere piety in connection with my labors, have passed on before, is very, very pleasant; Is not this a part of the reward?

I would like to talk with you about the Home. I feel very anxious about its future. Miss Rappleyes administration has been characterized by remarkable thoroughness, exactness, & progress, and by a good Xn. spiritual atmosphere among the pupils. But I fear that some do not appreciate them, or lose sight of them in their desire for other things. But I have strong hope that all will come out right. I am sorry to see in the Life & Light so many allusions to the property expected to be purchased. No property is yet pur-

-chased, & I dont know when it will be. I have been half disposed to give up this lot. But others hold on to it. There is another, not bad, but not so good, that we can have. But as the Life & Light is more or less read, such allusions are liable to do us great harm when we undertake to get a title, or a permit to build. I wish such allusions could be kept out of the publications until we have consummated our purchases. Mrs H. unites in kind regards both to Mrs Clark & yourself

Most truly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, Dec. 17, 1873.
Recd Jan. 9, 1874.
Feb. 12 —

159.

Constantinople Jan 7. 1874

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother,

Yours of Dec. 2nd was rec'd on the 28th ult.; I have not written you so much as I should were it not for Dr. W's frequent writing. I felt that our views of matters in C. were not so different as to require a second version of them from me. I shall however very willingly respond to your request to write more; although I would much rather be excused from giving a direct answer to your question.

I did not write to you or any one my opinions of Mr. L. if I were not asked. I cannot conscientiously answer your questions except in the neg. I must say plainly, but kindly that I think he had better stay in Am. My chief reason for this opinion is that he cannot take care of himself. His wife asserts that he did take care of himself the past year, & that his illness was not owing to carelessness. But one instance, the last of his voluntary acts here, will illustrate his way of doing from beginning to end. He wrote us that he was ill, wished to come to C. & asked us to telegraph where he could stay. We attended to the request immediately. But before our telegram could possibly reach him he was on the road. When he insisted on coming without hearing from us, Dr. R. urged him to take a chair to be carried down to the boat - 1½ hours time for a sick man on horseback, but no he would go horseback & did in great pain. At N. Mr P. urged their remaining till morning to take the steamer, for 2 reasons 1st He was very tired, & 2nd the Dr had told him not to go on the cars, as the boat would be easier & better for him, But no, he would go on the cars, & did, reaching them with great difficulty. On arriving at the Scutari terminus, none of us knowing of their coming, we had sent no carriage, nor was one to be found And Mr P. went to the neighboring village of Kadekeuy for one, thus making it an hour after sunset when they arrived here. Br L. completely exhausted. The poor man thot he should die before he reached here, & thot he was dying several times after, and must have suffered exceedingly. Of course his disease was aggravated, prolonged & rendered more serious, by that day's experience. I could fill this sheet with such like doings of Br L. in respect to his eating, studying, & writing. Br L. is a warm hearted man, a popular speaker, & has an ability to acquire languages, — all in his favor as a Miss. But this going headlong without thought as to consequences, or worse still, persuading himself & persisting, that he has not made a mistake, & has not done wrong, renders it improbable that he would become a successful missionary. I hope he will be lead to feel that it is better for him to stay in Am. He has qualities for a good degree of success there: — if his health fails he has the means at hand for recovery as not here. or he could work without robust health as he cannot here.

Bro. Parsons has written you that Constantinople Station sent Br L. home. The facts are few & simple & plain. No one saw the Dr before Br L. did, & I have no ~~thot~~ that any one except Br L himself influenced the Dr at all in his decision. But he told Dr & Mrs Wood much more explicitly than he wrote in the Certificate, that Br L's case was very serious, & even dangerous. When the Certificate came before the Com. ad Int. we voted on it reluctantly, yet feeling that it was necessary for him to go. The only responsibility Const'ple Station took was in approving Dr Pattersons Certificate. It would be a rare thing to go back of that, as you do not believe in appointments. I repeat that I do not believe that C. Station or any of its members had anything more than the above to do with Mr S. going to Am. Of his going to Leices. of the recommendation of his physicians to that effect, I never heard till I read it in your letter. Dr W. Mr Pettibone, & Mr Dwight all say they never heard of it before. I don't know what it means.

I am aware that Mr Parsons thinks Mr Spaulding might have stayed in Turkey. & Miss Farnham has said that he might stay as well as she. all which is possible, provided he had taken care of himself in all respects, as missionaries must. Dr Anderson once rebuked me thus. "If you cannot take care of yourself you are not fit to be a Missionary." In all this I have the kindest feeling for Mr & Mrs Spaulding. We shall always feel an interest in their welfare; & if they should return here none would treat them with more real cordiality & kindness than we according to our opportunity & ability. I hope you will talk with Dr E. E. Bliss on this subject; & also with Mrs Dr Pratt, & Miss Spencer. They can speak intelligently about the Spauldings.

I have read the above to Dr Wood & he expressed his entire concurrence with what I have written.

You receive by this mail a letter from Mr Parsons about Pastor G's coming here. I am very sorry that Mr P.

wrote that last page. At best it is very unfair.

We needed Pastor G. & it was necessary for him to go from N.
Br. Parsons wrote in the early spring - the letter has no date -
"Pastor G. is poorly, has fever & ague again. Wont do for this man
to ~~remain~~ stay here through the spring & summer. So I wished Fellows,
have suggested that he get leave of absence for 6 mths & come
to B. with his family. His wife needs the change as much as
he does. &c &c." You should know that the previous summer
Pastor G. broke down entirely. We brought him here hoping he might
preach some while the change would be beneficial to his health.
But he was sick, having fever & ague nearly all the time, and
preached very little. He went back some better, but was
soon taken again & had fever & ague all winter. When
he was here Dr W. & I gave him in charity about $5. Well,
all the spring, as we learned from time to time, Br P. & Br S.
were endeavoring to bring about Pastor G's removal to
B. And from first to last, neither Dr W. or myself, in any
manner, directly or indirectly, communicated with Past.
G. about coming to C. We conscientiously refrained from it.
If he thot we wished him, it was from our need, his previous experience, or from some hint given by Mr P. or Mr S.

Finally Mr Spaulding wrote me that Pastor G. would not come
to B. & we were at liberty to call him to Contville. He had
said before, & said then that he thot Pastor G. better go to Cont.
We then made arrangements for him to come here for 3 mths.
He came July 17th. When he came we supposed it was with

the full & cordial consent of Nicomedia Station, & that everything had been done in a regular manner. at least, all that brotherly courtesy & Missionary comity required.

At the expiration of the three months, Pastor G. felt that his health was not sufficiently good, to return to N. remembering his former experience. Dr Patterson told him he tho't he might live at N. in the winter. But Dr Mattheosian, a native physician educated in Am. & employed by Missionaries, told him he sh'd not return for 1 year at least, – that his liver was affected, & that if he was not careful, he would be permanently and incurably diseased. Acting upon this, Pastor G. said he c'd not return. & we tho't it right that he sh'd remain here believing that another man might be obtained from some source for N. He himself went immediately to N. & B. conferred repeatedly with his people, & with Br P. & came back, saying he had made a satisfactory arrangement with which all parties were pleased. Some time after, Br P. intimated that we had not done the right thing, – had violated the rule, lately passed by Pru. Com. And I am free to say that had I known Br P's feeling, & that no better arrangement would be made for N. I sh'd have been slower to consent to Past. G.'s staying here, or I sh'd have insisted on Br P's consent being obtained, & a better care of N. for the year, as conditions. The above is the whole of it so far as I know.

What Br P. writes about the talk of native brethren & sisters has little weight with us. It is the same time kind of talk

which you hear when a man is called to a larger place & a large
salary in Am. We see no evidence which leads us to think th
Pastor G. does not & will not hold as good a position in the ~~[illegible]~~ in
with the people as he ever has. Indeed we think we see eviden
of increased influence. His own chh. at V. never seemed to lo
respect him so much as now. We would like to have them call an
man, at least temporarily; but they will not let it be the entering
between them & their pastor, about which they are very jealou

A few words about the 15 liras. We pay Pastor G. £12. & rent
the same that we gave pastor Mardiros. His house is small. We
furnished him with a stove to use because he could not bu
one, & was not comfortable without it. He has really no fur
-ture. We let him take 2 tables & a few chairs. He has no beds
guests. We lodge his guests. When they came his wife was d
icate with a young child, & after 2 weeks he advised with
about getting a girl, & we felt that it was necessary: ~~we~~ h
promised him £10. & rent; but in order to keep a girl he th
must have £12. & so did we, & gave it. He has now di
missed his girl, & is hoping to save a little money to
some necessary articles, for obtaining which they have n
means. These are the facts. We had the same experience wi
Pastor M. We th't we were to give him £7. then £9. then £1
But he would not stay for less than £12. & rent. And then M
Bojadjian avers that he paid him in one way & another al
as much more. (for house furnishing &c) But Pastor M. kept
house & more of it than Pastor G. He often had 2, 5 & m

guests to eat & lodge, of his native friends, pastors and others, almost entirely relieving us from that necessity. You ask Mr Pettibone whether it is necessary for Pastor G. to have so much more than when in N. He had there 500ps or £4½. & rent; but he never lived on it. Mr Pettibone paid him at one time for translation £18. Mr Minasian twice £10. each time. He was paid for teaching Mr & Mrs Spaulding all the time they were there; & before that he taught a select school for a time, hoping to get something from it. But after all he was very poor. They had very little in their house. Pastor K. at Rodosto has £6. & rent. Pastor G. at Broosa £7. & rent & will probably have £8. this year. Pastor A at Adabazar has had £3½ nominally. But he has suffered. His clothes were too seedy to come to Constantinople often. And yet he lived with his mother, among his kindred, & with an interest in the vineyard. Bro. P. tells you of a man here with £400ps. who paid off a debt of 2000ps in two years. That man I suppose is ~~our~~ servant, a grey headed "patriarch," who lives in one room, rent free, receives food from the garden, has a chance at the kitchen fire, & received for the time specified almost enough clothing for all his family! Perhaps you may find men in Boston, & perchance members of your own Ch., who live on ¼ your salary & lay up money, more than you can save. Shall we therefore urge the reduction of your salary to ~~that~~ amount. I rec'd as a pastor in Mass. $700. to $1200. & many such may be found now. Does any intelligent, sane, man say that *therefore* Boston pastors & Secretaries ought not to know what they are receiving? Our brethren in the interior do not see these facts as we do. they cannot be made to feel their force, or do not as yet. But with these plain hard facts before us we come to the conclusions we have. And we cannot conscientiously ask Pastor G. or any other pastor, with a family, to take less than he is now receiving. I think he might live in N. on £6. & rent, less than which he ought not to have.

I was at Rodosto nearly 5 days returning here Christmas day. The little Ch. & Cong. there holds on its way quite encouragingly although I should like to see greater things. There are two congs. at opposite ends of the town, at one I preached A.M. to 30 souls, & at the other P.M. to 65, about the usual nos. There is a Sab. School at the latter place in the A.M., & at the former in the P.M. The prayer meetings are pretty well attended. The people give this year £10. more than last, & £40 more than up to 8 years ago when Pastor Hohannes went there. Then they were giving about £30 per year. Now they give about or more than £70. We have 6 pastors & preachers from this little Ch. & two promising Greek students in the class at Broosa, also Miss Rappleye has 3 pupils fr R. whom she calls among her very best, & another is coming, yes two. Ch. nos 31. Tax payers 22. No of souls 120. rather more than 1/2 are children & youth. All poor.

Affly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, Jan. 7. 1874
Rec'd Jan. 28.

Constantinople Feb. 16. 1874

Rev. Dr. Clark Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother.

I wrote you of our pleasant visit to Adrianople in Nov. & our purpose to repeat the visit another year if practicable; also of my visit to Rodosto. The pastors of those chhs write me of cheering tokens of the Spirit's presence with their people. I share their hope of better things: for with such good, faithful, & earnest pastors, why not expect a blessing?
Within a month I have visited Chengileh & the other Kies villages & also spent two sabbaths at Nicomedia.

The work in the Kies villages has to me an encouraging aspect: the leaven seems to be pervading the mass, & if we prosecute the work with vigor I shall expect to see speedy results.
Nicomedia chh. & people have not been in a good state since Pastor Garabed's coming home. dead! dead! dead! They arranged to have a preacher, discarded by Br. P. take charge of their pulpit & school, at 400 ps per month. & Pastor G. to come once a month, they paying traveling expenses. 50 ps = 450 per month, or 5400 per year. & thus they would receive nothing from us. But that kind of independency I did not like; & as Br. P. did not go there for personal conference I felt that I must +

The brethren received me & my suggestions kindly. & think my going had a good effect. But they said in substance "We are paying all we can. If you will give us a teacher, we will be deeply thankful." The more I looked at the matter the more I felt that we ought to give them a teacher. Their books show that they have never given more than $400 for a year. They may be able to give more; but it did not seem wise to me to insist upon it. Also it appeared that the best thing possible was for Pastor S. to return. On my return I told Dr W. He agreed with me & we advised Pastor S. to go at once to N. & resume his position there. Well he went. Alexander was there. On his return he said that A. advised him to remain here as he had purposed, & his people also were willing. He himself feels very strongly on the subject. His physician advises him to stay here till Oct. & he is unwilling to do otherwise. The only practicable & hopeful thing we could do was to give Mr. Stepan, a graduate of Marsovan, and a teacher of good reputation. We had intended to open a school with him in Lentori. Mr P. did not approve, nor decidedly oppose & Dr W. & I took the responsibility of sending the teacher. I intend to visit N. as often as I can, & ~~with~~ with the above arrangement I feel that we have done for ~~it~~ the people there the best in our power. I ~~think~~ Past: S will have to resign, But we cannot force it.

You will learn from Dr E. E. Bliss of the crisis in Bible distribution. I think the situation is grave. I expect there will be a serious contest.

Our missionary work is unchanged. Meetings medium in size & interest. nothing special in any way. I am greatly drawn towards certain young men whom I find in the Khans. mostly from the Harpoot field.

I have seen your letter to Dr W. concerning the Home, & some of his to you. Matters are much better this term than last. Who was most to blame there, & who or what has brought about a change it is perhaps not important to inquire. I do greatly rejoice however in the change: for the situation was becoming serious.

Mrs Tomson is content to remain as she is. I think we shall all be a comm^{ee} of the whole to look out for her interests, & no one will be more ready to do whatever is necessary than Miss R. herself.

I want to give you my opinion on one point, which I hope you will not allow to come back here in anyway as from me. I have a much higher opinion of Miss C. Dwight than some other people. Miss R. *also* *would* be *glad* to *have* her *fit* *into* *the Home*.

and nothing short of a genuine appl. or a sincere & hearty invitation of the ~~Hittin~~ Trustees will bring her in. She feels that she has not had the chance she ought to have had to prove her fitness; & so I think do I.

I went to N. & B. two weeks since to tour 15 days or so with Br. B. but the snow was so deep that touring was impracticable. This week we try it again if there is no unfavorable change of weather. Last Thursday we had a real N. England snow-storm of 40 hours.

Most truly & aff'ly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, Feb. 16, 1874.
Rec'd March 10.

Const'ple April 14. 1874

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

I have some time since rec'd two letters from you which I have not acknowledged. I thank you for them. I will only say with reference to them that I do not think I have given so much tho't & time to those differences as you inferred. I have had regular correspondence with Harpoot. & only in two letters, I believe, have I alluded to them. I send enclosed a letter to Br Spaulding, giving some particulars of a tour, wh. I tho't w'd interest him, & you might be pleased to glance at. I have had the feeling for some time that more native agency sh'd be employed in that field, & that some of the native agents sh'd be better paid. Br P. & I come pretty near together on these points & would have no trouble, but when we get back to B. the two strong minded women there spoil some of our conclusions. I can go ahead notwithstanding, but I fear for Br P. Besides the preacher at Chengiler. a teacher, & preacher at Coordbeleng & Nicomedia I wish to send a Greek student for colporteur work in the Greek villages. If Br P. will consent to this latter I shall feel that for the summer, we have the N. field as well supplied as could be expected. Perhaps I sh'd except Yomluk. I think it is a mistake to put a boy, inexperienced, where he will meet so much temptation, & I dont expect much result there.

Constantinople, Feb. 16, 1874.

No I must not forget the teacher who I hope will go to Chengile this week. He is a Rodosto man of 20 yrs experience in teaching, a good man, will have a good Xn influence & tolerable as a teacher. Also there sh'd be teachers at Armash & Hashal both. We shall look for them. As to Br P's relations to the chh's in that field, or our relations. It is pretty evident that the prevailing tendency is away from us as to coöperation. It is manifest that the chh's feel Pas. A's influence, & go farther than he intends to go himself; but he has said & done some very foolish things since his return. N. is cold towards us, because we have not yet seen fit to give them Mr P's old house for a school. We think that the new chapel & school sh'd be built together, but they insist on the other like pettish children. Baghchejik is excited now, especially, over Mrs P's & Miss F's refusal to sit in the gallery with the school. It is rather of a religious contest. I am sorry they got into it, but do not like to advise giving in: their demand is reasonable.

There is no special interest throughout the N. field. There were at several points hopeful indications 3 months ago. But the severity of the winter seems to have engrossed all minds. Mrs H. unites with me in love to yourself & Mrs Clark

Aff'ly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Constple. April 17, 79.
Rec'd May 4.

Cons^ple May 19, 1874

Dear Dr Clark

Mr. Parsons has showed me a letter for you which I suppose you will receive by this mail. Dr Wood & I read the letter with amazement. It seemed to manifest a state of feeling on his part wh. neither us suspected; and especially as I had been with him a good deal, & was in weekly correspondence with him. [Still in conversation he disavows any unpleasant feeling towards us.] I told him I was sorry to see such a letter, as it not only did not fairly represent the condition of things in his field, but also misrepresented our relations as associated Miss'ys: that I sh'd feel under the necessity of giving Dr Clark a diff't statement, which would be perplexing and trying to him; & that no possible good could be subserved by such a letter. But he has sent it with a postscript which does not help the matter any, unless as he said to me, he did not intend to complain of Cons^ple Station. As we are so near An. Meet, I will not reply to his letter now but after the Meeting, when our policy for the field shall have been settled, & our arrangements perfected, whether according to the ideas of Dr Wood & myself or not, I will, (D.V.) write you again. Meantime I beg you to hold your judgment in reserve. There are three points wh. I wish you to particularly note.

1st Mr P. sought the union with Cons^ple Station

2nd He has no complaint to make of Cons^ple station, & wishes the alliance to continue. and

3d He says plainly that he could not go on longer with the work in his field alone.

Cons ple. June 17, 18

I will only add that we have commenced what we regard as a practicable course in Nicomedia without going back or aside from our well known principles.

But I will give you the details at another time, as may then seem desirable.

We are approaching our An. meeting. We hope our brethren from the interior may reach us altho' it was tho't impracticable for us to go there. The latest statements show that while great destitution prevails in central Anadolia, & help must be extended to many 1000s of people for two months at least from this date, yet communication is established, & food can be poured in from all sides if charity does its two, & dishonesty turn aside the contributions of the benevolent & of the Gov't.

I remain most truly

and respectfully yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Rec'd June 9
Ans'd 10

Consttple June 25, 1874

Dear Dr Clark

I wrote you a brief note May 13th respecting Bro. Parsons letter, sent by the same mail. I was to answer it after An. Meet. Well An. Meet. has closed. I have been to Baghchejik, & now I apply myself to this disagreeable task. I suppose it will be more disagreeable to you than to me. 1st See Mr P's statement respecting N. payments to the pastor. The facts are these. The people paid their pastor in 1870, 3583 ps. In 1871, 3855 ps. In 1872, 4234 ps. In 1873 4664 ps. In 1872 the people paid for school 900 ps. They have no other acc't of money paid for school in the four years.

2nd Was the con't thus given a support for the pastor? or had the Ch reached the point of self support, as Mr P. says?

In 1870 the pastor undertook to establish a High School for boys. The effort failed, but he received that year from it 2040 ps. In 1871, Mr Parsons aided in his support. He has no acc't, & does not know how much. In 1872 the pastor rec'd from Mr Spaulding for teaching 180 ps per month, = 2160 ps and in 1873 for the same service he rec'd 1440 ps. During these 4 years the pastor has rec'd from Mr Locke's Mission 2000 ps in gold; from Mr Pettibone for translations at various times, - & on one occasion 1800 ps gold. He has also rec'd charity from different parties who felt that he was in need.

3d. It is true that the R.R. has given an increase of business to N. But every one knows that some time is necessary for a community to adjust itself to the new order of things. - meanwhile some gain and others lose. And as a matt of fact, we believe that some of the prominent brethren in N. have suffered from a diminished income since the R.R. commenced operations. So they say, so the pastor says, & so it appears. What can we believe, but that it is so? Moreover, two years ago, the leading brother in every respect, died. The community lost not only his annual subs. of 1000 ps. but the influence of his warm hearted piety and enterprising spirit. A nephew took his business, & it was hoped that he would make the uncles place good. But this last winter, he too died. Thus two prominent families are left each without a head, and the community is deprived of their pecuniary contributions

Thus we found things at N. when by the union of the two stations, the whole care of the work there was thrown upon us. *You must know that Br.* P.'s influence with the people at V. in business matters, was almost wholly gone. E.g. when we have urged upon them Br P's opinion, they have refused to hear a word. This is the case with the best men in the church. Whatever the reason, and wherever the fault, this is the fact. and it has made our position there exceedingly difficult.

As to what we are doing there, & our estimates for 1875 it is what we think the work requires, & is on about the same scale as we have been working at Rodosto, and Adrianople, & as we believe is being done at other Stations, approved by the mission. The estimates for /75 for V. are just what we are now giving: and they were carefully scrutinized by the Mission.

As we say in our Report: we understood Mr P. to give a reluctant consent to our employment of Baron Stepan, but we had no thought he felt so strongly until we saw his letter to you: and we had been with him a good deal.

About giving the house, - When the brethren stopped the sale of it. Mr P. referred them to Comtt ad. Int: & we at Mr P's request took up the matter on receiving a letter from him in which he turned over the whole matter to us. He did not wish to force the sale contrary to the wishes of the people. nor did we. We felt as Mr Pettibone expressed it. "I cannot approve of selling that house while the people feel so. Therefore we applied ourselves to negotiations.

With reference to the building of a new chapel, the matter has been talked about for years. The people have their heart set upon it: & for us to go back on our words of encouragement would have a very bad effect. The chapel is old & shabby. The school room is unfit for use in summer. It is for N. what the chapel in Longa is for that place.

Up to the time when the pastor came from there here. The house was too strait for the cong. It is true that with the present preacher, there is room for the cong of 90 to 100 persons. Pastor Garabed used to crowd in from 125 to 150. And if either he or any other acceptable preacher should occupy the pulpit, there would not be room for the regular congregation, leaving no accommodations for new comers. We feel that the work at N. demands a new house

As to the expense, the people themselves wish to build a house costing $1250 or $1300 besides the site. In the estimates which we have sent to you, & which was passed by a unanimous vote, we calculated for $800, or a little more.

We are exceedingly puzzled to know how to account for Mr Parsons position. When he came to us proposing the union of the stations. We supposed, as he says in his letter to you, that he not only expected changes, but intended to acquiesce in them, & took that course to accomplish what he felt must be done. Now by setting himself against all changes, coöperation becomes very difficult.

During my recent visit to B. Mrs P. declared her purpose to leave the field, because of the radical differences between them & Consᵗple stations. She feels especially hurt by what we have done at N. Miss Farnham also has a special cause of complaint, & says that she will not stay unless there be a separate service, or a reformation in the Ch. at B. so that she with the pupils may ~~have~~ enjoy regular services of the Sanctuary. Moreover she cannot stay, if the P's leave. I don't know what effect my talk may have had for good or evil. But I begged Mrs P. to understand that there was not a radical difference between us, only a difference of judgment as to how much it is best to do to reach the same end. And Miss F. I assured, that we felt the difficulty of the situation as she does, & we are doing & will do all we can to bring about the change desired at the Ch. & failing of that we shall be ready as she for an independent service.

I presented to them the importance of their work notwithstanding all its drawbacks. Neither of them could hope to find in America so important a field of labor, & so hopeful as they now have.

I have no idea that either of the ladies will leave. They must be convinced that we intend to do all we can in the same line with them. But if worse comes to worst at B. we may all feel that to remain longer there is to cast pearls before swine. But independent of the Ch. we may have an interesting work there, if we can manage the Unions who are very jealous of any such separate work.

I visited Armash, spent the Sabbath there, & made arrangements for proceeding immediately with the erection of the chapel.

At Ovajik the school was in good order, & the people pleasant & hopeful with what is being done for them.

At N. the people are occupied with plans for securing a site, & going forward with their enterprise of building a chapel.

Here in Constple we trust you will regard our estimates for church erection, favorably. The real, present, pressing need is in Scutari more than in Langa, though all recognize the prior claims of Langa. If we purchase the site for the house, not where the house is, but a little below, to which we seem shut up at present, we can take off a portion for a chapel & school house. in the way you suggest in your letter to Dr Wood. And I hope it may be deemed best for us to proceed at once to erect a chapel. We do not forget the straits in which the Pres. Com. is in respect to funds: & we think we have not asked any-thing unreasonable. The interior brethren feel as we do. that these buildings ought to be erected. It was gratifying to notice the advance of sentiment in the mission. So it has been from year to year. Now all felt "It is time to arise & build".

When it was decided that Miss Clark should visit America, Mrs Kitchen felt that her going afford-ed an opportunity for myself to go:—a thing which we had been for some time considering, but which had seemed impracticable. Mrs K.'s friends in Am. claim that we promised that she sh'd come home in 5 years. a thing which I did not remember. However the anxiety of her mother made us wish to have Mrs K. go if practicable although she could not think of going on her own account. It has been very difficult to decide what to do. At first the plan was for Mrs K. & Miss C. to go alone by S.S. to Liverpool. But Mrs K. has not been so well as usual for several weeks, & finally since An. Meet: it has seemed necessary that I sh'd go as far as Liverpool. We finally decided last eve. And I purpose to get the formal & sanctions of Com. ad Int. to my absence of about 5 weeks, & thus this going to Am. for a year, or less, or more. to day. I shall get tickets also for ourselves & Miss Clark on board the Cunard Steamer Malta Capt. Leitch. which leaves here D.V. next Wednes. We expect to pay our own expenses. Having our salary continued. With the exception of my going to Liverpool, I shall continue my work, I hope, to as good advantage, as though my wife were here. I expect to find a home in Dr Riggs family; but must necessarily be absent a good deal at the out stations. Although this is a little irregular, I hope it will meet the approval of the Pru. Comtee

I said above that Mrs H. would not visit Am. on her own acc't. Still she is quite ~~feeble~~ delicate, and we come to this determination with many fore-bodings. Yet our judgment tells us it is best; and we try to trust all cheerfully with our Heavenly Father & Protector.

I send off Const'ple report last week without correcting. Please excuse

Most Truly & Affly Yours
M. H. Hitchcock

Rec'd July 16.

Const'ple July 4th 1874

Dear Dr Clark

We are to leave Const'ple to-day on the "Malta Capt Leitch". Expect to tarry at Smyrna 2 or 3 days, take in Miss Clark & proceed directly to Liv. Mrs K. & Miss C. will not tarry there longer than is necessary to get passage to Am. will go to Boston if it is practicable.

I intend to return via London & across the continent as expeditiously as practicable.

I wrote you before that we had serious forebodings about this step. They do not diminish. But we seem to have been lead to it, & I trust it is right whatever may result.

I omitted in my letter of June 24. to speak of the app. of 9600 ps asked for Haskeuy. That matter is on this wise.

Mr K. Minassian, the most enterprising & reliable of the Minassian Brothers associated with Mr S. Minassian resides in Haskeuy. He undertakes to furnish a like amount for the work there, & we ask for the £96. on that condition. The situation then will be as follows.

We aid them in the School to the amount of £50. There is an estimate of £40. for the School. & £10. for a room for me in our work. all which goes towards the rent of £60. paid for the building. We ask in addition for £96. (which I will increase to £100.) on condition that Mr Minassian furnishes £100 more, which £200 will be used in the support of preaching at H.

Perhaps you will be interested to know the whole plan.
1st Mr. H. Misirian, representing the people, holds himself responsible for the work; we commit it to him. He engages to see that everything is done in the best manner according to their ideas of what is best for securing desired results.
2nd His plan to have Pastor Stepan & Prof. Hagopos preach, Pastor S. to live there, & Prof. H. to preach ½ the time coming from the college. (Prof. H. is Pastor S.'s son-in-law)
The mission voted this estimate, with all the facts, as I have given them to you, before it. I hope you will make the appropriation, as it would be a great disappointment to our friends in Consple. if you should not think it best. I say this knowing the gloomy anticipations concerning the Treasury; but hoping that the Lord will dispel these fears.

The people would like to commence work on this plan sooner than Jan 1st 1875; so by an understanding with Mr. M. & approved by Comtee ad Int. (not by any formal action) I purpose when in London to ask Mr. Jones of Turkish Miss. Aid Soc. to make *us* a grant so that we may begin work on this plan perhaps in Sept. Of course it is very uncertain about getting anything. I will D.V. write you from London anything or plan which I may then have

Affly & truly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople.
Rec'd July 27.

Recd. Aug. 7. 1874

Liverpool July 24. 1874

Dear Dr Clark

We arrived here, well, last eve. Had a very pleasant voyage. No real rough weather. Some head winds, some swells. & a little rolling which kept the ladies in their berths some of the time after leaving Gibralter. Mrs H. got on much better than we feared. I hope she will have no worse time ~~across~~ on the Atlantic.

We hoped to be in season to take a Steamer yesterday: but while coming into the harbor, we met 4 outward bound Steamers: Cunard. Inman. Allen, & White Star. There is a Cunarder to-morrow, & we almost took a cabin at 17 gs each, but finally have fixed upon the Spain. National Line. where we get on equally good

[illegible] is [illegible] £12-12 each berth.
the 27th inst. The Parthia goes the day before; but tho' it goes to Boston, its room is not so good, & the price £17-17. I have worked hard at it all day, & the above is the solution of a difficult problem which we hope will prove the best & most satisfactory solution.

Miss Clark is sorry to be so long delayed.

I write Mr Bush at New York to ask him to meet the Ladies at the Steamer. Miss Clark will come direct to Boston, ~~& the mothers~~ & Mrs H. to Worcester.

I shall be delayed here until the St. sails. nor shall I be idle much as I have purchases to make for myself and others.

Most truly & affly yours

Ch. H. Hitchcock

P.S. We are pleasantly situated at the Clifton House.

Cons#ple Sept 7. 1874

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother.

I was in Eng. 8 days. In London I had a good visit at the Missions, saw Mr Jones & Col. Lawford, and had an interview with Sec. Davis respecting the religious persecutions in Turkey. It appeared that the Eng. Gov't were giving Sir H. Elliot much more credit for action in the matter than he deserves. In returning fr. Eng. I came via Brussells, Cologne, Mayence, Munich, & Triest. Spent a Sab. at Brussells, and a day in Munich for sight seeing - a week from London to Triest. I think the journey from London to Triest & Cons#ple afforded me an opportunity for needed rest.

After one week here, I went to the N. field, & accompanied by Mr Webber of the College, made a tour of 11 days; or including N. & B. villages 16 days.

The only point at which special interest appeared was at Ortakeuy, a village near Chengiler. Baron Abker has been there a year. He was not expected to labor there merely, but at other villages as well. But at the expiration of a year a hopeful condition of things is reported, - a general attention to the truth, & a spirit of inquiry in O.

At Armash a long cherished purpose of building a chapel seems likely to be carried into effect.

At Chengiler, the preacher, a promising graduate of Marsovan announced his purpose to leave the ministry. This

Brother I have always highly esteemed as a good preacher & a hopeful candidate for the pastorate. He has lacked in spirituality, & in apparent singleness of aim - a direct personal effort for saving men. But these things are often so. I talked with him as faithfully as I could. His plea was that he could not hope to support his family, a wife & two children, on his salary - hitherto £3½, from Jan. £4. per month. He has used a little inheritance of £15. & a saving of former earnings to the ~~[illegible]~~ amount of £10. in two years, & has fallen into debt. Now he must seek employment to support his family. I would be glad to see him over one of our Cons^ple congregations, or at Nicomedia, or Baghchejik. He would be content for the present with £5. I shall lay the matter before the Station this week, as I expect him to come here in a day or two. The feeling against a young preacher who has risen from obscurity is very great. There is no place for him.

At Adabazar had a free & cordial conference with Pastor A. Are soon to commence the erection of their church: have had a long dispute about the site: — are bargaining for a site for Theo. School. a large nice lot at £150:— are to open Theo. class Sept 15. Parish deficit for the past year of £80. made up by a lady in Edinburg.

At Baghchejik the time had arrived for opening the school again. Cons^ple station, while I was in Eng. had in one of Dr Wood's strong papers, notified the Con. ad. Int. of B. Union, & also the Ch. at B. that unless the Ladies & school were admitted to the floor of the house, a new session would be commenced, or the school closed. When I saw the state of things, I wrote back that I could not approve of either. To open a service would be regarded as an open declaration of war, to close the school would be to abandon a most promising work, & all in a contest with ignorant willful men, 2 or 3, who are self constituted leaders over a simple minded community.

When we returned fr. our tour Mr Pettibone had come, & we together talked at length first with the sisters and then with several of the brethren, both friends & opposers. We concluded 1st No hope of the doors being opened at present.
2nd Removal of school to another place, impracticable.
3d The sending of a preacher, or otherwise holding a separate service in the absence of a resident Missionary, unwise.
4th Neither the ladies nor we would face the proposition to close the school.

So on coming here, & having a long conference, Station voted to recommend the ladies at B. to send the girls to the Gallery – they themselves to do as they please and also that as often as practicable one of us would make a visit there, & when there on the Sab. hold a Bible service with the school. The opposers have said repeatedly. "If they will come to the gallery for a time we will open the doors to the floor of the house." At any rate, it seemed better that we should not resort to extreme measures so soon. The Union is utterly powerless in the matter.

Our sisters at B. are greatly burdened with their responsibilities. I shall write Br Parsons by this mail, that most of us think he ought to return speedily as possible.

At Nicomedia we had an afternoon & night. Mr P. had come down for this purpose specially. In the Eve. we had a very satisfactory meeting. We decided that it would be well to exchange Br Parsons house for one adjoining the chapel, which with present chapel premises would afford ample space for new chapel and school rooms. That the premises thus acquired, & the chapel be transferred to the community. That a building Comtee be app't to confer with Mr Pettibone as to style & cost of new building. And that all tho't of building the coming year be relinquished, we on the part of the Am. Board, to endeavor to get for ~~them~~ it, when practicable, needed assistance.

These results were unanimously, & pleasantly reached. And if I am not greatly mistaken they will be the beginning of better things for that people in all respects. Pastor Garabed, fortified by the opinions of several ~~[illegible]~~ physicians has decided not to return there for the present; & they are looking about with some earnestness for a pastor. An unwillingness to take anybody less than Pastor G. hampers them.

It is certainly true that the Comty need Mr P's house or the one we get in exchange for it. It is the cheapest way to get a suitable site for chapel & school. And we thot that if you knew all the circumstances you would agree with us as I trust you will. I am sorry that the P. do not   The teacher has accepted a call to Broosa. Br Arakel is again preacher & teacher, & is good for nothing in either position. He has 14 or 15 small boys. A graduate of Marsovan has a girls school of 20 pupils, to whom are given ½ lira per month. The aid was given on condition that each pupil pay 1 ps per week. It is not fulfilled as yet: But at this visit I insisted upon it.

As soon as I can, I wish to make a diff t kind of a tour in the Nic. field, or rather a visit to several of the villages, in which I can tarry several days, at different points.

I am not yet settled. shall board with Dr & Mrs Riggs. and have a room at or near the Bible House.

Mr Pettibone is patiently waiting for Pishmish Oghlou to fall into his hands when Dr Wood will move into one part of the house. & sundry & various things be forthwith done. Hope, so long deferred, makes the heart sick. We have taken off all the estimates for chapel building in Consple. It does not seem practicable to undertake to build in Stamboul without more means. The material of the old house would not amount to much. Mr Pettibone thinks favorably of selling the Bebek house. He estimates its value at £1000 or £1200. That would be a nice bit for us.

I hope Mrs R. will be able to make you & Mrs Clark a visit

I am rejoiced that she has got home so well, & is enjoying the society of her friends. I shall be only too glad when I hear of her return. But my judgment tells me she had better not hasten it. With kind regards to Mrs Clark

Yours Most Truly

H. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, Sep. 7/74

Rec'd Sep. 28.

ack Oct. 23d

167.

Worcester Sept 10. 74

Rev. A. G. Clarke,

Dear Sir,

I returned to Worcester yesterday (via Amherst) My brother wishes me to invite you to take Mrs. Clarke, and visit us - as soon as you can make it convenient to do so. Please give my love to Mrs. C - and add my wish that she accompany you -

My Mother joins in this invitation, with kindest regards - Hoping to see you soon -

I remain

Yrs, very respectfully

Lucy A. Hitchcock

Const'ple Oct. 27. 1874

Dear Dr Clark

Since I wrote you I have spent 4 days at Rodosto. and considerable time at Baghchejik. & in the villages of the N. field. In Mr. Parsons absence. it seemed necessary that the ladies at B. sh'd have a Missionary at their call. And it was accordant both with my sense of duty & sympathies, to comply with an earnest request of Mrs Parsons that I should spend as much time at B. as practicable. The Station also took this view of it: leaving the matter to my own judgment. By being at B. Sab. eve. to address the pupils of the school, and one day of the week besides, I have been able to render the ladies some assistance. I have preached each Sab. at Ovajik. one hour distant from B. to a little cong. of ±40.

Miss Farnhams school is prosperous. She has 14 boarding & about 30 day pupils. It is a very pleasant school. One of the larger boarding pupils was in Miss Clarks school at Broosa. Others from that school have expressed a desire to come. Miss F. in her capacity of preceptress. teacher, matron, and general superintendent, is a very wide awake and efficient worker. With so frail a body. it is a constant marvel to me, how she can accomplish so much. Her influence with her pupils is good. They both respect & love her as they truly ought. Mrs Parsons aids in the Bible lessons. Miss Lella is a faithful & efficient assistant. And the native teacher Nectar, a graduate of Marsovan, is a good teacher. The girls do all the work of the household - except occasional assistance in the hardest work. They cook, wash, clean, make clothes, beds, dress, milk the cows, bring water. Tu. & Wednes. P.M. is the sewing time, ~~while~~ Saty the time for general work, while every morning & night busy hands find many things to do. Thus the girls always accustomed to work, now learn *how* to work - how to do work neatly & well, Miss F's eye & voice being omnipresent to suggest, approve or reprove. And it seems to me these girls *are not* being unfitted for their station in life.

The great problem in all our educational efforts is How shall we educate so as not to spoil? It is a fine thing to teach promising young people religious truth, & all those branches which constitute a common or a higher education. But will those whom educated use their knowledge & attainments for the good of their people? There is great danger that even theological students when their course is finished will find it impracticable to go & labor among their own people. A thing that must be done if the Gospel work be successfully performed. And what will the graduates from girls schools do? ~~Many~~ They are eating with knives & forks, & on plates. Many of them did not do that at home, & they cannot when they go home. They wear clothes of dif't style & better material than their mothers & sisters & cousins wear. Can these girls go back to their homes, & live & labor there successfully, happily? If not, with the most of them, their education is a failure. And this is the great pro[illegible] & [illegible] for in such a course of training sh'd these girls be carried? Almost any one would say until habits of neatness are formed, & there is hope of a renewed life:— that may require a great while. But one year or two years of such studying, & working, & training, must generally be valuable. And it would seem that it cannot be injurious. Some with a special fitness for teaching may be carried farther than others. Those whose parents pay for their education may go as far as they like. But those who are educated at miss'y expense *sh'd not* be carried so far that they may *not return to their people & families* to exert there an elevating & purifying influence. Most of these pupils cost their parents & friends severe self denial. Several of the boarding pupils pay all of the expense 16 ps per week for board, & their ~~books & clothes~~, all, boarding pupils and day pupils, pay for their books & clothes & 1 ps per week for tuition. At first it was almost impossible to get this amount. Miss F. was obliged to assume a sternness & severity quite unnatural to her, and then she would go to her room & have a good cry. But she has succeeded in establishing the rule. Although even now, to require the 1 ps. a week seems like taking, in some cases, bread from the mouths of hungry people. But I do think that a school managed as this is, with so much work of hand & brain, under such ever vigilant care, & with a constant kind & earnest pressure of Gospel truth upon the attention is a legitimate & valuable missionary agency. I wish that many of the bright girls of this field could enjoy similar advantages.

There is not much improvement at B. in the Xn work.
Pastor Hohannes is to go there fr. Rodosto for the winter. We
hope much from this arrangement. Br. Mugurditch
formerly of Chengiler is to spend the winter at Rodosto.
The N. Ch. is trying to call Pastor Simon of Bitlis. I
have discouraged it & have no idea that they will
succeed, altho. I sd think it w'd be practicable. I have had a good visit with Pastor A.
at Adabazar. We confer with reference to all matters
in that vicinity. I have had the direction of everything
outside of A. & there is no clashing. They do not build
nor commence their school this year. Preparing for
next year they say. We differ here in our views of what
it is best to do with Past. A. i.e. in coöperation. Dr. W. & I go
in for the fullest coöperation; Br. Herrick decidedly objects.
He goes in for the penalties, as in Pastor Simon's & Stephen's case.
We are just finishing a chapel at Armash. Expense
$500 of which we pay 3/10ths Br. Parsons made the arrange-
ment. But we are paying $50. more than he bargained for.
I am glad Br. P. is coming back. I have been spreading
myself very thin over so large a field. But when he
comes we must have an understanding. We cannot
work together unless he will yield to the majority & stop
writing such letters to you & everybody else. And I sincerely
hope he will; for I love him much. But if he does
not what will become of the B. school?
With kind regards to Mrs Clark Affly yours,
M. H. Hitchcock

Constple, Oct. 27, 1874.
Rec'd Nov. 19.

Constantinople Dec. 7. 1874

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

We have been sorry to hear of your indisposition from time to time. I hope the Lord in His kind Providence in granting you health see this, & that you are yet to have many years of usefulness in the work to which He has called you.

I wish to respond, in a few words, to your circular rec'd a few ago, & to a letter sent Mr Pettibone.

1. Economy. Any estimates that we may make for our work must be comparatively large. It is idle for us to try to carry on the work here without large expenditure. We have one pastor. It is the best we can do. I don't see how the work can be carried on suitably in Langa & Pera. after this year without increased expenditure. Shall we let it all fail? or shall we stand aside & allow others to come with aid? Or shall we attempt to meet the want? Langa & Pera required houses of worship years ago. I am heart sick every time I go among the people. seeing how inadequate are the means used to secure results which all desire.

II The Spiritual Growth. A correct report was not made last year. 4 were added to the Ch. in '73 in L. 13 in 74 & 8 approved by the comtee There is no other organization in Constple

that can receive members. If there was one in Lentari, I believe there are some ready to unite there. in prof. of their faith in Christ. How many I do not know.
The minutes of the Meeting of B. Union Aug. 1873. report 3 added to the chh. in Broosa. We regard the chh in B. as in a flourishing condition.—cooperating. (Did you hear ~~xxx~~ Dr Hamlins report of the Broosa chh. its poverty & its lay preachers?
That chh. would be a well to do chh. in Am. & as to lay preachers. it has none)
Nicomedia has been in no condition to receive members for two years. The absence of the pastor. his unwillingness to resign. & aid in getting another pastor. & the general coldness of the chh. have been a constant sadness to me. which I have not known how to remedy.
But my dear brethren we are all in a cold state.
Do you know that no professor. or tutor is allowed to talk with a pupil of Rob't college on the subject of personal religion? Such instructions are given & such is the policy of the College. Good sermons are preached. & there the "Missionary" work must stop. In consequence of this there is a peculiar atmosphere at Hissar. Everyone feels it. Well I think that atmosphere is brooding over us also to a large extent. Most of our preachers. go to their congregations for an hour on the sabbath. & that is the extent of their influence

over them. Both Missionaries & Natives have too much other work for anything more. And I think it is coming to be regarded as the Missionary policy, the missionary way of working. And it has it's influence far & wide. Laymen feel it: preachers feel it. Do preachers of the Gospel in America meet with success in this way. Personally I am very happy at Dr Riggs' this winter. And I am trying to work in the city; but Mr Pettibone's devotion to the Home building brings me here to the Bible House much more than I wish to come.

III Fellowship with the Native Brethren. I believe that the missions will adopt something such as you have suggested, & we are endeavoring to devise something for the coming Annual Meeting. I am glad you made the suggestion. I am sure there has been during the past 8 years an increase of good feeling & true fellowship between ourselves & the native brethren. I feel that I am welcomed wherever I go, to the homes, to the prayer meetings, or to the public services on the sabbath. I love many of the Native brethren, & I believe they love me. And the question of fellowship or of respect does not arise. I do not think of it.

But I think that now there is danger of a seeming reaction. Dr Wood & I are in accord. But it is difficult for us to influence our brethren in the B. House. as we would like, so that we can carry out our plans. And I fear that some of the most influential of our lay brethren are likely to be alienated from us. It seems peculiarly unfortunate, at this time, when we have the Gov't & all moslem influences to contend with, that there should be any estrangement between us & our Armenian friends. Is it God's will that the present Missionaries should be driven from Turkey, that others with a diff't policy & bearing may be introduced after our time? I have such fears at times, respecting Const#ple!

IV. The Home. I have been there a few times of late; was there last Fri. night; From all I see & hear, since about the time of last An. Meeting, there has been good feeling & prosperity in the School. Miss R. seems happy, & so do the others there, & the school appears well. I believe Miss R. is doing a good spiritual work.

I am glad Dr. E. E. Bliss is coming. Men of sense & piety are worth more than gold in such a place as this. Dr Byington also seems likely to be a valuable addition to our number; but I am sorry for his wife's sake that he must live in Bebek.

With kind regards to Mrs Clark
affly yours
I. F. Pettibone

Constantinople, Dec. 7, 1874.
Rec'd Dec. 30.
#Ack'd March 30, '75

170.

Const. Pettibone Dec. 24/1874

Cons^tple Dec. 24. 1874

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

We are very sorry to hear that you are ill & temporarily laid aside from your work. May the good & All wise Father speedily restore you to health & usefulness is our constant prayer.

I feel a difficulty in writing because I fear that my letter will not reach you, & that others will not understand the peculiar matters on which I write as you do. But in my last, was an item which requires additional mention whether that letter is in yours, or in others hands. I referred to a difficulty in the practical working of this Station. Since that time there has been a very great improvement. I can hardly believe my senses when I think of it. Two things have been done, which in themselves unpleasant, have had an excellent effect upon the Station, & promises better things in the future. One, was the grant of £7. to Pastor Alexander, as aid to a pupil for a year. The case was this. There was a youth nearly prepared for Marsovan by Mr Parsons. He & his parents live in a village near Adabazar & are connected with Pastor A's Ch. Pastor A. desired to give the youth a short course of 2 years training for labor in his native village, & asked for aid for the boy. The Station voted against it. After a month I brought it up again and after 10 days hard work got it through. Drs Wood Bliss & Riggs favored it at first, but neither of them had a vote in Station. Another was the grant to Haskeuy. Mr Hohannes Mesirossian, a man in every way worthy of our confidence, offered to carry on the work at H. giving himself & from native sources $100. if we would give $100. It came out that he will employ Pastor Stepan. None of us liked that. But it appeared that the leading brethren of the city wished it. On this acc't & from my confidence in Mr M. & on the principle of coöperation, I early advocated the plan, but had no hope of carrying it, up to last Thurs. Morn. That day, Saty & Mon. we had it before us, & to my great surprise & joy, it was voted unanimously, & in a good spirit. Still the make up of this Station is not favorable to pleasant & efficient working, Mostly with so many living at a distance from the work, & not directly connected with it. I have however not yet come to the point of advocating another arrangement; because I believe that every man & woman here from Am. should have relations to the Missionary work of the A.B.C.F.M.

There are more pleasing indications of a Xn spirit prevailing among the Xns of this city than ever before, since my coming. I am favorably situated for working in the city. & I am pleasantly received, & have many opportunities in families, & thanks for doing what I may.

Most truly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Rev. M. H. Hitchcock
Constantinople, Dec. 24, 1874.
Rec'd Jan. 21. 1875.
Ackd March 30.

Rev. H. H. Hitchcock
Constantinople, Dec. 24, 1874.

171.

Cons'ple March 17. 1875

Rev. I. R. Worcester.
Missionary House. Boston.
Dear Sir

At least two letters of mine to Dr Clark must have gone to your hands. Dr Wood suggests that I should report more often. I certainly am quite ready to correspond with you, while I exceedingly regret the cause which takes Dr C. fr. the Miss. House. But I do not feel any particular desire to report. I am interested in my work; there is a plenty of it, & it is to a good degree hopeful — except that, working as I am obliged to do, — a man & a slight superintendence, great results cannot be expected fr. my personal labors. You ought to know the relations of Const. Station with the Nicomedia field. And 1st I will speak of Br. Parsons relations with us. Since his return from Am. he has declined to take the responsibility of a member of the Station. He has toured some, & attended to duties at the School in B. But he refuses to have anything to do with money matters. All these he has referred to us. – "Const. Sta." He has not been to C. nor met even one of the other brethren here. And so the care & responsibility has devolved on me. Our personal relations have been pleasant; & I have done what I could to induce him to take up the work with his former interest. Some 6 or 8 wks since, he promised to do so, stop talking about going away, & work in to the best of his ability. Still neither he nor Mrs P. were content. Recently an invitation fr. Newport, has been suggested to them by Br Barnum, & it will probably be extended to them. Our opinion has been asked, & we replied (i.e. Drs Wood, E.E. Bliss & myself) We think Br & Sr P. will be more happy & useful in some other field than in the N. field; but we don't know how to supply their place. Thus matters stand at present.

I presume Br P. has reported to you much of interest which he has found in the villages. There has been a good deal at diff't points - a general advance, a calling for help, which it has been impossible to meet. But I will not attempt a report of the villages.

Baghchejik. For several years the ch. & people at B. have been quite demoralized. In the Autumn we made an arrangement by which our most experienced & successful pastor, Hohannes Der Stepanian, of Rodosto, was to spend the winter there, with occasional visits to R. Jan 27. I met by previous app't Pastors Alexander of Adabazar, Pastor Hohannes, & a member of the ch. with Br P. for consultation. As a result, we engaged to ask the Mission for £123. aid for them for the current year, & £111 for each of the 3 succeeding years. The amount is a good deal. But it is a question of life & death. (The people are very poor: they expect to pay this year, besides debt & Gov't taxes more than £60.) Through years of mismanagement of incapable or dishonest officials, they have a debt of £260, Gov't taxes. We hope that in 4 years, they may rally, pay their debt, & be on their feet again. We have put in two teachers, male & female, & are trying to help them find a pastor. On a recent Sabbath there were present 500 A.M. & 400 P.M. 20 children were baptized A.M. & in the afternoon was a Com. service.

The arrangement alluded to above, was made in accordance with a vote of this Station. I supposed at the time that Dr P. cordially approved. But he has since by letter utterly repudiated responsibility! This will show you some of the difficulties of the situation.

The Ch. & people at Nicomedia are in a bad state. An incompetent man has been their preacher & teacher for two years. I protested against the arrangement at the first without avail! Recently they have allowed their contempt for their preacher to go so far that he is in danger of starving, while they are in a low spiritual state, & divided into several parties. However they have extended a call to a good pastor, native of N. now at Vezir's Keupru, near Marsovan, & I am doing what I can, meanwhile by occasional visits, to hold them up.

Since August last I have made two tours through the N. field, have visited separate points several times, & have made frequent visits to Nicomedia & Baghchejik. This has seemed necessary in keeping up the semblance of superintendence, while Const. Sta. has the responsibility of money expenditures, without Dr P.'s advice

By the same sort of visiting, we hope to hold up Miss F.'s & Miss Sella's hands, in the school, if Mr & Mrs P. go to Harpoot; until some more satisfactory arrangement can be made.

Nothing would be pleasanter for me personally than to reside at B. but that would involve the necessity of my withdrawing from the rest of our large field; & it does not seem as though it would be practicable for Mrs. W. to live there. Probably Providence will solve the problem.

I have been in Constple so little, that attempted labors have here amounted to almost nothing. There are two Khan meetings each week, Sab. & Sab. eve; which have been very interesting, more so than ever since I have been in Const. At Langa I have aided in establishing a S. School & pr. Meeting, both of which had been discontinued, & in the calling of a pastor, which now seems likely to be accomplished. In this we are very happy. The prospects of Langa ch. are more hopeful to-day than they have been before for many years. At Haskeuy, the proposed arrangement by which Mr Minassian a merchant here, would care for the work, has fallen through. After waiting a long time, during wh. the work suffered, a reply came fr. Mr M. last week, declining to enter into the arrangement; he had not succeeded in raising the hoped for funds. This week I am endeavoring to arrange for the year. There has been progress there. There is a good day school, & a prayer meeting has been sustained with a good degree of interest.

Pastor Simon is back in his old place in Pera! The work is low there. At Ortakeuy Pastor Avedis preaches. at Bebek Pastor Mugurditch. Small congregations. No special interest. Most truly yours

M. H. Whitehead

Constantinople, March 17. 1875.
Rec'd Apr. 9.
Ans'd May 12.

Constantinople, March 17. 1875.

Constantinople May 22. 1875

Dear Dr Worcester

We are just closing our annual meeting. It is the fifth meeting I have attended and has been by far the most interesting and pleasant to me. Not that we have risen to any great heights, or that anything so remarkable has been done; but because we have seemed to be so much of one mind. But I will not try to write you the mission letter. My object in writing just now is to speak of Bro. Parsons. I wrote you some time since with reference to him, saying that he would probably leave Baghchejik, & was thinking of going to Harpoot. It is several weeks since the latter was definitely given up, & nearly as long that he & Mrs P. have signified their purpose not to leave B. at present. Bro. P. has been here now two weeks leaving us this morning, & there has been no word or sign that any one has observed, to show that he is not contented. In the meetings & in private, he has uttered no complaint of any thing. Indeed I never saw him appear more contented. The fear has been expressed that he might still write to the Missionary

House his dissatisfaction. But I do not think he will. He has done something of that sort before, but he says he will not again, i.e. he said so some time ago. This is a great satisfaction to me. I labored sincerely & earnestly for this result. But at the time I wrote you before, I had become quite discouraged about it. I have great fears that Miss Farnham will not last very long. I don't see how it is possible for her to do so. Her failure will be a great loss. The school is doing a good work.

You will learn from the Minutes letter, what a great advance we have made in our relations with our native brethren. It seems truly wonderful that we came to this result unanimously. Dr Clark will greatly rejoice. I believe this meeting, with Pastors Alexander, Garabed & others speaking with us on the "supply of the field," and with this action asking the Unions to send delegates to our meeting next year, marks an era in our history. We are hoping constantly to hear of Dr Clark's return to Boston, & of his improved health.

Most truly yours

M. K. Hitchcock

Rev. M. H. Hitchcock
Constantinople May 23/85
Rec'd June 14.

173.

Constantinople July 26. 1875

Dear Dr Clark

The examinations and closing exercises at the 'Home' occurred Thurs. & Friday afternoons, July 22 & 3. I enclose a Programme, but it hardly shows the amount of labor crowded into those two half days. Thurs. from 1 to 5 o'c P.M. there were more than thirty distinct exercises, of which twenty-four were examinations. Dr Wood examined in Moral Science, Miss Annie E. Bliss in French, and teacher Garabed in Turkish. I saw just enough of these ~~exercises~~ classes to know that they recited well. All the other examinations and exercises were conducted by Miss Rappleye. Although the time allotted to each was too brief, and it was difficult sometimes to know where one class ended and another began, and in some instances two recitations were going on at the same time, - or demonstrations of Geometry and Algebra or Algebra and Arithmetic, yet there was no confusion, and it was impossible for an intelligent observer not to remark the very great amount of labor which had been performed. Some of the more advanced pupils had not had time for review, or to make special preparation for examination, and consequently did not appear so well as they otherwise would.

"The recitations of Hymns, & Bible History were almost

Rec. A. H. Hitchcock
Constantinople Aug 23/75

without mistake. The classes in Mathematics were unusually good. There were Arithmetic, Algebra & Geometry completed, with which the pupils showed readiness and familiarity as with A. b. c. : Eng. Grammar Geography in English, and Natural Philosophy in Armenian, should also be marked perfect./ Physiology and Botany were interesting recitations, Astronomy was disposed of very briefly, and Chemistry was not equal to the others. These last four were in English, 8 and the pupils seemed to labor some on account of the language. On Friday the exercises were more of an exhibition than an examination. Twelve pupils showed that they had been well instructed by Miss Bliss on the piano & organ. Also a large number of pencil, India Ink, & Water Color drawings, evinced not only careful instruction, but a taste & skill not uncommon among Armenian youth. The recitations of poetry, both in English and French, by classes in concert, were well done, giving the sentiment with much discrimination.

Two young ladies, having finished the prescribed four years course, presented essays in both English and Armenian (the former only were read), and received diplomas at the hands of Dr Wood. These two graduates, are members of protestant families in Langa.

are hopefully pious, and have finished the course with much credit to themselves. And we doubt not will bring honor to the institution. They have both been engaged to give instruction in the Home the coming year. The class of '76 will have enjoyed many advantages over this of '75; and so in succeeding classes; the pupils will have had the advantage of preparatory study which these had not enjoyed.

"The exercises in the Hall having been concluded with several addresses, and prayer, by Native Pastors, all adjourned to the garden, where a half hour was pleasantly devoted to Gymnastic and Calisthenic exercises. These proceeded in perfection, and were a fitting close to exercises, which were from beginning to end, a model in system & drill.

"I must not omit to mention that in one room, arranged upon a large table, and hung on the walls, were many articles, of real value, for ornament and use, the handiwork of the pupils. These were offered for sale, the proceeds to be devoted to the Library. Not all were sold.

"The commencement at Rob't College occurring on Thursday, comparatively few English speaking people were present at this examination, but the room was crowded with Armenians of both sexes. And on Friday, the largest hall available, could scarcely accommodate one half of the people who came,—Armenians, Americans and English."

Thus closes Miss Rappleyes four years of most severe and unremitting labor, ~~prepared~~ prefaced by eight months of study of the language.

My heart prompts me to say much more of the School, of Miss Rappleyes labors, & future prospects, & the future of the Home. But this communication is too long; and I am not in a fit state of mind to speak upon these topics. May God give Miss R. another field where she may use her great abilities, & the Home another Principal, who may carry on the work which Miss R. has so well begun.

Most truly & aff'ly Yours
M. H. Hitchcock

Rev. M. H. Hitchcock.
Cons'ple. July 26, 1875.
Recd Aug. 28.

Constantinople July 27. 1875

Dear Dr Clark

I am requested to explain the special Grants asked for by this Station at the last Annual meeting.

Girls School at Baghchejik 2000 ps. The girls, both this year & last, were compelled to bring a large amount of water from a fountain in the village, which was very inconvenient, besides involving a great deal of labor, not desirable for the girls. And it was thought best to make a second cistern. The kitchen also was small, & the privies in the house a nuisance. By putting the privies outside, but still in a convenient place, & using the space thus obtained for an enlargement of the kitchen, it might accommodate 25 girls, whereas before it was intended for only 10 or 12. The bread for the school has been baked in a neighboring oven; but it was felt that there was a liability to loss, beside the inconvenience of the thing, & an oven was asked for. These three improvements were approved by the Station, as really necessary, & the estimate made by Mr Parsons & his workmen was the above 2000 ps.

Colporteurs in Roumelia. 4683½ ps. Since I have been here I have acted as paymaster for Native agency & schools, and for Colportage outside of this city. There were two colporteurs, one at Rodosto, & one at Adrianople. I supposed that Mr Bliss paid for these, as for the Colporteurs in the city. In my semi Annual acc'ts. I brought in no need for Colportage. But Mr Pettibone put it with Native Agency, & as my charges exceeded the amount of appropriations, I was at a loss to acct for the difference, until last year. I ascertained the facts. There are usually unexpended appropriations; but these did not in this case amount to enough to meet the expenses of two colporteurs for whom no appropriations had been made! I admit considerable stupidity in the matter on my part, but I also think that some other people were not so wide awake as they might have been.

Scutari School Rent 3600. Salary 1200. At the beginning of a Common School in Scutari, 6000 ps were asked for. It was hoped that the income of the school might furnish sufficient to support a teacher with that 6000 ps. The teacher was paid 7200 ps. Then it was necessary to pay for a house which should answer both for a dwelling & school house, for which 3600 ps was paid. But the income of the school, has only paid running expenses. For example. I paid for the seats, & some other things, some 700 ps. which I have never got back. The school has not been large, 15 to 20 pupils. But the Station has been unanimous in feeling that it ought to be continued, as essential to the work in Scutari. It is expensive doing anything in Constantinople. Would that we had more to show for it. O for the Spirit's power to make the means used effective!

Most truly yours M. H. Hitchcock

Rev. M. H. Hitchcock.
Conple, July 27, 1875.
Rec'd Aug. 18.

175.

Constantinople July 1. 1875

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

I am very glad to know that you are again in your office, and with the prospect of being able to attend to your work. We pray that you may have health and strength for the arduous duties of your position for a long time to come.

I am sorry that one of your first duties should have been to grapple with the perplexing state of affairs in our Home. I will try not to add to your perplexities, while I write you on this subject. What I am about to write has no reference to a future provision for the Home; but rather to express my view of Miss Rappleye's not complying with the earnest request which you & the ladies of the W. B. have made.

I approve of Miss Rappleye's resolution to adhere to her determination to leave the Home. I will briefly state my reasons; and I hope I may not speak uncharitably of others whom I love & respect.

I believe that Miss R. need not leave be-

Rev. M. H. Hitchcock.

cause of any inability to meet every reasonable requirement of the position, in strictly considered. Her school never was in better condition than it is now. There has been a steady progress from the beginning to ~~to~~ the present time. I sat in her school room 1½ hours two weeks ago. I am considerably well acquainted with both pupils & their parents, and I confidently affirm the above to be true.

As a thoroughly successful school, with the best of relations between teacher & pupils, & a religious interest in every way hopeful, the four years course is now about to close.

In view of the above facts, we have an unusual earnest for the future, if we should look only at the enterprise itself.

I doubt not that all differences with the trustees might have been adjusted; for a majority recognize Miss R's great abilities, & really desired her to remain. But her relations with some Miss'y families are such, that I should be sorry to have her continue. The situation, to one of her nature, would be simply unendurable. There has been no open rupture. Miss R. would be received with respect in any family here. But her methods as a manager, & her manner in intercourse with individuals, are not acceptable. She knows it. She is super sensitive, & at the same time quite independent - not choosing to try to render herself acceptable to those whose right to interfere in her affairs, she does not recognize.

You probably are aware that Miss R. this term is practically alone. But this has made no difference, or comparatively little in the efficiency of the school. With her herculean task, she has taken just the course necessary to carry through the school year successfully. She might truly say "this one thing I do." And I have no doubt, that in it she is accepted above. But others cannot see it so, & therefore the breach between Miss R. & those in her immediate neighborhood has continually widened. And now, they have no disposition to unite in making "a generous & earnest effort" to retain her. Instead they wish her to go. Certainly it would be asking too much to expect her, in these circumstances, to stay in the Home.

Now for her future. I understand that she is ready to do any thing which seems hopeful; and that she prefers to remain in Turkey if Providence offers her any such work. Am. Meeting said Broosa. But that was not her plan. And it seems to me better ~~that~~ she should labor in the Armenian language than learn a new one. I hope ~~that~~ you will not forget that she has "energy, experience, executive ability, a knowledge of the people, & a reputation for thoroughness & success". And I may add, she has excellent health. We all prophesied, years ago, that flesh & blood could not endure the strain which Miss R. put upon herself constantly. But this term she is both managing & teaching without American help [redacted]; and she seems likely to come out sound & whole.

It is a year this week since my wife left C. I have got on tolerably; but it is about long enough. I hope to hear that she is ready to return ere long. I will try to write you of our C. Miss. work soon.

Most truly yours
M. H. Hitchcock

Rev. M. H. Hitchcock
Constantinople July 1. 75.
Rec'd July 26.

176.

Constantinople July 5th 1875

Dear Dr Wood

At the suggestion of Mrs Pratt a photograph was taken of her husband's grave, and it occurred to us that one of all the graves might be of interest to many friends, & that possibly, you might deem it worth while to give it a place in the Herald. The stones are mostly horizontal,# the grass in front is high, & the location level, so that it is not possible to get a good view, especially for strangers, as there is nothing picturesque about it. But if you should publish it the following description may be useful.

Most truly yours M. H. Hitchcock

Ferikeuy is on the hills north of Pera. The Cemetery, in a community of cemeteries, is about a mile from the Taxim, (the northern limit of the city), on the left hand of the road which leads to Bebek and the Upper Bosphorus. It contains about 2 3/4 th acres, presented to the (foreign) Protestant communities of Constantinople by the Sultan, and was opened by the joint action of the English, Prussians, Americans, Dutch, Swedes and Norwegians. The entrance is on the South side. Directly in front of the entrance, about 1/3d of the distance across the grounds is a neat stone chapel. On the right as you enter is the part assigned to the English; on the left to the Prussians; and as you advance past the chapel, beyond the Prussian ground, on the left is the American. But a small part of the space allotted to the Americans is occupied, and that only is shown in the picture. There are 36 graves of which 27 are of Missionaries and Missionary children. A portion of these were brought from other places when this Cemetery was opened. It is not probable that there need ever be another removal. The following names, time of death and age appear upon the tombstones of this part of the cemetery:

Mrs Mary E. Van Lennep	1844	— 23
Mary Tappan Dwight	1847	— 6
Mary L. Everett	1848	Infant
Mrs Henrietta A. L. Hamlin	1850	— 39
Felicia Everett	1851	Infant
Charles Parmelee Dwight	1853	— 16
Mrs Seraphina H. Everett	1854	— 31
Mary Emma Benjamin	1854	— 3
Meta Hanford Benjamin	1855	— 13
Rev. Nathan Benjamin	1855	— 44
Midshipman R. W. Meade Graham	1856	— 19
Rev. Joel S. Everett	1856	
Mrs Harriette M. L. Hamlin	1857	— 37
Elizabeth Riggs	1858	— 17
Susan Elizabeth Hamlin	1859	— 16
Mrs Mary Lane Dwight	1860	— 49
Emma Louisa Riggs	1863	— 16
Wm C. Page	1864	— 4
Rev. Walter H. Giles	1867	— 27

Clara L. Long	1868	- 6
Joseph Coles. — Seaman	1868	- 28
Helen Whiton Kenrick	1867	Infant
Irving Park Tracy	1870	Infant
Mrs Gelutha Page	1870	- 40
Mrs Mary A. B. Dwight	1872	- 28
(2) Edwin Bliss Dwight	1873	Infant
(1) Rev. Andrew T. Pratt M.D.	1872	46

Other graves of which only the names and dates appear, are John Gordon 1859. Joseph Fegierni 1861. Mace Finns 1865 Elisha Woodley, and Maurice Green 1868. Alexander Thompson, Louisa Gensler, and Frederick 1872. and Charles Green 1875

Friends may distinguish most of the graves by the following directions. The graves are in two lines, one by the wall, & and one in front. The two large upright stones in the front row, are from the right Dr Pratt's & Mrs M. A. B. Dwight's. Still to the left is the broken column Mr Giles. Then two small stones Irving Park Tracy. & Helen Whiton Kenrick. the shaft Clara L. Long. and on the extreme left Mrs Page & her little boy. Returning to the extreme right of the picture, neatly fitted with a curb and horizontal slab, nearly hidden by ivy, is the grave of Mrs M. L. Dwight; next are two short slabs. Mary L. Dwight & Mary L. Everett. then Mrs Van Lennep, Mrs H. A. L. Hamlin Susan E. Hamlin, Mrs H. M. L. Hamlin (back of Dr Pratt's) Mrs L. H. Everett. (seen between the two upright stones) The next is perhaps Mr Everett's but there is nothing to show it. At some little distance are two short slabs again Filicia Everett, next to them Meta H. Benjamin & then Mr Benjamin and Mary E. Benjamin. The iron railing surrounds the grave of Midshipman Graham. In front of it is that of Charles P. Dwight: beyond, next the wall. is seen the ~~stones~~ grave of Elizabeth Riggs. and in front of it, hidden by the shrubbery that of Emma Louisa Riggs.

The # ~~flat~~ slab of Mrs M.L. Dwight mentions also the death of her husband Dr. H. G. O. Dwight: killed by a R.R. accident near Bennington Vt; that of Mrs M.A.B. Dwight. ~~that~~ of her little boy Edwin Bliss. and that of Dr Pratt. of six children, an infant, H Ellen Maria and Clara Eliza at Aintab. Robert W. Killi[illegible] Helen Jeanette and Andrew Goss at Constple. These two last, with other missionary children, are buried at Bebek.

(signed) M. K. Hitchcock

# Note. The stones are horizontal because at the time of their erection Mahometan fanaticism would not permit an upright gravestone to stand in any Christian cemetery.

Rev. M. K. H[illegible]cock.
Constantinople July 5. 1875
Recd. Aug. [illegible] 1875
With pictures of grave yard
Not received.
20

Constantinople July 29. 75

Dear Dr Clark

I should have mentioned ~~that~~ in my letter of the 27th that Miss Closson's friends tell me that she had labored very hard in preparing the needle work of the girls. I did not know it. It is now thought that she needs rest in consequence of it, before entering upon her duties as Head of the Home to which position she has been assigned by the Trustees. Poor Miss Rappleye! I fear you will hear worse reports of her than ever before. And yet as I see her I can excuse; others cannot. I don't know what she will do.

Please say to Mr Worcester that Mr Everett's age was 45.

Most truly yours

M. K. Kitchen

Rev. M. H. Hitchcock
Constantinople. July 29. 1875.
Rec'd Aug. 18.
u 4

178.

Constantinople Aug. 20 1875

Dear Dr Clark

Yours of the 27th ult was rec'd yesterday for which many thanks. I suppose you know of my telegram of Aug. 3. & letter of same date, concerning my wife's return. As I expect an answer to those soon, I will not write more on the subject now.

A few lines respecting Miss Rappleye. When the School closed she desired to remain there a few weeks, leisurely packing, & at the same time putting the house in order for Miss Closson. She tho't that thus she could rest better than in any other way & at the same time do Miss C. a kindness & the Home a favor. Her motive in the matter was most praiseworthy.(1) But she soon saw that no help from her was desired, that her motives were misconstrued, & that it was best for her to leave the Home as soon as practicable. She accordingly packed her things, & came to Dr Riggs' Aug. 2. where she received a most cordial welcome. At that time she was feeling very deeply & keenly the force of the circumstances in which she was placed. Still with her characteristic energy, she found something to do every day. On Saty the 7th accepting an urgent & repeated invitation from Mr & Mrs Richardson, I went with her to B. She will write you I presume of the long rides we took there. We returned yesterday.

Now of her plans. The week she was here at Dr R's she th't seriously of going with me to Eng. when I should go for Miss R. & not to Am. But the repeated & unmistakable tokens of affection & confidence she received that week, fr. Miss'y families, pupils, & native friends, especially a very flattering call to Adabazar, by the community, to establish a school there, of which she should have the entire control, reassured her & led her to feel that she had a work for Christ in Turkey yet. That week she was cordially invited by Mr & Mrs Dwight to make her home with them.

The last week of the School, Miss R. conceived the idea of spending the coming year at Rob't Coll. supporting herself by teaching or otherwise, & devoting what time she might get to the study of the Greek language. On Fri. after the examination, a note fr. Miss Washburn was put into her hands, cordially welcoming her & proposing that she aid her in domestic duties, in which case she would dispense with one female servant. As Mr & Mrs W. were just starting for Switzerland, there was no opportunity for an interview, or for arrangement of details. Hence Miss R. reluctantly left her things at the Home.

While we were at Broosa Mr & Mrs R. were very much in earnest about the Greek School, & very cordial in inviting Miss R. to make her home with them from this time. But they tho't it better for the learning of the language, that she spend 6 months at least in the college. Miss R. also rec'd this week a good sisterly letter from Mrs W. assigning her a room & arranging for her to take her things there at once. ~~So~~ Miss R came fr Broosa, quite inclined to the carrying out of the arrangement.

But here we find your proposition for her to go to Marsovan. Also I learn that you had written to Dr Wood asking for an explanation of the Broosa project, and that Dr W. has replied in effect that he "would be glad to let Miss Rappleye have another trial, but that he should not be willing that mission funds be used for the purpose." As to the first suggestion of Dr W. I dont think Miss R. is on trial. She has tried & "achieved a great success" The trustees of the Home are on trial now. As to the use of mission funds, why did Dr Wood suggest the enterprise, & he & Dr E. E. Bliss push it through Annual Meeting if mission funds are not to be used for it? Is there any cat in that meal? However this is a side matter.

It seems that it is very doubtful whether the Broosa scheme will meet with favor at Boston, & so whether Miss R. should proceed with the study of Greek with reference to it.

As to Marsovan, Miss R. "is abundantly fitted for success in that institution": but she cannot think of it while Miss Fritcher is on the ground. As to Adabazar there are objections, 1st It is not a healthy location for an American lady to establish a school

2nd It would interfere with Miss Farnham's field. 3d It would be a doubtful experiment in the present anomalous position of that church and people, with reference to us.

Miss R. is revolving another plan in her mind viz the practicability of her doing missionary work in the villages of Nicomedia & Broosa fields for the coming year. She regards that as an experiment, as without doubt her special forte is teaching. But the village work looks attractive to her, & she has a desire to try & see whether she cannot do good in that way. This latter plan has not taken shape at all in its details. We talked of it at Broosa, and propose to go to Bardizag to talk it over there next week, if nothing else is decided upon before. I expect Miss R. to succeed in it if she undertakes it, — at least as well as any of us. It would be a wonder indeed if she should attain to that degree of excellence in it, that she has in the Home School.

Mis. A.W. Miss R. is talking again of America. She has no heart for contests with Missionaries

But I am not prepared to let her go yet.
I am very glad to see the suggestions in your letter about the ~~[illegible]~~connection of missionaries with evangelistic efforts. I think you are right. Our brethren work hard, but what are all our labors if the Lord do not work with us?
I have long thought that my continuing to labor in Constple is almost hopeless
I find much more satisfaction in going out.
Let us present a united front; let the churches feel that we too are anxious for the salvation of souls, as we in our papers & tracts, & books urge them to be; let business men see that these business men, have time for Xn work; & I for one should expect that missionary labors in C. will not be hopeless. But our brethren think themselves excused. It is a hard problem for them.
About schools, I like your suggestions
x I am trying on ~~that~~ line more & less: whenever we have anything to do. But I get discouraged. Our people are poor.
~~[illegible]~~ The little Cong. at Rodosto with ± 100

souls, men women & children, paid last year & the year before, about $350 for all purposes connected with their institutions. They are poor, they are obliged to pay 1/10th or 1/8 for all they produce, besides poll taxes &c in taxes. They do not increase in property. They barely live. Now if I tell them you must pay tuition fees for your children in the schools to the extent of 1/4th the expense, it would break up the schools Bs & Boarding schools. Miss Farnham is doing wonders in getting expenses from poor parents. ~~But the influence of [illegible] in this respect is bad while [illegible] is given & so little required of them, others [illegible] the institution~~? I believe the ~~the~~ Baghchejik school is ahead of Marso-van in this respect, & a good deal ahead of Mosima. Also some facts I gathered last year with reference to Ezroom showed that the girls school there is much more dependent upon Miss. funds, than the school at B. However, I admit that we have not succeeded at all to my mind in getting the people to feel the privilege & blessing of giving. At Nicomedia lately as referred to do anything whatever unless they will double their subscriptions. Scutari Cong. is going on in the old bad way. Pr. Garabed is not efficient in any work of this kind. He shirks it. Hoskeny who has been in my rounds, has failed the a ~~[illegible]~~ collection. However I hope to get something yet. Langa is doing well. is paying £10 per month & is trying to do so.

I have felt the need of favoring myself during the hot weather; & so I have been to the outstations more than usual. Just now I feel that it is good Miss. work to help Miss Rappleye over the hard place in which she is, to the extent of my ability. I am sure you will think so too.

Most truly yours

M. R. Hitchcock

(1) To this I refer in my letter of July 29.

Constantinople, Aug. 20, 1875.
Rec'd Sep. 14.

If we adopt Bro. P's policy, or are reduced to the necessity of withdrawing appropriations, — the same thing practically, there will be a suspension of work for the present. Then without doubt aid would be obtained from other sources, & the field will pass from us. Mr Parsons says that we can remain & labor, although pastors, colporteurs, & teachers are paid by others, and that our position will be more desirable than now. I do not think so; or that with self respect we could remain in the field.

There is an increasing demand for laborers in the villages. We wished to put a man in each of several villages where there were promising openings. Bro. Parsons was more ready to do it than I two months ago. But we had no means.

As to the salaries of Missionaries. we

Rev. M. H. Hitchcock

Winchendon Oct. 18 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Rec'd Oct. 21.

Dear Brother " 22

Some things which you said trouble me.

First. The expenses of our Mission.

I suppose you value the opinion of the European Turkey Mission brother, or you would not have repeated it.

But I think it very unjust: either the brother is ignorant concerning our work & its necessities, or he did not write with the proper motives.

As to Salaries. I am satisfied that we do not pay more, in proportion to the cost of living, than is paid in the Eastern Turkey Mission.

If I had gone to Harpoot as delegate, last Spring, I intended to make a careful comparison, & try to get a basis for an intelligent judgment. I am app't again for next year. And if I am permit ted to go I shall take special pains to get at such facts as bear upon this question.

But from what I know, I feel very strongly that we are not extravagant in comparison with others.

As to the amounts given by our communities, I feel that they ought to be more, — that we ought to have more systematic giving by the Chhs & Cong's. And on this line we are working. But in reality there is little hope of our getting enough, even if we had a Wheeler to drive the matter for us, to relieve the Treasury to any considerable extent. As it is I believe that Rodosto & Adrianople are giving with more real self-denial than the average of Chhs in Am. Still they are far behind the three little Chhs. in Bulgaria, which are an example to us all. Longa Cong. in giving £5. per month, the past two years, & in its seeking of £10. per month for the current year is doing nobly. We give nothing to Prea, & I dont know how much they do for themselves.

The few brethren at Koshery & Sentori, although very poor, ought to do more than they do. At Nicomedia we are giving nothing at present. The house we gave them (Mr Parsons') they rent, & the building of a new chapel is indefinitely postponed. We felt that they ought to do more for themselves: & in repeated interviews, I have insisted upon their giving £3. per month, as a condition of our helping them at all. Meanwhile, without a pastor, they are going down. down.

At Baghchejik, the brethren are becoming poorer & poorer. With dissension upon dissension, & crushed by an enormous debt, they had become demoralized & discouraged. We made a special effort to save them.

You are aware that Bro. Parsons and the Const'ple brethren differ. Br. P. would use less money. He would give nothing to either Nicomedia or Baghchejik.

That He will give you wisdom for these & all the matters brought to you for judgment.

I reached Winchendon Hill last 9½ o.c. P.M. My wife & her mother had come up from Worcester in the P.M. My wife is improving hopefully. I spoke yesterday on the Hill & in the Village — an hour in each place. Am very well.

Mrs H. joins in kind remembrances to Mrs Clark & yourself.

Very Sincerely yours

M. H. Hitchcock

ted to go I shall take special pains to get at such facts as bear upon this question. But from what I know, I feel very strongly that we are not extravagant in comparison

Woods' Dr Riggs' & my own are the same that they were six years ago. Prices have risen; but I would not have any more. Perhaps we might do with less.

The Avedaper is expensive. Some have urged that it be put more into the hands of native brethren, not giving the whole of one man to it. (as in Ceylon) But that was not thought wise. There is no doubt but that the paper is doing well, never better. It is a real power for good.

The publishing of books costs, but it is right to pay. Dr E. E. Bliss is devoted to the preparations of books; I wish that a portion of his time, - the larger portion might be given to evangelistic work.

Mr Pettibone will come to Am. next Spring. He is well adapted to work in the publishing department. You can send him back to some other point.

As to Dr Wood & myself. I dont know.

M. H. Hitchcock

There is an indefinite amount of work to be done in Const'ple & vicinity. I dabble at it. It does not seem that I have done much good; or that it would be much loss if I was withdrawn. But I do not see where else we can labor to advantage; & I really think that I am more useful there than I should be in the home pastorate.

This brings me to speak _secondly_ of the Home & Dr Wood.

You & others intimated that Dr W. is not in favor, & that probably a limited no. of trustees would be app'ted in place of the Station, Dr Riggs, & Dr I. G. Bliss for the Home. of which limited number Dr Wood would not be one. This distresses me. Dr Wood & I have labored together, with, I think, mutual sympathy & respect. Now he feels that his chief work is with the Home. It will be a great grief both to him & to Mrs Wood if he were removed from his present position. There are combined in Dr Wood more of the qualities required for our "Official Advisers" for the Home, than in any other one. I hope that with the new Principal there would not be such difficulties, as have been experienced in the past. He certainly will try very hard to labor in sympathy with the new administration. And to remove him from his connection there, would I think, lead him to resign altogether. I do wish that while he remains in Const#ple he may retain that connection. At any rate, I should decidedly object to being one of three to take the place of the Station, in case Dr Wood should not be included. I should prefer that there should be three Trustees, and my vote would be given for Drs Wood & E.E. Bliss & Mr Dwight.

Excuse me for writing so long a letter. My great interest in the matters has lead me on further than I intended.

I hope the Lord is giving you physical strength for your arduous duties, and

I heard that he was giving Permission to Willi

more of the qualities required for our "Official Advisers" for the Home, than in any other one. I hope ~~that~~ with the new Principal there would not be such diffi

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M. H. Hitchcock

Lima N.Y. Oct 28. 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Dear Brother

I found yours of the 22nd inst. via Winchendon, here, last eve. I answer by first mail.

First Mr Matlocks inquiries:

I am quite too well acquainted with the said Hagop. he is not the first unworthy Armenian, who failing in the work for which we have educated them, come to this country & ‡ find ready aid in ch's & societies.* He left a wife & children, but did not leave any congregation at all. He had a cong. which he had drawn away from ours, in a persistent and determined effort to destroy it.

‡ I heard that he was ordained in Providence & Wilbraham.

180

But his cong.n was wholly scattered, at least 1½ yrs before he came to Am. During that time he attended Sab. services nowhere unless at the Armenian ch. & was regarded as little better than an apostate. He is a member of Cesarea ch. or one in that neighborhood, & should have been excommunicated. He probably wishes to get a Medical education, & will very likely be a good physician. I wish him well. I would ~~do him~~ a favor if I could for his wife's sake if nothing else. But he did not have aid as a religious man.

Secondly. The steamer. I am going to New York fr. here directly & will write you from there. I think favorably of your suggestion.

I thank you very much for what you write about W. T. M. expenses. Your statement will do good if presented to the brethren there.

I had a pleasant time, & hope I did no harm at Winchendon, Concord, & Pepperell.

I came from Winchendon to Bergen N.Y. & spoke in two Presbyterian chhs last Sab. I am making a flying visit to two brothers & five sisters, in four towns, & expect to reach Winchendon again via N.Y. city & Amherst next Tuesday.

Will Miss Parsons go with us?

With kind regards to Mrs Clark

Very sincerely yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Rev. M. H. Hitchcock 181.
New York, Nov. 6. 1875.
Rec'd Nov. 8.

New York Nov. 6. 1875

Dear Dr Clark

Thank you for your kind note of "Good Bye." We are getting off pretty well. The time chosen for sailing has not fallen upon the best time for Mrs H. She expects an unusual amount of seasickness but I hope she may be disappointed.

As a news letter from Constantinople I enclose Dr Wood's rec'd last even'g. Mrs Wood speaks more particularly of the sickness of Mr L's boy, the feebleness of the whole Persian party, & Miss Rappleye's considerate labors at the Coll. especially as nurse of the boy whose life was ~~is~~ still in danger it seems. I will endeavor to write you from Liverpool. Hoping that you will not allow yourself to get overwearied, & that we may hear of your continued good health or rather improved health? I remain

Most truly yours

M. N. Whitehead

P.S. Mrs H. wishes to be remembered to Mrs C. & yourself.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Eye glasses rec'd
1000 thanks

Miss Drake, Dr Cullis' missionary is a very fine Christian lady. I do not feel qualified to express an opinion as to the way in which she is sent out; but she will be useful, with health, wherever she may be. I wish we could have one like her in old Stamboul. When Miss West proposed her mission to Turkey, I suggested ~~that~~ she come to Constple & be located in Langa or Samatia. The brethren objected. But we should all welcome one who was believed to be the right one. And located there, she could do a much more hopeful work, than connected with the Home in Scutari. But if we can have the right ones, both would be useful

Excuse my making the suggestion. It came to my mind, through our pleasant intercourse with Miss D. & our conviction of her fitness to do missionary work. I liked that lady whom I saw at your room from Vt.

London Nov. 26, 1875

Dear Dr Clark

I have delayed writing to you thinking that we should come to a stopping place when we might report ourselves for the whole journey. But as we are delayed I will tell you briefly of our experiences.

Our Steamer, the "City of Berlin" is undoubtedly a fine boat. She did not make less than 306 miles, & reached 367 miles, although at no time did we have the fairest wind, and several days, there was a slight wind dead ahead. The management, & general arrangements in the boat were very good, superior. But after all we did not like it on account of the disagreeable motion from the screw. I got the best room that was available when I engaged.

those Dr Bush had engaged. It was close aft the saloon, but all the rooms abaft the saloon, & the saloon itself, were very uncomfortable on account of the motion of the screw. I would rather be two days longer, & be rid of that motion.

Mrs Hitchcock suffered excessively from sea sickness, & moving from the above cause. On arriving at Liv. we could not pass the Bar, were taken up by a tug (2¼ hours) then 2 hours on the open pier! getting through the customs. In Mrs H.'s weak state she suffered from this exposure, beginning a cold to which she added from day to day through the week, until she was quite sick. It was impossible for us to go on to Marseilles that week, on account of our shipping. This week I did not feel that it was wise to do so, & so we are waiting another week. But yesterday Mrs began to improve, and to-day is quite decidedly better. But with her weak ~~head~~ eyes; her sea-sick & dizzy head, & her cold, I felt that we would be fully justified in waiting.

Mr & Mrs Gates, Miss Drake & the South Africa teachers were good company for us on the steamer. Mr & Mrs G. continued with us all of the time until yesterday, - being with us in lodgings in Doughty street. We had become quite attached to them. Last eve, we accepted an invitation from Mrs Minassian to spend the remainder of our stay in London with them. And here we now are, very pleasantly situated.

Mr Minassian is in Constantinople. But there is a very pleasant family here, who have received us very cordially; and I think it will be very well for Mrs Hitchcock. London is not attractive now out of doors.

tailoring. Mr & Mrs Gates and we stayed a week in lodgings recommended by Mr Keen, at 1/3^{d} the expense for board and lodging which Mr Burr charges. You may smile; but it is a fact, and we were comfortable too, good *enough* for *missionaries*. Any one should get on for much less than the usual charge at Hotels & Boarding Houses.

We like to trade in London better than in Liverpool; but there is not much difference in prices: there is a greater variety.

Gents clothing is cheaper in England than in America. Some articles we can get here, [illegible] adapted for Turkey or India better than in Am. There are *second hand* books & trunks, good as new. But for many things, one can do as well in Boston or New York.

I have never used Cook's or Gaze's tickets & coupons. But I have quired at both offices here, & have learned something from the experiences of Miniminies. It seems to me as follows. Gaze is decidedly the better of the two. But there is no money to be saved by either; and for a man of ordinary prudence the expense is greater. But one, by the tickets is relieved from care & anxiety.

If all this is useless, you have only to throw it in the waste basket.

The English papers are full of the Eastern Question. Manifestly we are on the eve of great events. What the result will be to our work, He, whose it is, only knows.

Mrs H. would be remembered to the Clark & family

Very sincerely yours

R. H. H

A

London. Nov. 26. 1875

Recd Dec. 9.

ack 11 —

Shall I write a leaf from our experiences, for the inexperienced? Lawrence Temperance Hotel in Liverpool is about the grade of the Clifton. without a liquor bar. Green & Whimmery recommended to us Lee. for ladies goods. We did not like the place.— prices very high. The Liverpool Drapery. Church street we liked better.

For Cutlery. Oxley. a small place opposite St Georges Hall on the lower side.

For trunks, valises &c. Picking Corner of Lime & Ranelagh streets.

For books. maps. Bible pictures. Scripture & scientific diagrams Phillips, Son. & Nephew. South Castle street. They gave me 33 per cent. Let Missionaries look at their diagrams. useful for tours.

In London I like Henry Keen 140 Grays Inn Road. 1st as a [illegible] & adviser & 2nd for his

Constantinople Dec. 23. 1875

Dear Dr Clark

I am not quite prepared to write you: but I will report ourselves, and add a few bits suggested by what we find here. I wrote you from London. We left there Nov. 30. at eve. staying at Dover, & proceeding to Paris the following day. We remained at P. one day and then set out for Marseilles & Constantinople. But the next (Sat.) morning, at 2 o'c. we were stopped at Valence, three hours south of Lyons. The snow, not sufficient to cover the ground, had accumulated on the track to the depth of 2 ft or so, by which that trunk line, with an immense business, was blocked for nearly four days! We stayed 12 hours at the station, & then seeing no prospect of moving on, went to a Hotel. Monday, at 10½ A.M. we went on, reaching Marseilles at 7 P.M. to find that our steamer had left that A.M. We remained at M. 5 days. From there we had a good passage, arriving here Friday P.M. Dec. 17th. The whole of the land journey was hard and trying for Mrs Hitchcock. At M. she became rested, & the voyage thence was favorable, so that now she is quite well for her. Her eyes do not improve much. As for myself I had almost forgotten that I was liable to illness, having been very stout & rugged from the time I left Eng. for Am. until the third day from Marseilles, when I was taken with a violent diarrhea which continued, & after our arrival here took the form of dysentery. It is slight however and I hope may not be of long continuance. We came directly to Dr Riggs', and have not been away; but we have seen most of the friends, who are usually well.

("I have not seen your retrenchment letter; but Dr Wood, Mr Parsons and I, have labored two days on the reduced appropriations, to see where we could best apply the knife & lop off £100. from Native agency & £115. from Schools.)

$500

$575

I have it not in my heart to find fault with you and the Prudential Comtee, in the least; I have no doubt it pains you as much as it does us; But I wish to state a few facts.

"We asked, in our estimates for 1876, for much less than we did for 1875, cutting close at all points, leaving us no surplus. Now to take off £.215 is very hard. Even Bro. Parsons looks blank!

"Again. The good friends at Bagchejik have done the best they could with their building full of pupils, with the app's for 1875; but they have overrun. Now they are told that for 1876 they must manage with less. This is peculiarly trying to them, and especially to Miss Farnham who has constantly labored beyond her strength; & has brought the school to a condition, of which, as a missionary school, comparatively, too much cannot be said.

And ~~again~~ concerning our salaries, I would not speak of ourselves. It is true that since our appt appointment in 1869, including our visit to America, we have used +$1000 of our own money, besides the gifts of friends. But this we have chosen to do, not asking for the full amount for outfit, nor anything for this visit to Am. except to have our salary continued. We have just lived on our salary; But with others it is different. Now here is Dr Riggs. What a noble missionary he has been his whole life! What a magnificent work he has done! And now, in his old age & feebleness, he continues to do a man's work. But he has not lived on his salary of $1350 for many years, And to be cut down now $135 - I do not think it is right. I wish those churches which do not retrench in anything for themselves, could know such facts as these.

"But just as it is, I had rather be here than one of those. We shall be happy with our salary, and happy to do the best we can with the means which are given us. Possibly it is the Lords way of making us feel more our need of Him.)

But I do pity the home churches. So much wealth; such ~~an~~ abundance and richness in all the style of living; such refurnishing, & rebuilding, and building new, as I saw, in the month I was at home, and yet retrenching in Missionary Contributions! Church Edifices being built all over the land in a style of elegance and richness unknown before, costing, in many cases, from $50.000 upward, with a diminishing, or no corresponding increase of contributions for the conversion of a lost world! There is expectancy of a general revival. Will it come? Will there be a real and abundant outpouring of the Spirit of God upon the Cong'l Chhs if this tithe be not brought into the storehouse? Pardon me, but I believe the churches should be dealt with more plainly upon this point, for their own good.

With much love from us both to yourself & Mrs Clark

Aff'y and truly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

P.S. I enjoyed my visit home very much. It seems now like a pleasant dream — doubly pleasant when I look away from our present surroundings

Cons'ple, Dec. 23, 1875

Rec'd Jan. 17, 1876.

Constantinople Feb. 3. 1876

Dear Dr Clark

We have been very sorry to learn of your illness: you have our profound sympathy: we sincerely hope you may not be obliged to go South this winter.

I regret a remark in my last letter, which may have lead you to infer that I blamed the Sec's of the Board for not rousing the chs from their indifference in respect to Missions. I did not so intend.

We are boarding at Dr Woods; and are both very well. We have looked considerably for a house. We find a suitable one at Hasskeuy, & also one at Chichli. (above Pera). But our friends think we ought not to locate in either of those places. As Mr Bowen now proposes to come to Const^ple, we feel that it is well for us to pitch our tents in the same locality, & also where we can have a work near at hand. We hesitate, thinking of Ortakeuy, Pera, Psamatia. The latter is the most hopeful place for work: the former is the most desirable place to live; while some of our native friends urge our going to Pera. We hope Providence will yet point out the spot. Pastor Simon is preaching at Pera. But it is said, not with good success: that the subscription has fallen from 7 L.T. to 3. Baron Hohannes continues at Langa. He is endeavoring to supplement his salary of 10 L.T. given by the Ch. by a school which he has opened this week. We gave our Stamboul approp.n for schools & our Khan rent, for the rent of a building for his school; a room being used in it for the Khan work.

At Haskeuy the school suffers from the opposition of the Priests: but more from the prolonged absence of the teacher in Germany whither he went seeking funds. We are insisting upon the brethren there doing more for themselves than they have done. I am sorry to say that I do not see anywhere in Constple anything more than the quiet & peace which are always desirable, but do not always produce quickening & fruits. Here in Scutari are the most indications of spiritual good.

I have visited Nicomedia, Baghchejik, Ovajik & Rodosto. At B. & N. Pastor Alexander has organized Ch. Sessions. Both are good. There is no preacher at all at N. & not a suitable one at B. There was a good congregation of 200 at the latter place. At O. the cong. has increased from 30 to 60 within 3 months. I have hope of its being a permanent gain. At R. Pastor Hohannes is sick with fever and desires help in preaching. I saw but one new man, a Greek. The pastor thinks him truly converted. The colporter, a Greek student who left the class when it went to Marsovan, has commenced an interesting work at the Dardanelles. Five or six men desire to become communicants. Also at several important points he reports an interest. If Br. Bowen comes here, he with his knowledge of Turkish will find an interesting field for touring between Constple & the Dardanelles, where there are many large & interesting towns.

I have undertaken to gather & instruct a Station Class.

I expected some 8 or 12. fr. the N. field. Rodosto & this city. But as yet only 3 appear. My plan is. a room in Vizir Khan, where I feed them (Commons) give them perhaps two lessons a day & have the care of them. Then they are to go to Br. H's school for the remainder of their lessons. I will write you more about my reasons for this step. & the success of the experiment after a little.

About the Home. I don't wish to criticise, or say a word in disparagement. Miss W. has now taken charge. & we hope & desire that she may be successful. But in the interest of Miss Rappleye, it was not right to say last term, "The Home never appeared better". It was not true. There was a diminution of pupils; and this term there is a still less number. The reason assigned is the *change of administration*. — that the management since Miss R. left is not good. I do not say this is true or false. I only say it is what the people say. It is common talk among former patrons of the school. I said to a malcontent. "But your priests forbid you to send". "Our priests" said he "do not influence the class of enlightened men who send to the Home".

Again some of our brethren express the opinion that the Home should be an English school. like Rob't. Coll. And that the change should be made next Autumn. Very plausible reasons can be given I know. But the great. the insuperable & conclusive obj. to my mind, is that then it *will not be a Miss'y school.*

If this be made an Eng. School. it will be perverted fr. its original purpose. Funds raised as missionary funds –

will be used for a purely educational institution. It will be difficult at best to keep this a Miss'y school: then it will be impossible. Dr Hamlin I am aware has raised money for Rob't Coll. as for a Miss'y Coll. But it is not a Miss'y Coll. When Br. J. F. Clark, last year severely criticised the Coll. for its want of Ev. influences, Drs Wood & E. E. Bliss replied that it was not a Miss'y Institution: Afterwards Dr Washburn repeated the same thing. I hope you & the ladies will not favor any such change in the Home without careful consideration.

Mrs Hitchcock wishes to be remembered to Mrs Clark with yourself.

Affly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, Feb. 3, 1876.

Rec'd Feb. 28.

ack'd 29

Dear Brethren

Hovagim the Armenian Student from Orfa Cen. Mission, has continued in Rob't Coll. this year on condition that Central Mission would pay his bills. We were informed that the Mission voted him £25. T. & that the Prud. Comtee would be asked for the remainder. Mr Perry was to write me from Am. the result. But nothing comes. Can we know immediately.

Very truly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Feb. 17, 1876

Constantinople Mch 16, 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Cor. Sec. &c.

Dear Brother

I have been directed by the Station to write you with reference to an additional miss'y for the active work of this field. I shall endeavor to show you that there is much work to be done here, that a considerable part of it we are unable to do, that it is very desirable that more be done, and that a man providentially provided for the work as it seems to us, should be assigned to it.

First; The work to be done.

The Missionaries are not without care and responsibility as concerns the already organized cong's of the city. The preachers and people of the larger cong's of Vlanga, Scutari, & Pera look to us for assistance in various ways and especially for their schools. And we feel that it is desirable to do much more in coöperation with them than we are able to do. The cong. at the Bible House (Bro. Herricks), and that at ~~Scutari~~ Hasskeuy are dependent upon us for direction and one half the preaching. We have been urged to assume the care of the service at Bebek; but as yet it is attended to by Pastor Megerditch assisted by Pastor Avedis, with occasional preaching by us. The Khan work is unlimited. There is one man devoted to it, supported by Harpoot Station, superintended by us. But his labors, with the little that we do, reach but a small part of that interesting and fruitful field. Outside of our congregations, ~~including~~ exclusive of the brethren & friends in the Khans is a large accessible population. We suppose there are + 300000 Greeks and Armenians in the city. Many of them are of Interior origin, and are to say the least, as hopeful a class for labor as their neighbors and friends at the Interior stations. But we have access to people from localities where there is no missionary: many will attend an evangelical service here, or visit the missionary who would not in their own village.

2ndly We are able to do comparatively little of this work. We have the outstations of Adrianople & Rodosto. The latter now hopefully extending to the Dardanelles.

Mr Parsons labors are confined to the Nicomedia field; and he expects us to advise with him in all his matters, and one of us to tour with him. Dr Wood is largely occupied with the Home. My time is very much taken up with the above mentioned outside work, payment of salaries, keeping of accounts, and correspondence with native helpers. Besides, in common with the other brethren of Constple, we as members of the Com. ad Int. give some time to Mission business

Therefore as a matter of simple fact, comparatively little of the real & really desirable missionary work of this city is being done. Nor with our present force do we see a prospect for better things in the future.

3^{d} We believe it is very important that more miss'y labor be bestowed upon this city.

Allow us to call your attention to the action of the mission for three successive years.

1873. In view of the "constant and urgent wants of the miss'y, literary, & secular work", two men were asked for.

1874. A new miss'y with special reference to active evangelical labors in Const^{ple} and other parts of the Station field.

1875. That Mr Bowen be transferred to Const^{ple} for direct Miss'y work.

A large portion of the people of this city are accessible. We have spoken of the people from the Interior. They as transient or permanent residents are a large element of the population. And experience demonstrates that in any locality there are individuals to welcome the missionary:— thus affording an opening for work at any point, & an opportunity for evangelical labors.

The condition of the ch's & the aspect of protestant Xnity as represented by the so called evangelical christians in Const^{ple}, are not so favorable to our work in the Empire as they ought to be. Protestant Xnity is on trial here before the Gov't, & representative men of all classes & nationalities as no where else in the Empire. A ch'h here is on a very high hill.

The reasons are obvious why our miss'y work should present a good front here in Const'ple independent of the intrinsic importance of the work. And they are so important that we urge the increase of our miss'y force here notwithstanding the depleted condition of the treasury of the Board.

Finally, we think that the Providence of God has prepared a man for this field - Mr Bowen. He thinks that he ought not to return to Manissa with his wife, that they must seek another field. They are hopeful that in Const'ple she may enjoy a tolerable degree of health. And we concur with them in this. Is it not better that in accordance with the vote of the Mission, & the strong desire of this station, they be located here, than that a trial be made at another place - the result of which must necessarily be more uncertain?

Mr & Mrs Bowen have been here sufficient to know the nature of the work - its peculiarities, difficulties, discouragem'ts; and the conditions under which it must be done. Mr Bowen has a good commencement in the language needed, and would strike at once into the work in circumstances both pleasing to us and hopeful for good results.

On Behalf of Const'ple Station

Most truly Yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, March 1876.
Rec'd April 7.

Constantinople March 22. 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

The answer to yours of Feb. 14 has been delayed by my letter to you of last week. I will reply to your questions in detail as briefly as I can.

Our Home is in Haskeuy - "Paradise Lost" I hear Miss West has it. (A mistake; but so it is regarded here) Perhaps it may be "Paradise Regained" yet. After two months careful canvass of diff't localities, we fixed upon this place, hopefully combining health with an opportunity for Miss'y work. Our house is difficult of access, & remote from our missionary friends. Mrs Dr Riggs is my wife's nearest Miss'y sister. On the other hand we have good air, a large (old) house with ample grounds (rent £.50,) and a native community with a good chapel, as well as the best possible accommodations in Const'ple for a Station class. Mr Bowen expects to board with us until his case is decided: if they should remain here, it is not certain whether they would come to Haskeuy to live or not. We hope so. We can use our carriage on a not very good road of 2 miles or so across the fields to a MacAdam road above Pera: and I can ride my horse to Pera, Galata or Stamboul, a matter of both health and convenience in my missionary work. We have some nice Armenian neighbors, among them Mr Hohannes. & Dr Simon Minassian. There is a good savor of former missionaries resident here, — comparatively little of the distrust, prejudice & even hate encountered in all new communities. And those protestant brethren who made so much trouble in years past are gone. The great problem of our residence here is whether Mrs K's health will suffer from so isolated a situation. We will try it for a year. I feel satisfied about the Miss'y aspect of the question.

Station Class. As Brother Parsons and I looked over the field & thought of the fewness of the laborers, & saw no prospect for the future in this respect, as we had *no* pupils from the N. field, (two from Adrianople at Marsovan) we felt that we must do something. We have tried sending to the native schools at Broosa & Adabazar: for the present that is a failure. To send to Marsovan, where the preparatory department is in the Community school, is impracticable for us. Br Parsons was disposed to do something if I did not. But it was felt that in the circumstances, with all the drawbacks of having it in the city it better be here. The expense is the same as at Broosa. Five pupils from the N. field, one or two fr. Rodosto, and one from Broosa, ~~were~~ have been expected. Of these only three fr. the N. field & the Broosa student (Nov 24) have come. Another will come soon I expect. And one of these will soon go to teach in his native village. - Hereafter, we have one from near Konia and two long resident here, natives of the Eastern T. M.

* I don't understand your giving $5 to Pastor Garabed for Bardizag. I gave nothing & have not heard of such a subscription.

field. Five others similarly situated with these last two desire to come. But questions of locality and expense present. We desire to have a class for the Broosa, Const. and Nicomedia fields exclusively, & let all others go to schools in the interior where they respectively belong. I have the class here in N. I give them 1½ hours each day. For other recitations they go to the school. I hope Mr Bowen will aid me in instructing the class.

Mr Parsons House in Nicomedia.

I find the following Records. Com. ad Int. Dec. 1873. "Approved of Mr Parsons selling the house in Nicomedia which he considers the property of the Board. The money to be put at interest and used with the consent of Pru. Com. for aid to N. church to erect a chapel."

An. Meetg June 13, 1874. "Voted that Const^{ple} Station be authorized to sell the present house of worship at N. and also the house given by Mr Parsons to the Board, with the view of erecting a new church edifice & school house, and that the proceeds of these sales, and 20000 ps subscribed by the people, be supplemented by a sum not exceeding $500, to be asked from the Board, it being stipulated that the Treasurer of the mission be associated with a Building Com^{tee} app^{d} by the church."

I have no means of knowing whether Mr Pettibone obtained the above proposed authority. He transacted

He transacted all the business. The house was not sold. Steps were taken to effect a sale; but the brethren were unwilling. They wished to have it kept as a building site;- some for church and school. others for school only. Finally all united in a plan to exchange it for a house & lot adjoining the present chapel, thus getting sufficient area for chapel & school house. And it was agreed that this was the cheapest & best location to be had.

If Mr Pettibone did not get the consent of the Pru. Com. to the use of the House according to the above votes, it was certainly a mistake for us to do anything. But if it was obtained we think we did not transcend our authority by making the exchange as above. Then came the time when we were examining our real estate titles making out new ones, and transferring church property to native Communities according to what was supposed to be the opinion of Pru. Com. And that at Nicomedia all went together.– Chapel & House.

Parsonage at Nicomedia. Record Com. ad Int. Nov. 21, 1872 "Voted to pay debt of Nicomedia church for Parsonage 8365 ps copper". Then in treasurer's book, date near the above, I find that this (about £75.) was paid from the De Witt Fund. I do not remember anything of this except that in An. Meet'g. Mr Spaulding then resident there urged the matter very much. But no action

* I don't understand your giving £5. to Pastor Garabed for Parsonage. I gave nothing & have not heard of such a subscription.

was taken, it being understood that Com ad Int. might use so much of the Dr West Fund, if it should seem best.* Thus the N. people have a good ~~chapel~~ parsonage but no pastor, and a good site for a Chapel & school rooms, but only a poor chapel & school rooms.

Nicomedia at present is very low. When Pastor Garabed left they kept a man for preacher & teacher utterly unfit for either place, and everything went down, down, down. We exhorted and entreated them to do something better – promising them help if they would help themselves. A year since we made them a definite proposal that if they would pay £3. per month we would pay the remainder for a Pastor & teacher. But they would not make the effort. Some of their own number, & several Pastors said that they were able to pay this am't. During the winter they have been very low. We have not aided them at all. Recently Pastor Alexander has come to their aid. As yet he has given them nothing but his counsels & promises, & a Presbyterian organization as I understand. – The N. B. & Adabazar churches to form a Presbytery I suppose.

With a suitable Pastor, I should expect to see large congregations at N. and very soon a necessity for the buildings contemplated two years ago. It is said that Pastor A. Bohtimalgian will supply them for the present.

The Home. This is the most difficult part of my letter. I do not wish & had felt that I would not write you anything more about the Home. I am not a competent witness anyway. I have not been in the school room in school hours this term. What I know I know by reports mostly.

I have rec'd yours of Feb. 29. I assure you I have nought but kindly feeling for the ladies of the Home, and a most earnest desire for it to succeed. I have never in any way talked, or encouraged others to talk against the Home or any of its teachers. I don't think any natives regard me as a friend to Miss Rappleye. & not to the ladies now at the Home. What I have heard from natives has been purely voluntary on their part. And I have reason to believe that they have talked to others as they have to me; especially to Dr Wood

As to my relations with my missy brethren, — at one Quarter Meeting I expressed myself strongly against the proposition to make the Home an English school like Rob't Coll. but all in kindness & sadness.

Otherwise with ladies, with brethren, with all concerned, I have never had one word of difference, since Miss R. left. Before that we fought continually. It was a constant warfare. But when Miss R. left, there was nothing more to be done or said. Anything that I could do for the Home I have been ready to do. It is true

I have done but little as I have not seen the opportunity.

But I have been slowly and sorrowfully coming to the conclusion that I cannot sympathize with the Home, except in the same sense and way that I do with Rob't. Coll. It has grown quite beyond my conception of a mis'y institution already in its palatial adornments and furnishing and in its plans for the use of English. And I do not see how the Woman's Board can consistently solicit funds for such an institution representing it as a missionary object;— any more than the American Board could adopt & support Rob't Coll. with its present plans & aims. The *desire* to have a missionary school will not make it so without a plan in accordance with approved missionary methods. I labored conscientiously at the founding of the Home, & in its first years so far as I had influence with Miss R. or others, to make it a missionary school. Almost all of our mis'y friends in the interior scouted the idea of its being a help to our mis'y work. But I was hopeful. I believed it might be done. But if Miss R. had switched off on the line now pursued by the Home I should not have followed her.

The Bardezag school is a mis'y school. Its teachers are doing as purely a mis'y work as any missionaries in the land. And I regard it as a great misfortune for our mis'y work in Constple. that one has not been established here as truly missionary, but adapted to our needs.

A word with regard to Trustees. It is not wise or right, that one with views like mine should be a member of the Board. I have not talked with others, with one exception, but I know that it would be generally acceptable to the Brethren, if the plan of which you spoke, of having a Board of three could be carried into effect. My view of this now is as when I talked with you, that Dr Wood Dr E. E. Bliss & Mr Dwight should be the three men. But Mr Dwight suggests Dr Washburn. And if the Home is to go on in this line, the app't of Dr Washburn would be at once a stroke of policy, & would secure a more efficient management. Dr Washburn is independent & would quickly see & endeavor to remedy existing evils. After the above I don't think you will care for my opinion about the school. You will undoubtedly think me an unfit witness; and why should I weary you with details? I will only say, that in whatever aspect you view the Home, the prospect at present is not encouraging.

But I do not know anything of Mrs Williams plans, and it is not time yet to tell what she & Miss Parsons with Miss Patrick may do.

Most sincerely & truly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople March 22, 1876.
Rec'd April 20.

187. Mrs Hitchcock

Haskeuy-Consple. Apr. 22d '76

Rev. N. G. Clarke

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 24th ult. came to me last evening - I was "surprised and pained" by the reading, as you by the necessity of writing - "Behold how great a fire a little "matter kindleth," I said to myself. I received the papers, from Mrs. B. a few days ago, with a kind letter of explanation - My heart at once exonerated Mrs. B - from all intentional neglect or disregard of her engagement - And I had already written to her. I was sending a letter to Manchester by the same mail and enclosed with that. If Mrs. B. has not received it, this will account for that - I am very sorry about this business - and that I shd trespass on your time in this way - But it will be better that I tell you some of the circumstances - I hesitated to commit any written communication to Mrs. B, because I must use the words of others - But Mrs. B - wished them for a special purpose that week, and said she wd do just as I wished, return or destroy them, I told her I sh'd prefer to have them return'd to me - not that I distrusted Mrs. B. but because of her many cares & public position I thought they might be forgotten, ~~or~~ and might pass out of Mrs. B's hands -

She said she w'd return them, according to my wish - I gave her my address -

At Mrs. Lane's house, I copied them - put them in an envelope, addressed to Mrs B, carried them to her room & left them on her desk, Weeks passed & I heard nothing I was perhaps, unduly anxious about them I thought it possible that Mrs. B. had never received them &c &c - ~~Mrs~~ Lane knew of my leaving them, & to her I wrote asking that she w'd call on Mrs. B. & inquire about them, Since receiving your letter, I have recalled these circumstances - Mrs. Lane was out of town for a little summer vacation.

After her return she wrote me that she had called on Mrs. B. and ~~she~~ Mrs B. had the papers safely and w'd return them (this according to my recollection)

I can heartily subscribe to what you say of Mrs. B, She seems "raised up" for the place she has been called to fill, with means and ability - willingly devoted to her work,

Now of Mrs. Lane, She has been a true & dear friend for years - Her home has been my home when I visited Boston - as though she were my sister - From her home we went, when sailing for Ceylon, Her strong, loving heart helped me then, in many, many ways.

Since that time in bodily inferiority & mental anxiety I have often confided in her, ever finding a warm sympathy, wise counsel, and a helping hand. If I ever wished a favor - I shd have written to her, assured that she will do for me not as but more than for herself - Yet we never had anything like a regular correspondence. When I went to her or wrote to her, she was always ready to help me with her whole heart - She has an earnest missionary spirit too - a brother and sister, missionaries of the A.B.C.F.M. - & calling one of her dear boys - the missionary boy - She is a stronger woman than I - every way, and I loved to lean on her, So to her I wrote as I have said - I heard nothing more till a few lines from Mrs. Bowker, written a little before yr. missionary gathering the first of Aug - Mrs. B. wrote that the papers were safe but did not account for not sending them. Indeed from the tenor of the note, I thought she might have intended to enclose them - and forgotten to do so - But at that time I was unable to write to any one - A little while, before Mr. H came to Amenia Mr. Lane called on me, in Worcester - Unable to write - not knowing how or when I shd leave, I asked him to tell Mrs. L. I had not received those papers, & if I left without having had them returned, I shd depend upon her to obtain and destroy them, When Mr. Hitchcock was in Boston, Mrs. B - spoke to him about them; perhaps he failed to understand, but I supposed it was simply

her many cares at that time that prevented her giving them, Mr. H. also visited Mrs. Lane who requested that if we did not sail from Boston she sh'd be informed, that she might see me before my leaving. But we left so soon after deciding to sail from N. Y. that I failed to ~~do so~~ see her. I did not write her then, But after coming here, when my eyes w'd permit I wrote her - and again mentioned those papers - and told her to the same effect, that I sh'd leave it with her to obtain & destroy them ~~those papers~~ - Knowing Mrs. L. as I did, I felt sure she w'd do this & gave myself no further anxiety - I did not anticipate any trouble - I thought Mrs. Bowker w'd recognise Mrs. Lane as my friend (Mrs. L. first introduced me to Mrs. B.) The only word I have heard from Mrs. Lane respecting the subject was the note of last June or July - But as you will see, I have brought it to her notice several times - I do not know what Mrs. B. said to her. But, *perhaps*, Mrs. B. herself, in like circumstances, w'd have pushed her request as earnestly - *She is an earnest woman*, But for myself - I am sincerely sorry & will do all that I can to set it right - I will write to Mrs. L. I can readily understand the mysterious disappearance, and am willing that this account for every thing on my part -
It was because Mrs. B. was trying to keep them so carefully that she mislaid them - And with all her cares it is not strange she did not take time for finding them -

Sorrowfully & penitently L. A. Hitchcock

Constantinople May 11. 1876

Dear Dr Clark

It is several weeks since I was requested to write you on behalf of the Girls School at Baghchejik. I have delayed, partly hoping that some other one would write, and partly that the matter might be fully understood. The brethren here have considered the matter several times, & are we all agreed with the friends at B. that another lady should be obtained for that school. There is an immediate necessity on account of Miss Farnhams impaired health. Miss F. has not been well since coming to Turkey, and insufficient food with severe and unremitting labor have reduced her so low that we fear she may suddenly and unreme~~ttingly~~diably

More than a year ago, yeilding to our entreaties, she came to see Dr Patterson. He th't he could help her but required her to leave work for 3 or 5 months. She was not willing to do so. In the succeeding vacation she was taken with chills and fever, which following her through the winter, have now given place to Diarrhea. Some weeks ago Dr P. said her case was one of suicide or murder according as she or we were responsible.

Notwithstanding Miss F's reduced state of health she has not relaxed her efforts in the least. From the first, she has accomplished an amount of work really marvellous for one with no more strength.

There are now 70 pupils, of whom 27 are boarders. And there is a constant pressure for taking more. But the building does not well accommodate the above no. With Gods blessing upon the field the demand will increase, rather than diminish in coming years.

Miss Lella Parsons is very efficient as an assistant, laboring unceasingly from early morning until late at night. Mrs Parsons teaches 2½ hours daily, besides accomplishing an amount of missionary & household work, more than the average missionary lady is accustomed to do. Mr Parsons also aids in instruction & in general care.

There is no native assistant. Three Marsovan graduates have been tried. Now with help from the senior class they are trying to get along, hoping that next year they may have an efficient assistant from their own graduates. It may seem to you that Miss Lella with the help of Mr & Mrs Parsons & native assistants should manage the school. Possibly so, but they are unwilling to have it so. Moreover it is felt that the accommodations for the school should be enlarged, and that two American ladies should give their whole time to the school. And the friends at B.

ask especially that the lady appointed be competent to take Miss Farnham's place as soon as she can acquire the language. We have looked over the field to see whether one now in Turkey might not be obtained. Perhaps there is a surplus at Aintab, but their language is an objection, nor do we know as there is any one available who would be adapted to the position. A lady for B. should have a thoroughly self denying spirit,— ready to use good abilities in a not very pleasant location. Such are the ladies now there. We regard B. as a healthy place: we are puzzled about their fever & ague. Mrs Parsons & Miss Farnham were taken with it soon after returning from a tour in hot weather. There is some in the town as almost everywhere in Turkey.

I write you now just before An. Meeting on acc't of the urgency of the case. A lady should be on the ground before the beginning of next year if possible. Miss Farnham has consented to come for medical treatment at the close of the present term & we do not any of us think she will be able to return at the beginning of the year, if she does not go to America. It is now probable that we shall have no annual meeting. Mr Dwight & myself, & delegates from Marsovan were to leave here for Cesarea on Sat'y. But you will have heard of the uprising in Bulgaria, & the terrible assassination at Salonika. The excitement here is intense. The Gov't is in fear of all its Xn subjects, & quite as much so of the old Turks, or Ecclesiastical party, - belonging to which are said to be about 40,000 connected with the Schools attached to the Mosques, - all fanatics, all armed, or now arming, and all opposed to the Gov't, to the spirit of progress, to ~~Xn~~, & to Franks. Public feeling is like a vast powder magazine; any hour a spark may kindle a conflagration the results of which we do not like to contemplate.

In such a state of things we cannot leave home, nor is it safe to travel.

Mrs Hitchcock is enjoying quite good health for her. We are, as might be expected, quite lonely here. I will endeavor to answer your letter of March 31st by next mail.

Very sincerely & aff'ly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, May 11. 1876.
Rec'd June 1.

Constantinople May 12. 1876

Dear Dr Clark

The young man of whom you wrote March 3d had already accepted the terms you mention.

My letter respecting Mr Bowen's coming here will have answered your questions about the division of labor. I am sorry to say that Mr Bowen suddenly decided to go to Marsovan until An. Meet: & now thinks that he ought to remain there until Mrs B's coming in Nov.

There has not been a girls school commenced in Stamboul: but an effort was made to merge a boys & girls school, which we had partly supported (2 liras per month) for several years, in a larger & higher grade school. The occasion was this. Br Hohannes Der Mugurditchian wished to establish a school, in addition to his duties as preacher & prospective pastor at Langa. We had not the means, although we sympathized with the proposition. Finally the following plan was fixed upon. To take the existing school with its teacher & 2 liras, the rent of the Khan rooms, & of a room for Br Pelibbos the city missionary from Harpoot, & rent a house which might be used for a school, & afford rooms for the teacher, & Br Pelibbos, & for meetings instead of in the Khan. But the teacher refused to take his school there, and Br Hohannes has gone on without him.

He now has a school of + 20 boys & 2 girls, constantly saying that more are expected. It was my intention to have the Station class connected with that school, for which we were not to pay extra. But I found after a few weeks' trial, that for me to live at Scutari & spend one hour each day ~~at~~ with the class cost me from 2 to 3 hours of time, while I could not then maintain any satisfactory watch & care over the pupils: they would be left free in the heart of a great & wicked city, which would present innumerable temptations to boys fresh from the villages. If I were at Ortakeuy, or Beshiktash, or Pera it would be but little better. And that was a strong motive for my coming hither, that I might bring the class with me.

The work at Langa seems to be in a prosperous condition, congregations full, a good degree of harmony among themselves, & of cordiality towards us. Recently as respectable a committee as the congregation would afford, of 8 members, supplemented by Mr Boyadjian, Dr Wood & myself, has been formed to further the project of a chapel building. The Station has had two sessions on the matter, & we have had preliminary conferences with a subcommittee from the Church. And I confidently hope that we shall be able to go forward with the building if the state of the country permit. When our plan is completed I will write you more about it.

Here in Hoskeny our Sab. Cong's are 40 to 50 since our coming; about double what they were before. S.S. 25 to 35: Eve. Meeting 25 to 30. The teacher of the school preaches one sabbath per month & superintends the S.S. Prof. Hagopos one Sab. & I the remainder. We have a subscription for the preaching which I think will go above one lira per month. We shall also start a subscription to repair the church, which requires 25 to 30 liras. I had hoped to have Dr Bowen here for a Turkish service: it would be a valuable addition. My station class is 8 young men; youngest 16 eldest 26. — the two are classmates & among the most promising; but all are promising (varying in age fr 18 to 22); all think themselves Christians; & are ambitious to prepare for the Lord's work. All are doing well. I give them one hour each day besides general (particular) supervision. For Arithmetic, Grammar & Turkish they go to the school. I am satisfied that our deciding to commence this class was a wise step, & that keeping it up is necessary. I hope to be able to convince the Mission of this; but I dont know. If it is kept here there should be a new man associated with me for this & other work. If it goes to Baghchejik, another man will be necessary there. ditto Broosa. — If Broosa & we can agree — doubtful!

May 15. 1876.

I preached at Pera a few weeks since. found ±50. an attentive congregation. Also at Kassim Pacha a new place in a Khan, but tot. abt. 14. I have not been able to do Khan work to amount to anything in Stamboul. partly fr being confined with my class. & partly fr not being able to be away fr home at night; in the disturbed condition of things. None of us were present at the An. Meet. of Bithynia Union except Br Richardson two days. It is spoken of as a good meeting. I guess Presbyterianism did not make much headway. Pastor Alexander has applied to us for help for Nicomedia. & Adabazar,—the latter for a large amount. They are coming behind in current expenses. & the means do not come in from Scotland. The school for the present is a failure. It is said that the school building as well as the church are fine structures.

I have been out of the city but one sabbath—on acct of our being alone here in Haskeuy. I went to the Nic villages. It has been very desirable for me to go, & is now. We have postponed going to Caesarea for one week on acct of the state of the country. We are in great doubt what we ought to do. Dwight, Bowen, Marsh, Richardson & I were going. There is not so much danger in going, but the anxiety of separating families.

Aff'y Yours M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, May 17, 1876.
Rec'd June 8.

Constantinople, May 17, 1876.

Constple July 3. 1876

Dear Dr Clark

My Theo. Class separated for their two months vacation this a.m. Four of them united with the church in Haskeuy yesterday; two are members at Vlanga, and two preferred to wait. These young men have given me great satisfaction. Their Christian & manly deportment, & devotion to their duties, have been in every respect admirable. Several of them have no home to which they can go, & no money. They go to seek work for their bread (and with the hope of a little surplus for clothes. Not an easy matter in a city where there are thousands of idle men glad of any opportunity to earn their bread.

It is very plain that Haskeuy is the place for the Theo. Class; but it is not so clear as to a place of residence for us. It is hard for Mrs H. We see very little of our miss'y friends. They kindly visit us more than we do them, so we cannot complain. It is not prudent for me to go & leave Mrs H. Now during the vacation I am to tour with Mr Parsons, visit Rodosto & other places; and it is difficult for Mrs H. to know what to do. Her eyes are troubling her again. The hot weather & bright sun are bad for them. We have had an exceedingly hot June.

I mentioned the Haskeuy church. We have not recognized the existence of this church for some years. There were but a handful of members, & they unable to do for

for themselves. Moreover in '72 a sort of union was effected, with Olanga, into which we did not care to inquire. But lately it appeared that the union was not recognized, that there were 28 members, of whom 10 were resident here - the others in different parts of the city, including among others. Pastor Stepan & wife, Pastor Garabed & wife & Bedros Minassian, and that it was desirable for the good of the work here that the Church should be considered as existing. There was no deacon & no clerk, and some outside opposition to the resurrection. But Congregationalism is accommodating. We got over the difficulties, Dr E. E. Bliss & Pastor Garabed came to assist us. And although we cut a knot or two, I think it much better than any other way.

There is just now a flurry of opposition to the school here, partly on account of the Sa. Ass, & partly because the teacher refused to allow a book in the school which teaches the worship of the virgin Mary.

The School in Olanga - Do Megerditcheans, is doing well, 32 pupils.

We have agreed upon a plan for proceeding with the Church building in Olanga. Building Comm: Mr Boyajean, Mr Bedros Minassian, Antranig agha, (a member at Olanga) Dr I. G. Bliss & Mr Dwight. Board of Trustees five native brethren including Mr Boyadjeon & Pastor Alexander. We are to be at the entire expense. Whatever they may raise we prefer to let them put into a parsonage. We hope to bring the expense to about £200. An effort is being made to get a better location.

Pastor Simon is laboring at Brsa, perhaps as efficiently as he ever did. For some time he has not manifested any of the old spirit of opposition & faultfinding. He is much straitened to find means to live. The Church pays him L.6. per month, which, with several children, in Brsa, is a small sum. Dr Wood has recently written Mr Larke's Missions, hoping to interest him on his behalf. I am sorry to say that some of our number still maintain an attitude of non-intercourse with Pastor S. & others who were his coadjutors in the days of opposition & general. I think this both wrong and impolitic. I am sure that if you knew all the circumstances you would favor full sympathy & the most fraternal relations with these people when they manifest a kindly spirit.

You will receive from Dr Wood the estimates for the Home for 1877, & I trust an explanation of the way they were "passed". You would have been interested in the debate which took place when they were presented. Not one I believe was bold to say that the School should be regarded as a miss'y School; but "a Xn educational ~~education~~ institution like Rob't Coll." The question raised was, can missionaries vote to approve the expenditure of strictly missionary funds for such an institution, whose connection with missionary work is so very remote, when every department of our work is suffering for the want of means, & when our purely missionary schools like Marsovan, Baghchejik, Broosa & Manissa are restricted for the same cause. We cannot conscientiously do it. So no motion to approve was made. The responsibility must be taken at Boston. I must again beg you to devise some means by which Const^ple Station may be relieved of the administration of the affairs of the Home. Several have expressed desire to be released; but no one likes to incur the invidious notoriety of resigning.

A word about Broosa. Miss Rappleye writes in great discouragement about her school being required to be self-supporting. When I talked with you about it I supposed that she would have Armenians and Greeks together; and so she would have the patronage of the Broosa Armenian Protestants, which would be a good deal. But all unite in saying that it is impracticable to have the two in one school. And to carry on a school for Greeks in a new work, & make it self supporting, is an impracticability.

Most sincerely yours

M. A. Hitchcock

Constantinople, July 3/76.
Rec'd July 26.
Ans'd Aug 3
Funds for the Home

Constantinople Aug. 30. 1876

Dear Dr Clark

It is more than a month since I made the first draught of a letter to you. 23 days of the time I have been ill. Was taken Aug. 7 at Rodosto. Dr Patterson thinks I came near typhoid, caused by exposure to sun. I am now successfully convalescing, thanks to judicious treatment of Dr P. & untiring care of Mrs H. with the blessing of God.

Rec'd yrs of June 16. Every ones first th't is same as yours about Sta. class. & I have no doubt Mr Pettibone will say the same; but he will probably tell you that he knows very little about Const. Sta. Miss. work. Mr Parsons & I were the only men who could feel the necessity of the case. We presented it to the Station, who unanimously approved. We felt it to be our first duty to prepare some helpers, as we could not get them otherwise. And while Bardezag would seem to be a more suitable place, we were agreed that C. was the *practicable* place. It costs no more here than in Broosa, & I think it will prove

to be in every way as suitable.
Was absent with Mrs H. from July 7. 21 days. We spent a night both in going and returning at N. I was a Sab. at Ovajik. And Mr Parsons & I were 16 days absent from B. It is 7 yrs that I have made annual or semi annual tours in the N. field; & I have never seen so much to encourage as in this. The chief interest is in the Geivey villages. But in the Nicea villages also, while the brethren seem to be at a standstill, the community is advancing, is more accessible, more open to the truth. Visited 23 places. At 9 urgent calls for laborers. & at 8 for places of worship. 3 of my pupils, mere children in preparation, are laboring at 4 of these places for two months of vacation. The villages are easily suited. Any pious man who can teach their children during the week & read the Scriptures, talk & pray on the Sab. is welcomed. This for a time: after a little, trained & experienced men, only, are useful, in most places. For houses of worship from £30 to £100 are required. For the above 8 places we

have money in hand for 2. & have asked this year for one.

Pastor Alexander, endorsed by B. Union applied to us for a grant of £86 for the current year. The Station delayed ans. until somebody could examine into the matter. We remained at A. two days for the purpose.

It appears that Pastors Salary is 500 - 6000
Teachers " " 400 4800
Asst " " " 140 1680
=12480. They had decided to raise themselves 4000 leaving a balance of 8480 for def. Towards this deficiency they ask from us £50 or 7000 cop. How they would meet the rem. 1480 they did not say.

Besides the above, Baron Arakel, a native of A. & for several years teacher & preacher at N was laboring at a village in the suburbs of A. where he had a school & a Cong. & for his Sal they asked £36. Whole amount £86.

As reason for their thus being so far from a self supporting basis, they gave

1st Increase of exemption tax from

550 gold to + 3000 gold. 2nd Increase of ordinary taxes fr. 2000 gold to 4000 gold. 3d Hard times. And indeed times are hard In every place the brethren are failing to meet their subscriptions. No business; no money is the universal cry.

On making report to Station, brethren voted unanimously not to aid Adabazar church, but if we could make out enough to pay Br Arakels salary for the rem. of the year, & ask you for an app. of £36. for him for next year.

Our reason for not aiding A. Ch. is that they have rec'd largely fr. Scot. for Ch. building & School, & parsonage, also other sums, until the brethren are manifestly tinctured if not leavened with the idea that money comes easy, & if they do not give, it will come from some source.

2000 £ were used in the buildings, both good, but the school is empty & is likely to be for the present. We think that Pastor A. has eaten or is eating up money given him for a parsonage. He told me that he had used up £25 given for indigent pu-

pupils. Pastor A. Bohtimaljian is rec. £4 per month fr. Mr S. Minassian as an itinerant preacher, but he itinerates mostly in Adabazar, having tried in vain to get from us a salary of £4½ at N. (we not knowing of his other salary) He is now building a large new house in A. the means in part derived from the sale of land for the School.

Looking at all the circumstances we feel that we had better not give them, that they must be made to feel their need more. And very likely whether we help or not they may get money from Scotland.

I have written thus in full because I wish you to know the circumstances, & I want to know your opinion about it & perhaps of the Com^{tee}. I told Pastor A. that I would write you fully about the whole matter.

I blame Pastor A. he is a good man & has made a mistake, he is in real trouble, & he is feeling it deeply. Since we were there he has come to Bardezag with his family & has proposed to become their pastor!

This involves a great deal; he leaves his new Ch. his school, & a united people, wh. he would not do if he were not in a real strait. In coming to Bordezag he gets a salary from us; but he displaces Br Stepan, who is doing very well indeed. But the arrangement is not yet made. I wished to write you of other things, but I cannot at this time.
Mrs H. would like to be remembered to Mrs Clark & young.

Aff'ly yours
M. H. Hitchcock.

Constantinople, Aug. 30. 1876.
Rec'd Sept. 22.

Constantinople Sept. 12 1876

Dear Dr Clark

I thank you for yours of Aug. 7 "with your own hand." I am not good for anything yet. I have steadily improved excepting last Sat. in returning from an eight days sojourn at Beshictash & Scutari. I became very tired, then indigestion & illness put me back. But I am well up from that now. Bro. Parsons wished me to write you of a matter in the N. field. But first two explanations. One is that you may think, & truly that I do for the N. field what belongs properly to Mr P. him: but I cannot help it. With all respect & love for Mr. P. (& he is a dear good brother) he *is cunning as a fox*. He takes his neck out of almost all responsibility. He throws it on Const. Sta. And there is no one else to do here but me: that is no one who knows about N. matters. I feel very foolish to have it so, & know that I am overburdened with such things, *but I cannot help it*. The other is that the relations of N. field to the Broosa field, since Mr B. came to B. have been peculiar. While side by side, the scale of salaries has differed, always higher in B. Annual meeting has tried to reconcile the two but in vain: My confident belief is that the N. salaries have been the lowest in the mission. It was very noticeable this year the

in the three fields of N. B. & Monissa there was an ascending
scale. M. being even higher than B.
Now to the point: B. pays a single man of 1st class at M.
4 liras per month: at Kourdbeleng is the best man of that
class, & he is doing an excellent work. His salary was fixed
at 3 liras. He is also single. But when Br. P. & I were there in
July it was evident that he was not satisfied. And Bro. P.
says his salary must be raised to 4 liras or the other
mens reduced to 3. Station has considered it & voted
to represent the matter to you, & ask you to have the salary
at Kourdbeleng for 1877 made 4 liras. Personally I am
sorry to do so. Others will have to be raised to correspond.

A word about the Home & I trust this will be my last. I don't
think I have misunderstood the difference between the financial position
of the Home & the other missionary institutions. It is very true that from
whatever source the building fund came, the contributions to the
Woman's Board are missionary contributions. Hundreds and
thousands of Christian ladies & children are making their miss'y
offerings through the W. Board. And I have said what I have
said because that every time we think of the Home we are pained & made
sad to see at such a time as this so much of the missionary contributions
used for what we think will not "largely promote the missionary
interest." And this is not an "unfriendly criticism."
I have much to write you about Const. I am feeling pretty blue
It is better that I wait awhile.

Aff'ly yours M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, Sept. 12. 1876.
Rec'd Oct. 5.

Constantinople October 17. 1876

Dear Dr Clark

I am now about the same I was before my illness, except that I cannot bear protracted mental effort. Mrs Hitchcock is also enjoying comfortable health. My pupils all returned with one additional from the W. field and from Manissa. Three others have just come in, and are hardly settled as pupils two of whom come from Broosa. Owing to my illness we were nearly three weeks late in commencing. I give the class an hour at 6½ o.c. A.M. six days, and at 5½ P.M. three days in the week besides general oversight. We keep three in our own house, but the remainder are in the building occupied by our school. Only a part of these can enter next class at all, and very likely several of them will not enter there at all. I shall endeavor to fit them for village work first.

I have read & carefully considered all you have written about the class, I do not hesitate to say that if it were practicable, it would be better for the class to be in Baghchejik or Nicomedia. And I have been studying how it might be done. We thought of asking for Mr Cole as an associate for the Parsons, & then for Mr Bliss, according to his request to come this way. But the brethren here think we had better wait and allow

Rev. H. H. Hitchcock
Constantinople, Sept. 12. 1876.

him to go to Sivas if Providence may so direct.

At present I have no hesitation in saying that I believe there is no work so important for me as to keep these young men at their studies.

There is a great pressure for other pupils - a younger class. We cannot take them. nor is there any other place for them - no suitable school. It would be a great help to our work and blessing to the protestant Community if there were good high schools for boys, like those for girls at Baghchejik, Marsovan &c. We are doing much more for girls than for boys.

Baron Hohannes Der Mugerditchean of Vlonga has left all his work - is going to America to study Medicine! Another failure. He has proved to be very weak - wanting in common sense and perseverance. I have tried to keeping him on hoping he would grow into a successful laborer. But something has been the matter all the time. The school was doing well, & the people of Vlonga urged him to continue. They immediately engaged Prof. Hagopian for A.M., and Mr Nazar from Aintab for P.M. preaching, thus postponing the day of a settled pastor at Vlonga. I am very sorry for the arrangement. But it was done before we had an opportunity to say anything.

Nothing has been done about the building since my illness and Br Kalamnaro resigned. The brethren do nothing without a leader. I purpose taking hold of it now. At Pera no change. Pastor Simon is preaching well once each sabbath. Five or six families at Pancaldi, above Pera, have petitioned for help in taking a central room in which they may have a meeting, & also to which the present school may be removed. It is in Pastor Simon's parish, but from one to two hours distance. I think well of the proposition. In Haskeuy no special change. Congs. from 30 to 45. No stated preacher, - the teacher once a month, chance supplies, and Dr Wood & myself the remainder. The hard times with Armenian opposition and remissness in the teacher, nearly broke up our school. The people cannot or will not pay tuition fees. When I first got about it seemed as though the school was quite gone. But a little earnest effort put it on its feet again ± 30 pupils. One of the graduates of the Home, resident here is assistant. I hope next year to give the school wholly to her at less expense. A large RC boarding school here has failed - funds eaten up, it is said.

The Rodosto & Adrianople Congs suffer much from the hard times. Both seem to be moderately prosperous, united, and working hopefully.

Bro. J. G. Bliss is trying to stir us all up, both Natives and Missionaries. I hope he may succeed. A revival among us laborers would be the greatest of blessings. I wish you might persuade Br Pettibone to give 1/4 of his time to active missionary work. The probability is that he will as before be so situated and employed that he can do nothing personally. But if he would come with that determination he might do it.

A gracious providence has hitherto preserved us all in safety. I never realized before so much what it is to pray for daily protection. The talk of massacre is so common, that no one can help thinking about it. Even the Turkish school children say to the Xn children when vexed with them "Well you will all be killed bye & bye." If Bairam passes without further outrage, we shall have less apprehension for the future. With love from us both

Aff yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, Oct 17. 1876.

Rec'd Nov. 10.

Constantinople Nov. 9, 1876

Dear Dr Clark

Mr Dwight has written you that we have voted to apply to the Prudential Com^tee for a grant of £50. for a house in Pancaldi. and that I would write particulars. At least so he tells me. The particulars are the following. For many years the Pera Congregation has had no other place of worship than the Prussian chapel. an unfit place for so small a congregation. and which gives them no accommodation except for one service on the Sabbath, - no place for S.S. or prayer meetings. Moreover since the great fire 5 years ago, both the brethren and Armenians generally have removed from the vicinity of the chapel. At the present time, like the Vlanga congregation, the greater number, or perhaps 1/2 are transient residents, without families. These are accommodated at the chapel. Soon a few of the resident families. But the larger number of the families live at a distance, in Pancaldi. It is perhaps 3 miles from the chapel to the upper part of Pancaldi & Feriköy where several of these families reside. We have aided a school in that neighborhood, several years, 2 liras per month. It is proposed now to take a house at a central point in Pancaldi, about 2 miles from the chapel, in which Pastor Simon shall live, a hall be used for a preaching service Sab. A.M. & a room for the school, Pastor Simon to assist the teacher. The services at the chapel will be continued the same as now. I feel that the plan proposed is a very hopeful one for the Church and for the Lords work in that part of the city.

As to the help thus extended to Pastor Simon, the brethren there feel very strongly that we ought to assist him, and certainly he is in need enough of it. He is wretchedly poor, and is getting deeper & deeper in debt continually. His people give him £5. per month, £4 of which he pays for rent! The people at Vlonga are giving from 5 to 6 liras per month, and I cannot say that they ought in either case to give more.

If you feel that you can consistently make this grant I shall be very glad, and a majority of the Station feel as I do.

We shall not ask for anything aside from the regular appropriations I think for the year 1876.

I am sorry for the debt, glad it was no worse, rejoice that you [illegible] a meeting at Hartford and hope that good results will spring up all along the year 1877 both at home and abroad.

I would rather be under the Turkish gov't with the presence of the Powers, than under Russia; but is not Dr Hamlin saying too much? I hope & believe God will overthrow this gov't, and He is able to give the land a better one than Russia. At any rate we need not mourn to see this go. Affly M. H. Hitchcock

Rec'd Dec. 2,

Constantinople October 20. 1876

Dear Dr Clark

On reading your last letter to Mr Dwigh I was reminded that I ought to have written yo that Pastor Alexander had returned to Adabazar. The preacher at Baghchejik is now continuing his work, but became quite unsettled by Pastor A's visit there. The reason of it all is incomprehensible to me. The Presbytery still exists. Pastors Jejezian and Bohtimaljian run it. I received a letter a few day ago with reference to matters at N. signed by the two as the Presbytery. They assume to act for both N. and B. It seems like a farce. but I think our true policy is to recognize any com^tee app'd or recognized by a Chh whether it be a Session, or only Chh Com^tee. I suspect however that we shall come in collision with these self app'd guardians of the churches ere long. The other members of B. Union are subservient to them. Their influence, or rather Pastor Jejezian's is very great. And the example of Adabazar in getting so much & doing so little is undoubtedly demoralizing to the other churches. E.g. N. refuses to give only one lira per month. We have consented to add to it three liras & Baron Hordiros of Broosa will go there for five months or so, hoping thus to bring up the Chh there. He is now considering the matter being quite reluctant to go.

Very truly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople. Oct. 20, '76

Rec'd Nov. 13.

Constantinople Nov. 20. 1876

Dear Dr Clark

Your very kind letter of Oct. 20 is received. I hasten to reply. Mrs Hitchcock's health is pretty good, perhaps I might say very good: by which I should not mean that she is quite well, but that she has continued very comfortable. She does feel the lack of missionary neighbors. And to remedy this defect I dont know what we shall do when our present lease expires, if we shall be spared, & the state of the country permits of our continuing our work. The only thing that now seems practicable, is for us to go to Pancaldi, where, as I wrote in my last, we propose to take a ~~site~~ house for Pastor Simon, for services, & for School. We could not find a suitable house there when we took this. At that point we should not be far from Mr Baldwin & Dr Brooks, in Beshiktash - a mile perhaps.

The Presbytery is a very quiet affair. It will doubtless make a noise bye & bye. We do not wish to call attention to it by opposition. It has influence, and is likely to grow, only so far as Alexander Jejizian's personal influence extends. He and Alexander Peshtimaljean constitute the Presbytery, & they assume to direct the affairs of the three churches. Their devices and prayers, and a very quiet way of working, will influence other churches perhaps. But as yet we see no result of their influence. When the Union met there last spring, all the pastors came away, apparently favorably impressed with what they had seen & heard.

Constantinople. Oct. 20, '76

We shall undoubtedly have trouble. If they get money from Scotland, and otherwise prosper, they will probably become aggressive; they have already shown a desire to direct the village work, where they do not expend a piaster. Bro. Parsons has been sorely tried in various ways: and Bro. Richardson has said considerable about their assumptions. I have no doubt that we shall come into direct conflict ere long, if things go on as they are tending.

But would it be wise to interfere? Not for us, directly with the parties on the ground, I am sure. And as to remonstrance with anybody in Scotland, it would be a delicate matter. It would undoubtedly give great offense. It might do more harm than good. Yet I wish the Scotch people might know the real facts in the case. I have written to Bro. Parsons to have him make special inquiry about the ground for the statement which you notice in your letter to Mr Dwight ~~about them~~ that they are now giving four times as much as formerly. They have subscribed this year about £.T. 28. My impression when I was at Adabazar in July, was that they had not subscribed so little for many years. And so I now believe. I am rather indifferent about your paying the salary of Baron Arakel. Yet the moral effect, I think, would be good. Although near to Adabazar, 1½ miles perhaps, it may be as separate as though it were 12 miles distant, as Armash is. I dont wish to precipitate a rupture with Adabazar. I would do anything reasonable to maintain friendly relations as long as possible. On the other hand with the L.T.100 which they get from Scotland, or rather L.T.110, they ought to manage the work in Sakaria village. However they will need all they can get and a great deal more for their School.

Our young men in Const^ple have made quite a new departure recently. Mainly through the instrumentality of Baron Hovagim, since he graduated, a young mens Xn Ass. has been formed, with four branches, Stamboul, Pera, Haskeuy and Bebek. Another, entirely separate, has been formed in Scutari. If wise counsels prevail, these organizations will do much good. Already it is seen that the protestant young men are feeling an interest in the protestant name. And I hope, in their associated capacity, they may be influenced to engage in Xn work with profit to themselves and others.

Hovagim wished very much to remain in Const^ple. He has manifested a weakness in the matter; but now that he has gone, I hope he will prove a faithful and successful worker for the College at Aintab. I believe he will.

Dr Megerditchean is still here - is soon to leave for America. I hope that neither Missionaries, nor any connected with the Board, will give him encouragement or countenance. We are besieged, by numbers, desiring to study at Rob't College, as these young men have done. But hitherto we have encouraged none. And I for one will not.

If one wishes to preach the Gospel, the course in our schools is sufficient. To carry them further either here or in Am. throws them into manifold temptations, and I have yet to see the man who has made himself a better laborer by such a course. Baron Alexan of Aintab is an exception. I have trembled all these weeks for Hovagim. I feared he would be shipwrecked

You must be prepared to hear of diminished contributions by the churches. Business is so prostrated, that multitudes barely live. And there is every prospect that the condition of the country will be worse still the coming year. Every body expects war. It seems inevitable. We have the armistice until Dec. 31. And it is impossible to say what the Conference may accomplish. But no one thinks it will settle the difficulties. Both the Turks & Russia are preparing for war as fast as possible. The Turks demand that they be "let alone" to institute reforms and better the condition of the Xns. But I dont believe that 9/10ths of the Mahommedans of Turkey either intend, or wish, to give the Xns of the Empire, the rights & privileges which Europe ought to demand for them. But for the fear of Europe, the scenes enacted in Bulgaria, might occur again, any day, in any part of European or Asiatic T. There is no security. There is no confidence.

Aff'ly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, Nov. 29/1876.

Rec'd Dec. 18.

Const^{ple} Jan. 26. 1877

Dear Dr Clark.

I have been intending to write you for a long time, having many things on my mind. But there have been various hindrances; and chief of all our reduced appropriations have kept me thinking: I cannot say that I am ready to write all the sum of my thots yet. Three weeks ago I was appointed to express to you the views of the Station. After cogitating a week I told Dr Wood that I could not write, - he must. He now tells me that he cannot write without having another talk with the Station. The truth is we do not like to receive our restored Salaries, and see our Helpers, in these hard times, reduced, or see the work at any point cease. In either case we cannot sleep well o nights. And the latter is like cutting off ones right hand. These little interests may seem very small and unimportant to an outsider, and specially to one whose information is wholly derived from our imperfect scribblings. But they are very dear and of great importance to us who have wrought and prayed to bring them into existence.

Bro. Parsons and I have agreed upon how we would retrench to the amount of 13200 ps. 12000 ps being taken from Const'ple estimates. But some do not see it so; and we are yet deliberating

I suppose, for whatever reason, that you intended to cut Const^{ple}. But to cut is to destroy. It is nothing else. And then for us to stay here with the Helpers taken away would not be wisdom. I have told the brethren that I am thinking whether we had not better go. Then there would be our salary saved for the employment of Helpers. If the question is between them and me I had better go. Our salary would support several teachers, colporteurs or preachers. And I am ready to ~~support~~ accept that view of the question if it seems best to the Pru. Com^{tee}. But no more on this point until we know what the Station decides.

I have intended to give you a somewhat detailed account of our financial affairs at the close of 1876. We made a great cry at the beginning of the year. And when I looked at it all in review I felt a little ashamed of it. We have made no very special effort to economize, except that like many a minister at home and Home Miss'y. I have longed for some books that I dare not order. We have bought no new clothing or house furnishing, or very little, in 1876. We paid for moving +100 ps. for house +1500, for charity +3800. And we have come out about even. Our house rent is less than most of the Miss'ys pay, — 5000. But nobody else is willing to live in Haskeuy. However we have been comfortable; I think quite as much so as the majority of the pastors who contribute to the support of the Am. Board. And in view of this and the dark prospect of the Board financially, I for one am sorry that our salaries did not remain as last year, and especially if that would have saved us the 13300 retrenchment

I went to Bardezag last week; but by a sad mistake I did not reach the examination. From what I heard I believe it was successful. Two of the four graduates have fields ready for them; one as a teacher, the other as Bible Reader. The others are hoping to find like fields of labor. They were a fine looking class of girls. But this three years course of study, taking them from the rudiments of reading, has not been sufficient for a full development. Still we may hope they will be useful. Miss F. appears tired and worn. In term time one does not notice this. But in vacation she is all gone.

Bro. E. E. Bliss says you cut us down because I do not write more; that if you knew just how the work is you would be interested in it even if we cannot tell of so large things as some others. Perhaps he is right, and I will try to tell you of some parts of our work as soon as we see what we are to do.

We are well as usual. Mrs Hitchcock has with her now one of the Bardezag graduates whom we call our girls — a native of Adrianople. We are not so nervous over the political situation as at some former times — perhaps because we have become accustomed to doubt and darkness. Certainly there is no less ~~than~~ of either. A kind Providence has wonderfully preserved not only the missionaries, but the Xn communities. We pray that He will mercifully continue the same protection. But it should surprise no one to hear of dreadful things from any point at any time. Some of our friends in the interior feel this very much, still no one wishes to leave his post.

With our united love to Mrs. Clark with yourself

Affly yours.

M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, Jan. 26, 1877.
Rec'd Feb. 24.

Constantinople March 8. 1877

Dear Dr Clark

I suppose Mr Pettibone will write you about our poor. He was requested to do so to day by the Station. I will add a few words. Baron Arakel the brother at Adabazar, concerning whom we wrote to you, makes a piteous appeal, which I enclose. His case excites a good deal of sympathy among us. But we dont know what to do about it. I also enclose a like appeal from Rodosto. These are genuine cases of need. Nicomedia, Bardezag and in short (every where there are the premonitions of famine. Unless comprehensive and systematic efforts be made to meet this extensive and sore distress, people will soon be dying of starvation all about us.) Already a virulent disease has broken out at Moudania, the port of Broosa, and a physician from Constple reports that it is nothing but the result of a wretched mode of living. Broosa is now supplying the place with food. (While the people of the country are thus being reduced to starvation, the Gov't is doing nothing to alleviate their condition, but rather to aggravate it. Forced war contributions are laid upon the starving communities. Business is stagnant)

Constantinople Jan. 26, 1877.

I have continued my work, with my class, and in the various departments of missionary labor falling to me without special incident. One of my boys I shall dismiss, he not manifesting the proper spirit or having sufficient talent to justify me in keeping him. He is one of Mr Parsons hopeful boys, and I have hesitated to decide. Another came to me from Pastor Alexander; but I shall not keep him. He goes out to teach for a time and then will return to his native place Sis, in the Central Turkey Field.

I have this week completed an arrangement with the Pera church, by which I am to supply them one half of the time and Pastor Limon the other half. We have the same arrangement for Haskeny. There will be two services at each place, and a weekly prayer meeting; and we are to do the pastoral work together. That is, Pastor L. is to keep account of what he does and at stated times we will compare notes. He is also to give two hours a day, for five days in the week, to the instruction of my class. And we will give him L. 50 for the year. It is not determined yet whether we shall live in the same place. He may come here to Haskeny. We may go to Pancaldi. We are waiting to see what Providence will direct. I have been waiting, waiting, waiting.

not quite liking this arrangement. All parties would have liked a younger man, for so active a work. but Pastor S. is not old or infirm, & never preached better. ~~His mind~~ is not brilliant. He has not succeeded as a pastor in Pera, and there was a general desire for a change. But on the whole both the church and a majority of us thought it best not to throw him aside, and finally, I felt very clearly after looking at the matter on all sides, that this was the thing to do. We make a years trial. The Male teacher here in Haskeuy we are to dismiss after July. & expect to let Ahavni, graduate of the Home, now assistant, have a school in the basement of the church. The teacher, Baron Ghazaros takes this very hard. And I feel very sorry to dismiss the school. But what else can we do? Thus we save £80. We have ~~dismissed~~ closed the Pera School, thus saving $24. This 77 of the 133 liras, all under my hand. While the brethren in Scutari are unwilling to cut any more.   In Langa, Prof Hagopos and one Br Nayor have supplied the pulpit since Hohannes Der Muggerdichean left it. But while the house has been well filled, no money has been collected, and they were getting into a bad way. Hohannes has continued in the congregation, making himself generally useful. Now, this week they have called him again. Both parties have sought & followed our advice. H. is anxious to retrieve some of his follies, and we are glad to have him try to do so. They pay him for the present 145 ps. per month! But we advise him to do it. They have not got started with that chapel yet. Everything moves so exceedingly slow!

I have been thinking to-day of the change in Const. and how slowly it has been brought about. I allude to the relations of the Missionaries and the people. Now we are as near one as we could ask. Eight years ago we had entrance to only a few of the houses of the brethren, & were not on speaking terms with the majority! "Confidence is a plant of slow growth" truly. Hekimian is unwilling to begin work at S. unless I ~~stop~~ agree to preach there as often as once a month, and he wants the same of Bro. Herrick. They also urge me to aid in the pastoral work. Dr Clark we, in Constple cannot point to great results; but we can show you a great deal of work to be done. Would that it might be done! Mrs H. would be remembered to Dr & Mrs Clark

Very Sincerely Yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Rec'd March 27.

Mon. A.M. Edgar is going to K. I hope you will not think it foolish. It is a sort of College Rustication, He thinks it is done. He regards it as punishment; but he has some things to learn yet & perhaps this is one of his lessons.

A letter from Dr Clark last night. I send it. I had cut off for use here a P.S. in which he acknowledges the receipt of yours of Dec 12 + Jan 20.

I think this rather of a funny letter. If I were you I should want to say to him that the extra expense at the Home to the extent of from one half to three fourths at least is not due to the extra expense of living at C. but to the un-missionary, and as Mr Richardson says Anti-Missionary character of the Institution. I suppose your letter is one of the two that convinces him that they have done wisely: perhaps mine was the other! I don't understand at all whether they intend to recall us or not, from what he writes. His next letter will tell perhaps. You say in pencil marks "more money." But I cannot think you intend that for an order.

So, in country on order or a suitable means of sending I do not send any.

Tell Miss F. that Mrs Pratt wishes to know if she has a promising girl for the Amherst people to support. Perhaps they will take care of this! Perthimalgiam is here. I have not "had a talk" with him although he has sought it. But this eve. he is coming here. Have you anything for him? That is what he is after. Alexander has written a piteous tale to Mr Green of their distresses at Udaboggar. I think they must be hard up. Nothing more transpired as to where we shall live next year.

Aff'y

M. H. Hitchcock

Rev. M. H. Hitchcock.
Rec'd May 3/77.

2:00.

Constantinople May 10, 1877

Dear Dr Clark

Your letter of ~~Ap~~ April 4, was very gratefully received, while we in An. Meeting, were discussing the matters to which it referred. It was a great relief to know that we were to have £100. Of course this does not meet all the case, because Baron Arakel and the extra help required in Rodosto, were not included in our estimates for 1877. However we are very thankful for the grant, and think we shall be able with considerable effort to make our appropriations suffice. But as you know the ability of the people to help themselves, is daily diminishing, and therefore our difficulties continually increase. You will learn from other sources that our Meeting took measures for endeavoring to secure aid for the destitute in Eng. and Am. We are collecting what we can in this city, both for use here and in other places. But as every man is beset with applicants for charity at his own door, far beyond his means, we do not get large contributions for a general fund.

Our Meeting was in session 15 days. It was perhaps an average meeting both as concerns the questions before us, and Christian feeling. I had hoped to see a higher rise of the latter. I was burdened with cares and perhaps mistook the tone of the meeting in this respect. I do not think that as missionaries we are up to the point reached in Boston & New England. Mr Montgomery did us good. We needed more of the same sort. Of the questions before us. I am sorry to say that in my judgment we did not advance in the matter of receiving Native Delegates. Mr Herrick went back on his position of two years ago. And he with Mr Baldwin. Mr Ed. Riggs & Mr Leonard were a very determined opposition. Although a majority favored the measure, it was thought best not to press it; but wait another year when it is hoped delegates from the Eastern & C. Missions may be present. I think you will be surprised at the proposition for a Gen'l Theo. Sem'y. I did not take part in the debate or vote; but the project seems to me unwise and unpractical. I am very sorry that it was necessary to take such action concerning Dr Schauffler. But the poor old man & his over zealous friends ought not to blame the Mission. I believe it was a conscientious vote. And it cost great pains. The Greek question, as concerns greek speaking Greeks, I do not consider as satisfactorily treated. Many of our missionaries do not feel the absolute necessity of allowing Armenians. Greeks, and Bulgarians, to cultivate their own language. It must be allowed. It is an illusion to ~~t~~think of forcing all to be Osmanlis in the sense that a common language may be used. Mr Herrick & Mr Farnsworth are consistent with themselves from year to year. in pressing for the universal use of the Turkish language. But a Turkish speaking missionary among Armenian speaking Armenians, and Greek speaking Greeks, would labor at a great disadvantage. ~~But~~ The problem must be worked out.

Station classes & Girls Boarding Schools, cannot work on the grand educational scheme of 1873. Several of us opposed it then with all our might & have pointed out its impracticableness from year to year. A Comtee will take up the matter & report next year. Marsovan wants that the G. B. S. should all be subsidiary to that. But we do not want to send girls from Bardezag to Marsovan. To tell the truth we think they get quite as good an education and training where they are, and at less expense

And as to Station classes, experience proves that several well sounding provisions of the Scheme, are detrimental to our work in this part of the field.

You will be surprised that Mr Bowen is dropped from the Constple list & Mr Barrows substituted. Such a thing was not thought of here until just before An. Meeting. Mr Bowen positively declined to leave Manissa, and Mr Barrows must go to Europe or to Am. if he did not come here. In short it came to this that he would go home, and in all probability be lost to the mission. We think that you will agree with us that it is better that £100 extra be used for their support in Constple above the cost in Manissa, than that they should go home discouraged. Now we shall have an opportunity to see whether another Missionary may not be useful here. But it will be only half an experiment. It was necessary for us to be together. I made that the condition. But they have taken a house in Beshictash near the Baldwins and the Brookses? It was done this P.m. I wanted they should come here for the summer. But everybody was against us. Now we shall keep on here alone as before until Oct. Public opinion in Constple makes it the first duty of the Missy to secure the best possible place to live for health. My principle is a little different, viz Do the best we can for health considering the requirements of the work. I sincerely think that we had better be in America, or be obliged to go to America after a little, than to allow the impression to be made upon the native Xns. that we seek first a pleasant place, or the most healthy place to live. Both Mrs H. & I feel positive that our location is not unhealthy. Missionaries can live here. What we need is associates. That is Mrs H. needs the society of a Miss'y sister. Pardon me for writing so much on this point. My mind and heart are full of it this evening. Mrs Hitchcock would be remembered to Dr & Mrs Clark with myself. Aff'ly Yours M. H. Hitchcock

I did not blame the B's. I told them so finally. They could not go against everybody's opinion as we can

Constantinople. May 16. '67.
Rec'd May 31.

Constantinople. May 10. 1877.

Constantinople June 8. 1877

Dear Dr Clark

Yours of May 8 was received by the last mail. A letter of mine of May 11 you have ere this; that however does not answer your questions. You ask for information concerning our miss'y work as a whole in Cons^{tple}. and particularly of your letter to the Station about 1½ years ago, and of the Sta. class.

I will take the last first. Last Sat'y the class was examined at the close of the years study. Drs Wood & E. E. Bliss. Mr Barrows. and Pastors Garabed, Muggerditch and Avedis were present by special invitation to see what the young men had done. Five hours were devoted to showing what lessons they had learned & how, in Arith. Algebra. Geog. Gram. English. Turkish. Composition. Declamation, & Music. and the Scriptures. Sab. four were received to the communion of this church. All of the eleven are now church members 9 here and 2 in Langa. This week they have separated. some to their homes. & some to Xn work. We pay one lira a month. It affords them a support, and us an opportunity to by their gifts and grace.

Now for this never ceasing criticism of the class. The matter was discussed at length in An. Meeting. Mr Leonard with Mr Baldwin being prominent in opposing the having a class here at all. It was showed that in the matter of expense there would not be very much difference, that the good of the fields this way require a class, and that in such a class some would be started for the full course and others prepared for teaching and village work by a few mths study. "Was moved" I say. I think the most judicial & unprejudiced minds in the meeting looked at it so. Mr Riggs who at first favored sending all to M. from the start, told me after An. Meeting that he was satisfied that a class in this field was necessary. I said repeatedly that there is no objection to sending those who fully purpose to go to M. to finish their preparation there. And the class was told when dismissed that perhaps those who enter M. next March, would be sent on there in Sept. Mr Riggs is to write me whether he & Mr Leonard will fully favor it. Then I should have no class next winter, but gather those left of this class and others next summer to fit them for the succeeding class.

As to the complaints of Missionaries in the interior, it is one of the greatest trials of Const^{ple} missionaries, that interior Missionaries, hundreds of miles away, should attempt to control Const^{ple} affairs through Boston. They quite overstep the bounds of propriety and Xn brotherhood. They are attempting a department of work which Providence has not assigned them, and it is impossible for them to judge correctly at so great a distance. We do not object to their writing us, and we are bound to consider their suggestions.

but we cannot consider them as commands. I for one am glad of their influence as felt by us in correspondence and occasional intercourse. But when they say Cont. shall and shall not, we demur   On the wine question. a hint; and remonstrance, was all right. I think there was occasion for them. But that was enough: more mars kindly and Xn feeling. So of the Helper question, concerning which Harpoot obtained a decree at Boston.   In this matter, there were two boys here, floating about as you say. I told them I would take them temporarily. My object being to try them, & to correspond with Harpoot, within whose bounds they were born. I wrote immediately and repeatedly; but nothing came of it. They would not assist them in the least in coming on there not only, but would not encourage their coming. If they came they would give them a trial, but generally boys picked up here were refuse adventurers, not worth trying. It seemed as though nothing would please Harpoot but a summary dismissal of the boys. And this seems to be the idea. — punishment for coming to Cent Tk. With Helpers there is a show of reason for this, but not with such boys. They did not come here to go to school. They came to get their bread. But apprentices get a poor quality and scant quantity of that while they dress in rags, hoping of course after a time to have a trade. Such were these boys. I was simple enough to suppose there might be good material in such boys, and that they should not be held accountable for the sin of leaving Harpoot. - I think so still. These boys are not remarkable in any way. But I hope they are 1st Xns. 2nd of fair ability, & 3rd have a sincere desire to labor for Christ. They are now ours and will D.V. go through the course at Marsovan. This is the sum of our offence. After a long but unavailing correspondence, I supposed the matter ended although I knew that I was considered criminal. But a few months ago, having been beset for a long time by a Harpoot youth & his friends, I consented to tell his story to Mr Allen, telling him & Mr Allen that we could not take him, that we had more applications from our own field than we could encourage. Moreover I was determined not to take any more from Harpoot no matter who they might be. The response was a long letter from Dr Barnum to Mr Pettibone, saying that Br. Hitchcock had *asked permission to take another Harpoot student*, which they could not grant; and as Mr Allen had gone away on a tour without answering the application, he would write about it, and then went on to the 6thly I believe to show why Br Hitchcock should be engaged in better business than teaching boys from the interior in Const^{ple}. The letter was full of misrepresentations, as it necessarily would be starting from wrong premises. This was the first week of our annual Meeting. I suppose that at the same time a letter must have gone to you of the same tenour. I immediately replied to Dr Allen. (I correspond with Mr & Mrs Allen) rehearsing the whole story from the beginning, and pointing out Dr B's mistakes. Perhaps this will suffice for Sta. Class.

Now for the connection of the "Literary" brethren with the Missionary work in Constantinople. I have been loth to write you my thoughts on this subject, notwithstanding they have been many and have at times struggled for utterance. You know what odium attaches to the telltale. But you ask me, and I will write frankly what I do write. All said at once, "Dr Clarks proposition is impracticable." "We cannot take ½ day a week for personal evangelistic work." "We need also our evenings and our Sabbaths for rest and recreation." The matter has been up once in Monthly meeting. Several times in Sta. meetings, and often in conversation. And all being fruitless and hopeless I have said to individuals, I will never mention the subject again. Dr I. G. Bliss, I believe, agrees with me, No other one does, as I know When the subject has been up I stand alone. It was brought into Sta. meeting a little before An. meeting. I said then that "every missionary should be identified with some native congregation, or some missionary effort, for Sab. Sch. & prayer meeting work, and intercou with the people". I said that "the first missionaries would be surprised at the views held now, that no one could live in Stamboul, Pera or Haskeuy." When we returned from America, I proposed first to Mr Dwight, & then to Dr E. E. B. to locate with us at some point for miss'y work. Scutari was overstocked with miss'y families, and we could not well go alone. But they declined on account of the health of their families. Then the Baldwins & we would locate together. But it could be done only by our going to Beshictash, which we could not do.

This year I proposed that Mr Pettibone locate in Pera and give ½ of his time to miss'y work. The Sta. earnestly advocated the latter part of the proposition, and he was urged to do it, but no one th't he should live in Pera. He himself would do neither.

The time has been when help was very much needed. The enterprises we had in hand suffered for want of somebody to lend a hand. It was so trying to hear the excuses, that I never wished to ask a second time, even if I succeeded once. The brethren were weary with their daily tasks. My cry has ever been. "The preaching of the word is the most important of all. The other work is pushed while this lags. Let less time and strength be given to the former that some may be saved for the latter."

At present Dr Wood preaches occasionally in Armenian, more I believe in English. He is interested of course with others in Scutari, in Pastor Garabed's congregation. Mr Herrick preaches twice a month at the Bible House. Mr Greene has recently assumed the care of the small congregation by his house in Bebek. Sab. P.M. Dr Riggs assists in the Greek Services. Mr Baldwin preaches in Armenian and Turkish when convenient and seems glad to do so. Station meetings are held twice a month Thurs. P.M. when Sta. work shares attention with committee ad Int. & the Home affairs. Dr E. E. Bliss takes an intelligent interest in all that pertains to the Station. Mr Green is almost never present. Dr Riggs is excused by common consent. Mr Herrick makes an effort to be present & so does Mr Baldwin. Mr Dwight is always present.

Thus I have written what I regard as truth about my brethren, but what I fear would not be pleasant for them to read. And in conclusion I wish to say that love and respect these brethren. I look up to them: their talent and experience for the most part is superior to mine. And I have no doubt that they are sincerely prayerfully endeavoring to do their whole duty. And yet I feel very strongly that their personal influence is not for the Missy work here as it might be. They are leaders. They are recognized by the Protestant Community as leaders. And their habits and practices will be a rule to many.

There is nothing of special interest in our work. Haskeuy Cong. 50. S.S. 40 to 50 Pr. meeting 30. Pastor Simon preaches here ½ of the time. I provide for the other half. New hearers constantly. Pera. Pastor Simon ½, & I ½ Cong. & S.S. & Pr. Meet. a little less than here. They had been quite down when we commenced our present arrangement. We hope for Pera. Pancaldi. We commence next Sab. a service in a private house there. There are 5 families, too far away from Pera to come regularly. The principal man there has recently died. He was one of the leaders in the Church, and a good man I trust. He died very peacefully — most would say triumphantly. Langa. Prof. Hagopos. A.M. Baron Nazar P.M. Cong's full. But the work suffers for want of Pastoral ~~work~~ care. The leading brethren feel it so; but they are so poor they cannot offer any man that they know a support. If Kahames had stayed, he might have done for them. But on the whole I felt relieved when he was gone. I hope God will raise up some one for them. Khass. Meetings in two on the Sab. One at Kassim Pasha, between Haskeuy & Pera which

I have attended not often Sab. aft. But I propose hereafter to go on alternate Sabs, or Bro Barrows. Another in Stamboul, has a meeting at 12 M. I have been occasionally. Br Klibbos is responsible for it. & also in Kassim Pasha. We usually gather 10 to 15-20 in these rooms. There is one other, near the great Bazaar which I have not been able to attend. And still a fourth where some Xn brethren invite us to hold meetings, both on the Sab. & week days. I have not been able to do much Khan work. 1st for want of time, 2nd that it has not been safe to be in the streets at night; nor would I leave my family to stay at the Khan as I might otherwise do. You know I suppose that the work in Const^ple is only a part of my work. Now Br Barrows with Dr Wood will share with me, or take my work while I am touring. I dont know how much we can tour; Perhaps Br B. will go some in my place. But things are much disturbed. The circassians are doing according to their own sweet will, robbering & murdering. even close to Constantinople.

Schools in Const^ple are very weak now. Theirs has 47 pupils. Kumkapi Takouhi's, Langa 45. Akaba Hanum Gedik Pasha, near Langa, 18. The pupils can pay very little. We have given Akaba Hanum & Takouhi one lira each per month.

Church Building at Langa progresses very slowly. There has been hitch upon hitch, & the Firman is not got yet. You have the application for £100. for Pera. Yesterday Mr Barnes our English builder, brought a plan, which will require more than the £200. He wants almost double. But that is to be considered. You know the Pera cong. worships in the Russian chapel. An exceedingly inconvenient arrangement, & hopeless of results. Any congregation would die there, to say nothing of want of growth. They have a good lot, graded & walled in. Mr Bojadjian paid from his own pocket for grading & walling in £180. Mr Sarkis Minassian £50, & other parties small sums. This was 7 years ago or so. Now Mr Bojadjian says he can put up a chapel there for £200 which can afterwards be used for a parsonage. The Missionaries and everybody are pleased with the idea. And the Cen. Meet. without hesitation approved of the application for £100, to you provided the people would raise £100. It will be very difficult to get the £100 here. But they have gone about it in earnest. I have encouraged them, saying we will get the other £100 somehow! Now if it is to require more than £200, I dont know what we shall do, but I will write you again.

About the application for a Miss'y for Bardizag. They need associates. There is no doubt of that. Mr & Mrs P. cannot last forever. They all feel sad at the thought that there will be nobody to succeed them when they are through. If there could be two men there, that would be the place for a Sta. Class. Then interior missionaries would not be troubled.

Of course, more than ever, we do not know what a day may bring forth. I look for a long, tedious & terrible war. There is to be untold suffering probably. But the Missionaries will endeavor to stick by. They must lay their plans for a more permanent pattern

Rec'd June 27

[illegible] M H Hitchcock

Constantinople June 25th 1872

Dear Dr Clark

I had the dissatisfaction of seeing a few days ago, by a letter from you that Mr. Parsons had written you, concerning the teacher at [illegible] what I think a very unfair representation. I have not time to write at length on the subject; but I beg you not to settle your mind upon a conclusion which leads you thus to wonder at Const'ple statements until you have heard from both sides. 1st The case was an anomalous one. The young man had nothing to do & very much to his credit he offered to go to a neighboring village & teach a school for a little community which felt unable to pay for a teacher. And he taught for an unusually low sum. He is soon to be married, & it is not at all probable that he would have continued on such a salary long.

2nd The Armenians have been accustomed to pay for their good teachers, in large schools, much more than we.

3d. The Armenian teachers who work for little pay, are trained not employed at any price, nor knowing they would teach greater. In the first place they don't know anything, & much of this is [illegible] needed.

4th It is unfair to compare salaries then & now. Everything is twice the price. Salaries cannot be had. Men are glad to work for 1/2 or 1/4 pay to get their bread.

Rev. H. H. Hitchcock.

It is a question whether we should cut down salaries in order that our helpers may suffer with the rest. That is Br. Parsons' position. We have not thought so. We keep our salaries, & succeeded [illegible] to aid others even more before. This is true of our helpers. We expected that prices would rise, and that we should all suffer. But we have been happily disappointed, that while some prices have doubled, the most have fluctuated with the currency, and some with a greatly inflated currency have kept at the old figure. To the common people a piastre is a piastre, gold, copper, or paper. I propose to make some inquiries & prove what I have said. If I cannot, I will confess that Br. P. is right and all the rest of us wrong.

I have made two short trips of four days each spending a Sab. at Ovajik & one at Changeler. Ovajik is doing well, a nice school of 25 pupils. Cong. of 40 to 50, two new families. All arrears paid up except the subscriptions of one chronic troubler of the church. Changeler is bad. Br. P. was there. The brethren do not seem to have been gaining ground. They have not been admitted to communion fortunately. We are perplexed to know how to manage them. I am off this week for a tour of several days with Br. P. in the Adabazar and Geivé villages. Aff'y yours,

M. H. Hitchcock

P.S. There is an abundant harvest; but the oppression of the people is fearful. In one village near Chengeler, of 400 houses 40 men were in prison for debt. Taxes are assessed at two or three times the value of property, and then reassessed, repeated war taxes being demanded. Here in C. families who to my certain knowledge live on dry bread, or bread and olives, or a bit of cheese, and know not how to get their bread from day to day, their work being all cut off, are now compelled to pay from £2. to £10. tax on their houses and gardens. It is an utter impossibility to pay. We wait to see whether scores and hundreds of these families will be imprisoned as in the villages. Gov't pays its employees no wages. Last week a man with a starving family, for being too importunate in his pleadings for his wages, long in arrears, 7 or 9 months, was put in prison. I see no end to this; but deeper & deeper are we plunging into the gloom. In the summer people live on nothing, on tobacco smoke some of them say. But if this continues till winter there will be suffering.

The teacher at Adrianople has plunged the whole community there into trouble, by his vile & licentious conduct, affecting all the little girls in his school from six to twelve years of age. He will probably go free of punishment, he deserves to be shot. Yours M.H.H.

Rec'd July 19.

Constantinople July 5 1877

Dear Dr Clark

I reached home last eve. after an absence of 10 days. 8 days from B. We made a hurried trip, attending to the schools and other necessary business. Had the state of the country permitted we should like to have made a more extended tour, & to have stayed longer where we went. We found the whole region in a state of terror, in fear of the Circassians. For 8 days all business was suspended at Adabazar, the shops shut, just before the departure of several hundred Circassian troops. And while we were there and at the villages, business was just being resumed with great caution. The great object of the C's was to get horses, but they took money, clothes, tobacco, blankets, everything in fact they could carry with them or leave to their families. And the Gov't winked at it all;— in fact permitted it without an effort to stop it. In this way horses are obtained for the Cavalry! Another company are going next week or the week after, & then same things are expected to be repeated. I am to report what I have seen to Mr Layard. But there is little hope of anything being done to stop this thing. Indeed I find on my return here the streets filled with Circassians & Zeibeks, and they are doing the same things here. A horse worth £30. was taken from a man on the upper bridge in broad day; it is not

Rec'd July 19.

prudent to go outside the city limits. The Gov't cannot control these fellows, and we may be as bad off as the villagers now.

"This is especially hard on the poor of the country. They are the ones robbed, or kept from work, at a time when their families are suffering from want of bread. Several days all the people sat in enforced idleness except the labor of watching their houses at night. This was worse at Adabazar & its villages than in the Geivek district. The Adabazar plain abounds with C. villages.

"We were able to do little more than look at the schools and attend to necessary business. The girls schools are thus far doing well. It is something of a phenomenon for a young woman, 19 or 20 years of age, in this country, to be teaching a school and prosecuting Bible work among the women, in a village where there ~~there~~ is no preacher. There we found them at work, and one of them in the large town of Geivey Ortakeny, has no sister with whom to counsel. Considering the public sentiment of this country, and the many temptations by which she is surrounded, she occupies a perilous position. We hope she is a sincere Christian, and pray God to keep her day by day. The work is most important, and if no scandals arise in connection with it to destroy it, it will prove our cheapest and most effective work in such villages.

"I spent the Sab. in Hungilar, the place for which we asked for £100, with which to build a chapel. With a little money obtained from another source, a lot was purchased and a small room fitted up for the school and Sab. Sabbath services. It was most uncomfortably crowded, had a low roof, and poor ventilation, a most unfit room. The brethren beg for means to build, and so far as we can see it seems most important; but we could give them no encouragement.

About the school teacher. The salary of the common teacher in Adabazar was £7. per month. In Nicomedia £6. In the villages such as Kourdbeleng, Hangiler, Orlahaney £2½ to £3. All this before the present financial confusion. Besides I was told that the teachers, like the priests, expect presents at Christmas and Easter, which our teachers never do. As I wrote before, it is a strong point that we expect constant & regular work of our teachers, which the native teachers often do not do. But in this connection let it be borne in mind that our teachers are almost always preachers. They do the work of a pastor and a colporteur often. The teacher is often the most intelligent man in the village. He ought to dress better than the majority of his people in the other villages, not better however than many in the village. At least he should have a "Sunday coat" which the majority have not. And he needs better food than the majority. If he is compelled to eat porridge, or bread & cheese only, his work will correspond.

Mr Parsons and I differ in this. He thinks the teacher or preacher should live like the people among whom he is. I think that while he should live in the same general style, he must have better food or he cannot work, he must have better clothes or he will not be respected, nor respect himself. Moreover these teachers & preachers have [illegible] as pupils. We then have accustomed them to a certain style. If we now compel them, as workers, to live in a meaner style than they did as ~~teachers~~ pupils, they lose their self-respect. Many there begged me for advance pay in this town. They are at Kangiler, Ovajik and Baghchejik. Their salaries 3, 3 & 4 respectively. Also another [illegible] 3½. Each of these men assured me that they cannot live on their salaries as they have done. Mr & Mrs P. wonder what they do with their money. They don't buy new clothes or furniture, they must use it for tools or something. But Stephan of B. assured me solemnly that he used his money for nothing except the living of his family. So say they all, and I believe them. As with the teacher at Zekeria has lost within a year father, mother & a brother. He is left with a brother & two sisters, all younger than he. His father lost heavily before he died, & has left to his children a not large property encumbered with debts. I don't think you will be at a loss by this time to understand how it is "that Const^ple station with such facts before them" think it best to ask for these men the smallest salary which they have asked.

Very sincerely yours

H. K. Hitchcock

Constantinople, July 3/71.

Rec'd July 26.

Constantinople, Aug 1, 1877.

Constantinople Aug. 1. 1877

Dear Dr Clark

I promised to write you something about our work in Const^{pl}. My letters on business and general matters are usually so long that I think you will not wish to read anything more. But this letter shall give you some features of my work, - a few pages cut out or copied for you, embracing the last ten days. In a room of a Khan in Stamboul, where two Harpoot shoemakers were at work, I found two men recently arrived, one from Harpoot and the other from Diarbekir, - both been employed as preachers, the latter at Erzroom. He had recently been offered work at Harpoot; but gave no good reason for not going there. These seemed like good men, and illustrations of a large class of men who are not contented to let well enough alone. They come here, we cannot employ them, and they seek secular work and are lost.

In another room was a young Harpoot shoemaker, at work with all his might on a job recently obtained after a long time of enforced idleness. He appeared to be intelligent and a good workman, and he said that by thus working 18 hours he could earn 10 piasters kaime (4½ silver) He is the son of a Deacon of H. Chh. and otherwise very respectably connected. But here he neglects all the duties inculcated in his life and lives a careless, godless life, working on the Sabbath

It is thus with many young men from Ev. families and congregations in the interior. Two idlers were present, both from Harpoot & all without hope and without God. They were quite ready to talk and apparently were insensible to the truth.

One P.M. I made calls with the colporteur at Kassim Pasha. We went to 17 places and saw from 25 to 30 men, shoemakers and weavers mostly, and nearly all from the interior. These are known as "brethren": that is they are more or less enlightened and convinced of the truth, attend our meetings occasionally, and only three or four of them work on the Sabbath.

Sabbath I preached at Pera, small attendance, only 35, but unusually good attention. Mr Webber & Baron Abraham of the graduating class from the Coll. spent the day with us. Baron A. has been gradually coming to the knowledge of the truth and to the light of the Gospel. He appears to have truly reached it now. He is very respectably connected at Baghchejik, and in becoming a protestant he renounces much of earthly good as it now appears to him. He was the first of his class of 14, and as an Armenian he could command a comparatively large salary in teaching. But as a protestant he cannot be employed. He would like to go directly to to Marsovan for a two years course in Theology; but his parents are poor and a younger brother wishes to go to the College, so he will look for employment. His case has caused us a great deal of anxiety and we think it a cause for thankfulness that he has come out of College so fully determined. Amid many adverse influences Mr Webber has been a valuable help to him.

I found in Stamboul, one day, two young shoemakers, from Arabkir and Baghchejik, aged respectively 20 & 18 yrs. who had just formed a partnership. They are not Church members, but they read the Bible and pray together in their little shop. They have no Bible; but the father of the B. boy brings his Bible, when he comes to his work near by, in the morning and carries ~~his~~ it back at night for himself and family! He lives a mile distant.

Akabe Hanums school in Stamboul has about 20 boys and girls from 4 to 12 years of age. About 1/3 of them are Protestant children. They are crowded into a small room of the teachers house. The instruction is not of a high order, but the influence is good, and the children are much attached to the school. She is the widow of a former teacher with whom she did good service in Baghchejik, Nicomedia, Const^{ple} and Smyrna. We give her one lira a month aid, about her house rent. She gets what she can from the parents of her pupils for the support of herself and a sick brother. I went from this school to visit the sick mother of two of the children whose tuition fees I pay as charity. The family is from Marsovan or more recently from Samsoun. The father cooks food and carries it about the streets to sell. She goes out to wash & do any kind of work she can find, & thus they manage to live in a little underground room in the yard of ~~a~~ an old Turkish Konak, which they keep neat and clean. But in her illness the mother had been removed to the big tumble down building, in which were about 12 families, one of whom in kindness had taken the poor woman from her damp room. She was very sick, but cheered by a Xn hope. An Armenian physician attends her free of charge.

Above Hoskeuy, on the Golden Horn, are a number of extensive Brick yards, where many hundreds of men, mostly from the interior, are employed. They are from every part of the land. There are several "brethren" from Harpoot, Erzroom, Arabkir, Hangilar &c &c. From the latter place, near Geireh, are about 60 men. They work like slaves from light till dark through the summer. Sometimes they get permission to come to the chapel Sunday A.M. But they are so weary that it is with the greatest difficulty they can keep awake. Some of these are boys not more than 12 years old. It is difficult to instruct such men. If they refuse to work sunday they are turned off with the certainty of not finding other work, & being left to beg or starve. A pupil spends his vacation in laboring here in Kasheny, having these for a part of his feild. One afternoon I accompanied him. The men appeared very glad to see us. We could talk with each group of laborers while at their work. Thus we spent two hours, very exhausting to me in the hot sun.

On the way back I called at the house of one of our older protestants who is not a spiritual Xn, and whose wife not a protestant is dying with consumption. She expressed the utmost confidence of readiness to die, having no fear. I tried to excite her fears and lead her to see her real condition, but I fear without success. It is a most difficult thing to lead an Armenian to see that he is a sinner in the sense that he needs to be concerned about it.

At my house I found a young man who 4 months ago was badly burned by an explosion in a Match manufactory. He is now able to work; but his eyes are so badly injured that a severe surgical operation is necessary. He must lie in the hospital two months for it. By personal application from me the physician will attend him free, and the Hospital will take him at half price, or for 2¼ liras per month. This money I must find I suppose. However I tell him to go and see his friends and try to get the money and come to me in 4 days. In the mean time I will see the Dr & the Hospital Sisters. I mention this as a class of cases constantly coming, & requiring both time and money.

Last Sabbath I went to the Khan at Kerim Pasha where I had 11 very attentive hearers. On my return I was hailed by a Fezji, from his open shop, whom I had never seen before. He took down his Bible, our N.Y. edition, and asked me to explain Rev. 13:18. He had an ingenious explanation of his own concerning Mahommedanism. He was a very pleasant intelligent Armenian native of Constple. After talking a little about the 666, I had a good opportunity to speak of more important Gospel truth. He thought his work required him to keep open shop on the Sabbath. He read his Bible considerably, and sometimes he shut up at noon and went to the Prot meeting.

A few doors from this shop I was called again. This time by a man from the interior whose business was selling bread and water. He asked me to drink and walk in to sit awhile: invitations which I readily accepted. He had a Bible and some other books. While talking with him about breaking the Sabbath, others came in to the number of 6 or 8, several of whom took part in the conversation. But chief among them was a native of Constantinople, an intelligent man of about 40 years of age, whose talk I would like to give you entire, as representing the average Armenian who does not like Missionaries. His strong point was that Missionaries cause divisions among the people. He cared more for nationality than for Unity. Had no concern for Eternity, knew nothing about it, would take care of the present and let Eternity take care of itself. Common people cannot understand the Bible. If Vartabeds & Bishops neglect to teach the people Missionaries should go to them and not to the people. Missionaries should go to the heathen and not come to Armenians who are already Xns. When I pressed him with Scripture texts driving him from point to point he became angry and said he did not care for the Bible. He afterwards apologized for getting excited but not for rejecting the Scriptures, although he said he had a Bible and read it. These are incidents of my work which come to mind in a review of 10 days to last Sunday.

Mr Bowen has preached nearly every sabbath I believe since he came. We have just divided the field for visiting, he taking Stamboul, and I the other side of the Golden Horn. There is more need of Turkish on the Stamboul side than this.

Notwithstanding the political excitement, there is nothing to prevent our preaching and visiting to any extent. Sometimes it seems that people are more ready to listen than usual. I am obliged to be cautious about walking in the sun. The physician thought that my illness last year was caused by exposure to the sun. On hot days I wilt very quick while walking. Const^ple is a city of "magnificent distances" for walking.

As yet all is quiet, but excitement is rising, and we feel somewhat nervous about the situation. It is easy to imagine what might happen from Circassians, Zeibeks, and fanatical Turks; but there has been a good degree of restraint thus far, & we hope for the best to the end. I thank you for yours of June 28.

Mrs W. joins me in cordial salutations to Mrs Clark and yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

M. M. Whitehead

Constantinople
Rec'd June 26. 1878

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Constantinople ... 1877
Rec'd June 26. 1878

Constantinople Oct. 26 1877

Dear Dr Clark

During the months of Aug. and Sept. I was not very well:- not sick; but I found that I could not go in the sun, nor endure much fatigue. During those months I did what work I was obliged to and no more. But with the coming of cool weather I began my accustomed labors again. My class of twelve pupils returned Oct. 1st. We had thoroughly canvassed the project of taking the class to some other point. But although on some accounts it would be well for us to be nearer missionary neighbors, wife felt as I did, that we could not do it consistently. Another point too was much considered, viz sending the pupils to Marsovan. But my associates, Dr Wood Mr Barrows and Mr Parsons did not think it best to do so. Hence we decided to get the advanced portion of the class, six or seven, ready for M. next March. And then we will consider anew whether we shall have the class in Constple, Bardezag or Marsovan. Seven of the twelve pupils were employed during the four months vacation, and they all did well, very well. Inexperienced and uneducated as these youth are, they meet the want in our villages very well. We paid them one lira per month. a cheap agency, and so far very satisfactory. This fact illustrates one point in our educational work, viz whether the communities generally require a better educated ministry than M. affords. One of our great perplexities has been to keep in the work M. graduates. They will not (many of them) work in these villages, on such salaries as we can give. And I think if several of these young men would be willing to labor, without going to Marsovan, they might do a good work. But few worthy men are willing to stop short of the full course. We purpose to send out the second class for a year's work, when the others go to Marsovan; then they will wish to come into the class to get ready for M. in 1880.

Mr Borsocos comes to give instructions in Turkish twice a week. Pastor Simon comes from Bra five days in a week and gives lessons in Arithmetic, Algebra and Armenian Grammar. The teacher here gives a lesson in Geography, and I in the Bible and in English, Compositions and Declamations.

Pastor S. wished to reside here: but the Bra people are unwilling. They at first engaged to pay him 8 liras per month, then six, then four, & now only two. He pays 3½ liras for his house! Here he could get a house for one lira or less. The matter is not yet settled. They are to have a meeting over it. They have not yet raised the 100 liras for that chapel. They see their way to about 70 liras. True it is very hard to raise money now; many of their subscribers are requiring daily assistance for their food! Still there are several men that ought to make up the amount. The Langa chapel is waiting for a Firman. before anything can be done. I spent last Sabbath in Nicomedia. There has been a great trouble with the Gregorian Armenians. We finally went to Mr Layard & Mr Maynard, who each sent their dragoman to the Patriarch, and the matter was adjusted satisfactorily. As a result the Chapel has been renovated inside and out. so that it looks like new. Instead of the old fashioned pulpit they have a neat platform & table. The expense was not great. of which the Armenians paid nearly one half. Spiritually the Church is low. They have paid their preacher only about ½ a lira per month. They agreed to pay him one lira. They ought to pay two at least, even in these times. The house of Mr Simms, given to them, was to be turned into a new chapel. The times, and their altered condition, do not admit of building; there is not need of it now, and the gift is truly a curse to them. A revival is what they need.

We have seen considerable encouragement here in Keokuk, from new attendants at service. Our congregation has maintained its numbers through the summer, and is larger now than ever, with a good degree of interest in the Sab. School, and Prayer meeting.

Mrs Hitchcock is pretty well. She would like to be remembered to Dr & Mrs Clark.

Very truly Yours
M. K. Hitchcock

Constantinople March 6, 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother.

It a long time since I have reported ourselves to you. In this time much has occurred in Constple affecting our work.

Bro. Clarke came here Dec. 11th, and Mrs Clarke and the children Dec. 21st. Mr C. was ill, or confined to Haskeuy six weeks. But it was only for the first two or three weeks that I was occupied in caring for him. The prevalent feeling of the Station was that he should go to the Hospital (English). But we felt that it was right for us to take him, and have never wavered in our opinion that we did a Christian, a brotherly, and a missionary duty in so doing. Indeed, as it proved, I think all are of one mind about it now.

The Station Class had an examination Feb. 26. Six young men thus finished their preparatory course; and creditably, I believe is the verdict of all who have known them. I think them all promising. They left for Marsovan Mch. 2. Four others go to their homes for a year, hoping to be called then to finish their preparatory course and go to M. two years from now: a fifth left the class Feb. 1st. He was not well.

and in several respects was demoralized; so that he according to my advice went into secular work with me. His future is not certain. He was from the Marsovan field. Another one from Marsovan chose to leave although I did all in my power to keep him. Brother Bowen hopes to employ him.

I had hoped to continue this work, calling another class for the first of this month. But it being very manifest that Bro. Barnum would like the class, and I feeling with the Station that he had not as yet his share of the work, I have relinquished it, and he will call the class for March 21st at Beshiktash. The Station also advises us to go there to live. This is the only way we can live together. He could not come to Haskeuy. No one will. Neither would he go to Pera or Stamboul, or Pancaldi. The Station does not command us to go to B. and it is yet uncertain what we shall do. We have been there to look at some houses and are considering the matter. My feeling is very strong that for us Missionaries to congregate in the suburbs of the city, while pleasant & for the health of our families, is not the way to do Missionary work in Const. We thus practically abandon Stamboul & Pera. The intention is to commence a service in B. in one of the dwelling houses. If we go to B. it is for the sake of being in accord with our brethren, at the same time giving Mrs H. the benefit of society. I shall then be more at liberty for Missy work than I have been the past two years.

Upon the invitation of Major De Winton, Commissioner of the Turkish Compassionate Fund, and in accordance with the advice of the Missionary brethren, I assumed the care of an Asylum for Refugees in the heart of Stamboul Feb. 1st. It was understood Mrs Barrows & E.M. Bliss would labor with me, & that the work would continue two months. But the burden of the work has fallen to me, and it seems probable that it will continue longer than two months; how long no one can tell. It is the hardest most self denying work I have ever undertaken. But I felt it was duty; and I believe that by such labors we are preparing for a future spiritual work. In this way we break down the barriers of prejudice, and somebody may be better able to preach the Gospel because of this & other like humanitarian enterprises.

What will become of the refugees is a great problem, which Providence only can solve. One thing is certain. - it is being reduced from 1000s upon 100000. The very old & the very young especially, but many youth and middle aged are yielding to the many forms of disease. Many in our Asylum die from sheer exhaustion. We have more than 800. 840 yesterday. Every day some are carried out for burial. It is very trying in these circumstances that we cannot preach to them the Gospel of Christ: All are Moslems and the great majority women & children

We are very well. Mrs Clarke is with us waiting for her husband to come & take her to Samokov.

I think we can safely say that as concerns our health & our work, our two years in Haskeuy has been a success.

Mrs K. wishes to be remembered to yourself & Mrs Clarke.

Very Sincerely yours
M. N. Kitchen

Rec'd March 28.

Constple March 28. 1878

Dear Dr Clark

There is a matter which some of us have been cogitating for some time, viz Whether Mrs Dr Schneider might not come to Constple to do missionary work. The project has been ~~pretty~~ generally conversed among us and with a favorable result. There are several "ifs" about it. 1st Her health. Would she feel strong enough to undertake so difficult a work? Constple is a hard place to work. It comprises several Mossovons or Broovas, and a missionary must sustain a relation to them all, not to one only. And they comprise a practically unlimited field. 2nd Work here is not so encouraging as in some other fields. We do not reap so largely, so encouragingly as our brethren do in some other places. 3dly Could Mrs Schneider live at any point whence she could reach her field so as to labor hopefully? This is to my mind the most difficult part of the problem. I have no hesitation in saying that a miss'y for Constple could labor to better advantage from Pera or Stamboul as a centre than from any other point.

I will right here introduce another subject. You wish to send a lady physician to Constple. A lady physician associated with Mrs Schneider could find and work a profitable field in a missy point of view better than in other way I can conceive. Wherever they should choose their residence they could work together. And if they should locate in a central position perhaps some family or families might join them, My wife would be willing to live at many points if she could have an associate. The above assumes that the two ladies should keep house. If Mrs S. should come alone she would have no difficulty in finding a home with some one of us. We would be responsible for that while we are as well as we are now. Another difficulty would be Mrs S.'s Turkish language. Armenian in Constple is better. But Mrs S. with her experience, and adaptedness to the work, would labor to better advantage than any new one could. The lady physician ought to know Turkish. And this would be the best possible chance for her to learn it. Considering all the ifs & ands, all the pros and cons, we believe that Mrs S. would do a successful work here. There is only one feeling here with reference to Mrs S. personally. She would be received by all with the utmost cordiality. You understand that this has not been before the Station formally. But Mrs K. & I think that if the plan pleases her, & you approve, there will be no difficulty here. As to the lady physician, you know we are many men of many minds.

I have read the above to Dr & Mrs Riggs; both of whom speak very encouragingly of Mrs S.'s coming. But Dr R. did not give any opinion about the lady physician. This Station never will agree upon any plan about her. But if she should come, she would find every one of us ready to receive her; and some of us at least, quite hopeful about her work. if *she* *be* *a* *missionary*.

Since writing the above yours of March 5 has been received. for which many thanks. You will also have mine of March 6th. In that I spoke of the Sta. Ltrs. and need not say more now. We have not taken a house yet, but are looking at B. It comes very very hard for me to go there; but perhaps I am all wrong.

I am surprised that you write that this Station decided against Mr. Pierce coming to Bardezag. I never heard of it. and cannot think to what you allude. I should rejoice very much to have the Persons thus reinforced. I hope it may be yet if you approve.

I am still at work for Refugees. Br. I. G. Bliss goes over two days in a week. Br Barrows one, and I three. There is no end in prospect I am sorry to say.

As to the political situation, we thought we were at the bottom of the pit long ago: but we still sink. It does seem very very dark. What will the end be? At best, with peace assured the future of Turkey, with all her peoples is very dark. All are impoverished. Circassians and other outlaws overrun the land. And the Gov't does not seem as yet to do a thing for the protection of the people. One would hardly think there was any government. Everything drifts. Many think that Ahmet Vefik Pasha is not a true man. I don't know. I would like to see some evidence of his doing something. But if ~~En~~ England goes to war, or if she much longer prolongs this dreadful crisis, woe to Turkey and all her peoples! And may we not say, in the judgment of Heaven too, as to us. It is hard for Turkey; but the gov't has rec'd no more than it deserved.

With love also of Mrs H. to Dr & Mrs Clark. Affly yours

Constantinople April 29. 1878.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

Soon after my last letter to you of March 28, I asked Major De Winton to relieve me of the care of the Refugee Asylum. April 8 an Englishman, an unemployed engineer, was sent to take my place. I arranged my acc'ts and the 11th accompanied by Mrs R. went to Bardezag to make a tour with Bro. P. The 12th visited the schools at B. and Ovajik. I should say that but for the extreme poverty of the people, B. is in a very good condition better than for any time since we came to Turkey. There is a good degree of union among themselves, entire harmony with the missionaries, the preacher is doing well, the schools are fair. The drawback to it all is that while we pay 5½ liras per month of the expense the people are paying only one lira and there is a deficit of one and one half liras. They pay their subscriptions of 4200 ps per year just what they subscribed; then it = 30 liras, now it equals only 12 liras. The marvel is, as Mr & Mrs P. said it, how such a poverty stricken people can pay any thing. Truly it is a hard time to press the matter of self-support. I found the preacher teacher of Ovajik with a school of 20 pupils; and doing I judge fairly. However he is much discouraged at the paucity of results in his work. He has been two years in Marsovan, and wishes to return, or go to Rob't Coll. or somewhere else, for more extended study. We shall favor his going to M. as soon as the way opens. Ovajik has for a long time been a barren field. There is a minimum of spiritual results.

In making arrangements for our tour, Br Powers & I came near following Paul and Barnabas' example Acts 15:39. as he was not willing to provide carnal weapons for our defense from robbers. The time was thought to be very unpropitious - never more dangerous. The Circassians were robbing on every hand, and murdering also. Mr P. would rather be robbed than shoot a Circassian. I would not. I would shoot a Circassian as I would a wild beast. But my belief was & is that properly armed & guarded there is comparatively little danger. The wretches do not molest armed men; My views finally prevailed; and carrying pistols, always in the company of two to ten men, and not forgetting our ~~[illegible]~~ hats we went the entire circuit unmolested. Indeed we heard of no outrages on the roads where we went. Either in deference to the many and indignant complaints which have gone to Constantinople, or because they are glutted with plunder, there was a time of quiet.

It would be difficult for you to understand the utter prostration and paralysis of industry and trade. A large portion of the people in the Armenian villages, and Adabazar, are engaged the greater part of the year in going from village to village ~~to village~~, especially to the Turkish villages, for trade; conveying manufactured articles & receiving produce. For this almost every man kept a horse. Now in Adabazar there are only about 100 horses, where one year ago there were 1000. In Armash, instead of 120, now 12. In Koskal, instead of 38, not one. &c &c. But we saw dozens of good horses at the Circassian villages, and every Circassian is riding one!!

"We visited 8 villages in an absence of 11 days, besides Adabazar and Geivek. viz. Armash. Koskal. Zakaria. Kourdbeleng. Hangelar. Achmet Ortcheuy and Kara Geul. or Stone Lake. We also visited 7 schools, of which 3 are taught by graduates from Miss Farnham's school. and one from ~~Marsovan~~. The best one of the 7 is from Miss F's school. She is also doing an excellent missionary work, the school is the best native school I have seen in Turkey. It would compare favorably with common schools of the best sort in New England. // And second commenced well, but falling in love, & getting married it is a wonder she did not fall out of her school entirely. Still now I put her the 2nd of the seven. The other two are

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below the male teachers; & one we must call a failure. These schools are really the life, & the centre of interest ~~of~~ in the work in their respective villages. In three of them there is only occasional preaching. We did not see much spiritual progress. But our opportunities for observation were very limited. A night in a place with business to look after is not time enough to examine thoroughly. Both Sabbaths I spent where there is no stated preaching. Near Sabanja, on the mountain side, we visited Kara Geul, a new village of 17 houses. It reminded me of Northern Maine or the far West. The people are very poor, living in little huts, eating corn meal bread. When the village was first commenced protestants were persecuted. The Armenians said we should have none here. Now all but one or two families unite in asking us for a teacher & preacher. We promised them help for nails, tiles & window glass if they would put up a room for worship & school. Then we hope to take possession of the village in the name of the Lord.

An Earthquake on the 19th at 9 o'c. P.M. reminded us of the chronicles of old times concerning this region. At Sabanja 3 houses were thrown down, in one of which a mother & ~~two~~ 2 children were killed, & in another 7 animals. In Ichmeh, across the lake, 40 houses were destroyed with a loss of 18 lives. In Adabazar & Nicomedia, at the Bardezag & Ovajik Seelas much injury was done to buildings - old frame houses & stone buildings. Mrs Parsons milk was quite half slopped out. You may judge that we all got a thorough shaking, and the people generally a good deal of a fright. It is a kind of experience that, like the telescoping of R.R. cars, one does not wish for the second time.

Arrived here I found the Asylum again on our hands. The Englishman who took my place died of Typhoid after a short, sharp illness. A Hungarian was sent in his place, but was not competent; and then Dr I. G. Bliss took it up. I expect to spend some time there now. The work had become so well systematized that our employes manage well with a little supervising. We have taken a house in Beshiktash and expect to move the 10th or 12 of May.

The political outlook is dark in the extreme. What will become of this wretched country? The most singular part of it is that the Turks do not learn anything. If anything their administration grows worse. Is God leaving them to a reprobate mind that they may ripen for complete destruction?

Mrs R. is very well for her - but dreading the labors of the coming weeks more I think than she has the lei-

conscious and Turkish prejudices in the past. The unite +
with me in salutations to Mrs C. N. Young &

Affly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

P.S. I must write a word about the teacher of Zakarea. He has a school of 20, 12 girls & 8 boys. And a congregation of 40. Sedobozor does nothing for him. He is literally starving in cold & rags. I have pleaded his case with the Stations and ~~got~~ obtained 8 liras for him to be paid from some of our Relief societies. I shall favor asking you for an appropriation for that place again this year. We were cut so close this year that we did not think we could pay him from our treasury.

Rec'd May 7/78.

Const^ple June 7. 1878

Dear Dr Clark

The accompanying letter as you will see by its date is 10 months old. I found it yesterday at the Bible House, with several others of the same date. By whose fault there delayed it does not matter to inquire — not by Bro. Baldwins. I send the letter, though out of date, partly to show you that I had not neglected to write, & partly because that ten days work, although not a fac simile of other ten days, is yet very like them, & shows you something what & how I do.

We are getting toward the close of Annual Meeting. We have moved to Beshictash, were delayed and I was obliged to absent myself from the first days of the meeting. But from what I have seen I think it to have been the most pleasant, & I hope the most profitable An. Meeting I have attended.

At last, your propositions for spiritual work are getting more of a hearing than I feared they ever would. I hope we shall have good things to tell you about this when we're through.

Very sincerely yours

H. H. Hitchcock

Rev. M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople June 7.'78.

Rec'd June 26.

Constantinople June 21 1878

Dear Dr Clark

When I wrote you March 29 about Miss Dennison as a lady Missionary for this city. But I have heard nothing from you or her in response. Possibly you did not get my letter: perhaps the project is not practicable. But the Sta. M. encouraged by the ladies voted to ask for ~~you~~ her. I sincerely hope she may come. We want a lady for the missionary work of the city. I have written Mrs S. that we think we can make her comfortable at our home here in Beshictash, and that from here we can facilitate her work.

Perhaps I ought to have written you again with reference to Mr Prince's coming to Bardezag. It was some time after I answered your letter that I learned from Mr Parsons how it came to pass that you had been informed that the Com^tee ad interim did not favor Mr Prince's coming to B. Mr Parsons having said something about it in a sta. meeting, Mr Herrick made an unusually infelicitous speech against it. No one replied. I entirely forgot it. And after receiving your letter I asked

Dr E. E. B. Mr Dwight & others what ground ~~there~~
there could be for your thinking ~~so, and~~
they could recollect nothing. When Mr Parsons
mentioned it I recalled his remarks; but
neither first nor last did I think them
of any value only as indicating the con-
dition of the good brother's mind. It is
sufficient to say that in A. M. there was
no such talk. The Com^tee. recommended
that Mr Tracy go to B. and aid in the
instruction of the Tho. class there. But
Mr Parsons & I showed to the satisfaction of
all, I believe, that while this would make
a lodging place for Mr. & Mrs Tracy for six
months or a year, it would not help B. but
would injure it instead. We wanted Mr
Prince. There was general assent to our opin-
ion so far as I heard. It seemed to be
understood that we would correspond
with you & Mr Prince, & bring about his
coming if it be practicable.

As to Mr Tracy it is my opinion that he
should come to Constantinople. He is adapt-
ed to the work here, either preaching or press
work. And I think there will be a call for him

to fill some vacancy ere long.

You may ask do we need another man at Bardizag while we have so many at C? The B. field work falls largely upon me, and what with the correspondence, treasury, and views differing from Mr. Parsons, I feel it to be a great burden. If Mr Pierce comes to B. I think the two P's would manage that field practically without assistance from C. What then, you may say, will Barrows, Dr Wood & Hitchcock do? Why Dr Clarke, here are 1000000 people, of whom 200000 are Armenians, and we ought to labor for them all. In the work already opened - churches, schools, Khans, there is practically an unlimited field. Still it is much better that I should go home if necessary, that one may come to live at B. to sustain the interests of Girls school, Bla. class & field work. I have no question that the right family associated with the Parsons would have a more important position than either Mr Barrows or myself. And only its impracticability has prevented my urging that one of us go there. Neither Mrs H. nor Mrs B. would attempt to live at B.

I enjoyed the A. M. this year more than any one of the eight preceding which I have attended. Perhaps it was because I had less to do. I was not in the first few days — we were delayed in our moving. But so far as I observed the Spiritual ~~th~~ [illegible] was more pervading, as there was less to dissipate its influence. May its results be more lasting.

I hope you will have patience with me while I write a little on the question referred to Drs Lowry & Farnsworth and Mr Leonard for correspondence. There is something very taking & popular in it. 1st It would relieve the treasury. 2nd With our present feeling we do not see the most desirable results. The converts are few compared with our desires, and very imperfect according to our ideal. Much can be said against Native churches. Native preachers, natives everything. The work in Japan is on a different basis, & it is more [illegible]. The Natives there do not eat so much money. &c &c &c. On the other hand Missionaries are always imperfect in the eyes of the natives, & in the eyes of some of their own members. I find excuses sometimes for natives, when I cannot in conscience excuse myself. And I very much fear that it appears in the same way to our Great Master! Dr E. E. Bliss protested, in the debate on this resolution, against speaking of the early methods in this mission, and the late, with their results, as a failure. And so do I.

But what will be the first, immediate, certain effect of adopting the policy proposed? Mr Bartlett for Cesarea, Mr Smith for Marsovan, Mr Richardson for Broosa and I for Const. & Nicomedia, agreed (as I think) that more than 1/2, probably more than 3/4ths of all the work now done in these several fields would cease. E.g. Take the most favored localities in this field Adrianople, Rodosto & Bardezag. Every one thinks that if these places pay 1/2 of the preachers salary in 1879, it is all they can do. And Mr Parsons stoutly asserted that B. will not do it. He left the whole burden, & will leave if the Board does not come, the burden of bringing them up to this point upon me. If now you add expense of schools & colporteur work, what will be the result? I assume what I confidently believe that the brethren cannot live on less salaries with comfort & efficiency. Probably some would be dismissed, otherwise the service would be of a less desirable character. Preachers would engage in secular business to eke out their salaries, & some of them are tempted to do so. Others would leave altogether. If this is true of these places, much more would it be true of every other place on our list. There is not one that would keep the salary of a preacher. In the ordinary way of doing things — in the way things are done in America, it would be impossible. (Perhaps I should except [illegible]). It is probable that our preachers as a rule have more income than the majority of their congregations. And after the education we have given them, and the example of "refined & cultured homes" which we set before them, they need more. It is expecting that they will be more than human, to ask our preachers to do efficient service in rags & squalor. We help them to decent food and clothing for six or seven years of training, and shall we send them out to live like beggars? And shall we expect then efficient service of them? With their present salaries, they must be self-denying in dress, food, house furnishings & books, not to run in debt. For my part I sympathize with them very much, and often desire to help them as you in A. S. do the Home Missionaries of the West. If this be a correct view, can we expect that men

~~[illegible]~~ gospel Messengers to return to such an uncertainty? Mr Dr Clarke, very few men would do it. Missionaries do not labor so. Ministers in America & England & Europe do not. It is asking too much of Armenians considering the Spirit of the age. There was one St Paul. There is one Mr Bowen. When Missionaries can all be Mr Bowens, we may require our Native associates to follow suit. I assure you that "the higher schools of learning" for training native agents, would not in such a case be extensive. The [illegible] one Seminary would do these for all Turkey perhaps: but it would not be the "big" one.

But say the promoters of this scheme, We shall have a different sort of Xns then. We shall see genuine self denial, self sacrifice. Perhaps. God can work thus. It might please Him thus to work. But I should expect our field would in great measure pass from our hands. Others would enter in and take possession in response to the earnest cry "come over & help us."

Mr Dr Clarke I don't want that our Mission should enter upon any such Utopian scheme as this. Instead I would have all Missionaries & Missionary wives, & lady missionaries earnest & faithful laborers in the Work as you have intimated to his Station

Then I want every possible effort made to ~~make~~ bring the churches with their pastors to that degree of self denial and self sacrifice for their own institutions that they may expect a blessing. Not to be like American chs, but to be &c like

Thirdly I want to see godly, consecrated young men educated for the Native Ministry.

~~And~~ Lastly I want to see the Miss'y and Native working side by side as brethren, as Christian associates, until the everlasting Gospel be preached to all the millions of this Empire. Dont let us make a wider breach between the foreign and the native laborer, between the missionary & the pastor, rather let us be brought more together. In all the foregoing, please do not forget that for 15 years, according to universal testimony, the condition of the natives of this country has been constantly growing worse, until now it is desperate. And we see no prospect of prosperity & comfort for the common people of Asiatic Turkey.

I hope you are not wearied by my writing thus at length. I think that your good sense will view this as you did the Resolution of last year, as impracticable. But this is fraught with much more mischief. And view it, so Aff'ly yours

M. N. Mitchell

Rec'd July 15

Constantinople July 15, 1878

Dear Dr Clarke

Thank you for yours of June 1st. I wish to write you about "the situation" in C. and a few words concerning Miss Farnham. The Monday after Annual meeting closed, Pastor Avedis called me for a talk. He was dissatisfied with the past as concerns his Sabbath day labors. He did not think the Bible House service in which he & Mr. Herrick were engaged up to that time had been successful. He had long thought of it, but he did not wish to speak of it so long as Mr Herrick remained. Now he would like to have a service by himself. He wished to see if he could not build up a congregation. After a long talk in which he showed I thought an exceedingly good spirit, we agreed upon the following as the most promising of good results if all parties would agree. 1st To have but one Turkish Service in Stamboul & that at the Bible House. 2nd Pastor Avedis have the sole care of it. 3d Armenian Preaching in Langa A.M. & S.S. P.M. 4th All to be one enterprise, the Langa Church and Congregation. Dr E. E. Bliss & Dr Wood favored this. But as Mr Baldwin & Mr Bowen were very decidedly opposed, it was pressed no farther, was not brought before the Station. Then Pastor A. again took into consideration the pressing invitations of Langa ch. to preach for them P.M. He had already declined both to be their pastor & to preach for them. Finally aft. long consideration he decided to preach every P.M. at Langa. This leaves the Bible House service upon Drs Barrows and Baldwin. I rejoice for Langa. They pay Prof. Hagopos & Pastor A. but a trifle, 300 Ps. Caimé each per month. But I am very hopeful of their prosperity. They are much roused up about getting a pastor, and I hope Pastor A. will help them in this respect. I will not venture any prediction about the Bible House service.

We are just now in full tide of discussion about an organization for Pera, Scutari, Hasskeuy, Bebek & the Islands with a view to having one pastor to be aided by missionaries and others in preaching & S.S's as may be necessary. It is too early to predict the result, but there is a desire and purpose to do something. There is also opposition. Dr Wood suggests that some of our brethren have no harness but breeching.

I feel that it is due to myself, now that you are to have Bro. Herrick in America for awhile, and are likely to get an expression of his views concerning Constantinople affairs, that I write a word or two about those views. Mr. H. & I have not quarreled, but he & I almost never agree on Mission matters. In all my plans for work, I have been pretty sure of encouragement from the two Drs Bliss, Dr Wood, Mr Pettibone, & Mr Dwight. This would not be worth mentioning, & need never be known outside of our station; but for a time, the latter part of the year before Annual meeting, Mr H. pursued an aggressive policy, always sure of Mr Baldwin's support, and carrying with him sometimes Mr Barrows, Mr Brooks & Mr Parsons. And we are now meeting and have yet to counteract, and to a greater or less degree suffer from the effects of what was then done. There was an effort to show that everything has been wrong since 1869, & to go back to the policy of those days, which may God forbid. I have nothing to boast of in what I have done in C, but much very much to lament, especially the want of success. But I solemnly believe we have been on the right track, and now can pray for results.

Miss Farnham decides not to go to America. In common with others I favored her going, hoping that after a year she might return benefitted by the change. But when I heard her reasons for not going, I was satisfied that she had decided wisely. I hope that you will so view it. She is doing a work that no one is likely to step in and do when she leaves it. And she feels *if* *she* goes she *will* *never* *return*. No physician would advise it. No relative or friend would consent. But she can work on for the present. She is as well as she has been any time for five years. If she is *obliged* to go she will do so cheerfully. If she is stopped suddenly heaven is as near to Turkey as to America. For my part I am thankful to see such missionaries. I think you are. They are not too common. I write this on Miss F's behalf but not at her direction. She is to come here this week to spend a few weeks of her vacation and I hope she *may* get some good from it. And her friends may feel that she is likely to be as comfortable, & more happy become more useful, remaining in Turkey than she would be in America.

I was present at Miss Farnhams examination last Wednesday. But it might be called Miss Parsons; for although Miss F. was the chief manager Miss P. was the chief worker for the day. They have there a custom which I have seen nowhere else, each having the principal care of a class. Miss P. had this class in the most of the studies. Miss F. in like manner has the class of 1879. Miss Lellas classes all appeared well; so did the Grammar class by Br Stēpan and the Physiology class by Pampish Arousiag. But Miss Lella throws a great deal of energy into her work, and the classes showed the effect of it. She is becoming a great worker - having the Music and the principal care of the sewing. I wish to speak this good word for Lella, because that by the side of the greater lights there is danger of her being overlooked, and from year to year we have seen more & more in her to commend as a faithful and efficient teacher. The class of eight appeared well in all respects. Only one who had seen them in the early days of their course could appreciate what a transformation has taken place. They were little scrawny runts most of them; like all village girls they had suffered from the hardest service and had no training. Now simply and prettily dressed, with intelligent faces and pleasing manners, they were my ideal of the educated Armenian girl which the times demand. Their average age is about seventeen. I hope they may be able to creep up to 18. 19 & even 20 as the average age of graduates. But for the present 17 is a good age. Parents are anxious lest they will be left on their hands. But there is no cause for fear. Young men are glad to get them. We hold them back hoping for more worth and a better settlement by delay.

These girls are all anxious for places to teach. One of them has lost her voice. The others will probably all be provided for with some kind of employment if the parents do not get the start of us in getting them married.

We are both very well, but both of us feeling the effect of excessive hot weather. Mrs K. joins me in cordial salutations to Dr & Mrs Clark

Aff'y Yours
M. K. Kitchuck

Recd, Aug. 5, 18

Constantinople Aug. 2. 1878

Dear Dr Clark:

You will receive a letter from Rev. Dwight by to days post concerning the Princes coming to Bardezag. I fear you will think that Const^ple Station does not take much interest in the matter and especially I fear that the Prince himself will be discouraged about coming. I don't know as my writing will help the matter, but I feel impelled to write just a word. It may not be God's will that he should come; but I feel very strongly that the good of the work requires it, although the majority of this Station, some of our leading natives, for other reasons, are doubtful about it. All at B. wish him to come as I do. Mrs Parsons wants very much to go to America next year. But she says it will be quite impracticable to do so unless the Princes or one other family is there. The Station class ought to go there. It might have been kept at Has-keuy. Bahchejuk is not a good place for it. I feel a delicacy in speaking thus, because it is hard on Mr Parsons, but in fact it is a fact which he recognizes fully, and which

I said over & over again before the class came here. And thirdly, the present arrangement, with Mr Parsons, in adjunct to their stations, & the station leaving matters to him & me is not working well. If Mr Pierce does not come, something pretty serious will have to be done to provide for that field. I cannot do anything here, & at the same time bear the responsibility of work there as I am now made to do. That is I am made to bear responsibility of work, which it is impossible for me to attend to properly. I would rejoice to take the place proposed for Mr Pierce, if Mrs Kitchen could accompany me. But that is out of the question. I hope therefore that you will not feel that because a majority of C. station have doubts about Mr Pierce's coming, it is an insuperable objection. One thinks it is hard on Mr Nourse. Another never thought there should be two missionaries at B. Another fears we are getting too many men in this quarter. Another that Mr Parsons may not carry out his ideas of self support with Mr Pierce with him. But as the resolution states, Mr Pierce will be cordially welcomed by all.

~~story. Thanks for yours of July 5. About 1870, at St. P. in a [illegible] Monthly meeting, I said that "Evangelistic work & [illegible] direct, personal labor for saving souls, is not second in importance to any other, not even to the translation of the Scriptures." For this I was severely berated. [illegible] held up his hands in holy horror and indignation! But I have always [illegible] that the Mission [illegible] this part of the field suffers [illegible] against the [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] sentiment in too large [illegible]. I [illegible] the publishing [illegible] of the Missionaries; too much of the strength that it really [illegible]. Its talent is too much devoted to writing or publishing books and papers. These are all I hope useful. The Iapi Oaye is useful. But the [illegible] in a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in Tus-[illegible] [illegible] would give the Iapi Oaye to a Native. Pastor [illegible] would edit the [illegible] [illegible] would [illegible] [illegible], & especially his native brethren [illegible]. And [illegible] knows better what kind of a paper the [illegible] need than~~

[illegible] E. E. Bliss, [illegible]

Pettibone, both [illegible] Armenian [illegible]

[illegible] it [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible] preaching [illegible] brethren

[illegible] E. E. Bliss, & Pettibone [illegible]

[illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] Their [illegible] is

[illegible] our [illegible] communi-

ties in Const'ple, in this regard. I don't know [illegible]

[illegible] to say on this topic. [illegible] letter [illegible]

[illegible] I believe it will [illegible]

[illegible] in a practical [illegible]

[illegible] But I cannot

[illegible] it is manifestly impracticable

[illegible] the people [illegible]

[illegible] opinion [illegible] is

[illegible]

[illegible]

will not; but [illegible] patience

[illegible] consistent [illegible] they may

be [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] yours M. M. Ketcham

Const'ple, Aug. 2. 1878

Recd. Aug. 23.

Series with [illegible] that the only [illegible] is a [illegible]

Constantinople Oct. 5. 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

Yours of Aug. 5. was rec'd the 26th of the same month, just as I was taken ill, of which I presume you have been informed.

It is seven weeks this P.M. since Dr Patterson shut me up in the chamber for four weeks: the remaining three weeks I have been out to walk & ride. I have read considerable & written some; but the Dr forbids my working for sometime to come. He says that if I will take good care of myself until Dec. 1. or at most until Jan. 1. I may be better than I have been for some years. According to his advice Mrs Hitchcock & I are planning for a trip somewhere next week, to Malta, or to Rome, or somewhere else, to be absent four to six weeks. I am very sorry to do this, but there does not seem to be any help for it. I have had congestion or engorgement of the Liver. I had Jaundice in, I suppose, a severe form. The yellow color has mostly gone now, but I can perceive quite too plainly that I have a liver yet.

I would have answered your question before about Pastor Avedis, but I wished to be a little more sure of my opinions. It is sometime since

I have seen Pastor Avedis. But I have conversed with others about him, and my opinion is as follows. 1st Pastor A. will not go to Marash. Reasons His health suffered there before & probably would again. 2. He has a desire to educate his children a-la-Constantinople & not a la Marash. 3: Ditto as to the comfort & general welfare of his family. 4. He does not understand Greek & how shall he teach N.T. exegesis? And he was never in a Theo. Sem'y. & how can he direct one. 5. He is now too old to ask anybody to support himself & family while he takes a long course in Sem. & nothing less, in his estimation, would do. 6. He knows that he can command a first class salary in Constantinople, if not in connexion with us, in some other work. 2nd I do not think it worth while either to urge him overmuch, nor cast him out of the Synagogue because of his decision. I think $9/10^{ths}$ of New England Ministers and American Missionaries would decide as he has done, were they in similar circumstances. It would be a real, & a great self denial to him to go; and in addition he feels sincerely that he is not qualified. Here he can do a good work, a first class work, with hope of far better advantages for his family & himself.

Very Sincerely & truly M. H. Hitchcock

and Armenian are now quite separate.
Subject to Mission rules, & with no christian
communities to draw from I regard the
prospect of the Girls Greek Boarding school
as exceedingly dark; and I shall not be
surprised, nor disposed to blame Miss Cull
if she should give it up altogether.
Without Xn communities it is idle to
try to force a Mission school & govern
it by Mission rules as we do the Bar-
dezag & Marsovan schools. If this had
not been commenced, with my views of
education as a miss. agency, I should
be very slow to commence a Girls Boarding
school here for Greeks. But after four
years of preparatory work I should
be ashamed to back out; and so making
it a thoroughly protestant Xn school as
the Home is, & Rob't Coll. affording the
best possible advantages for education
& freeing it from Mission control, as much
as the Home is, I would go ahead. The
1st thing requisite would be to secure a
teacher as associate for Miss C. to learn
the Greek language, - a first class woman

S.S. Macedonia. En route to
Malta Oct. 22. 1878.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

We left C. on the 9th inst. spent a week at Manisa, & having touched at Syra & a town in the Morea expect to visit Malta tomorrow. We have been very well, have had beautiful weather. The stay at M. was not beneficial to me, otherwise I have improved. Manisa air is trying even at this season of the year. Mr Bowen & Miss Cull seem to have become well acclimated, & are very well. Mrs B. is well now, but like her brother she keeps too many irons in the fire, runs up stairs, walks fast, & I fear she may break down again. But it would be a great pity if we allow the work in that field to fail for lack of laborers. Not only is our reputation at stake, but we lose much vantage ground if we retreat from the positions now occupied. Manisa has been very unfortunate in being the working station for Cons'ple.

I am aware that field is the most discouraging & should be abandoned as hopeless. I believe the greatest difficulty it has experienced is the maladministration of the Mission. It seems to be very strange that successive annual meetings should legislate for it as they have. From the first I have opposed the attempt to provide for the education of Greek helpers at Marsovan; and it never seemed to me so near insanity as it does now after I have been a week on the ground. Turkish speaking Greeks, while desiring something different, may yet be persuaded to go to Marsovan. but Greek speaking Greeks never. Only think of it: enthusiastic in the cultivation of their own language, hating & despising the Turkish, will they go to M. when there is no Greek community? no Greek Congregation? nought but a Miss'y awkwardly & imperfectly speaking their language? I cannot believe it. And yet our Mission is determined to force it. I made the remark at first, in An. Meeting, "This attempt will be a failure & it will put back the Greek work indefinitely." The Mission is determined

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Rev. M. H. Hitchcock

Assio, near Malta, Oct. 22. 1878.

Rec'd. Nov. 9.

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that it shall not be a failure. but the Greek work is being hindered, the flickering light is in danger of being extinguished. If you & the Pru. Com.tee do not come to its relief independent of the mission, I very much fear its extinguishment. Its first want is a missionary. He ought to be a first class man & not of so nervous & suspicious a temperament as Mr Stearns. & of some experience, ditto his wife. Such a man & woman would steady & encourage Mr & Mrs B. in their Turkish work & in due time would reap in their own department. The man who of all others I regard as a model man for this field just at this juncture is Mr Edward Riggs, and with Mr Herrick & Mr Tracy at Marsovan, I believe it would be the wisest disposal of forces. But I do not suppose the missions would assent to this.

But I wish to give you my impressions of the school or schools, or the lack

that I shall not be a failure: but the
Greek work is being hindered, the flick-
ering light is in danger of being exten-
guished. If you & the Pres. Com. do not

Rev. M. H. Hitchcock

At sea, near Malta, Oct. 22. 1878.

S Rec'd Nov. 9.

(Greek work drawn ?
Ew. Riggs, ?)

I am sure that field is the most discouraging & should be abandoned as hopeless. I believe the greatest difficulty it has experienced is the maladministration of the Mission.

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either Miss Parsons or Miss Patrick of the Home. Then the present mission building should be given to the school entirely, or better a new building outside of the town. And then with less than ½ of the expense of the Home, the success of the school would be assured. Unless you can with the W. B. continue something of this kind for Miss Cull's school I think ^we^ ought to give the opportunity which we hold to some society that will improve it better than we are doing or are likely to do. Yes I would rather Miss ~~D~~ennis'd society or the So. Presbyterian Board would take this work, than that we should keep it on at such a poor dying rate.

Malta Oct. 24. I hope you will accept the above scrawl, written in something of a rough sea. My opinions of Missions were pretty well formed before, but I learned new things. especially about the schools in this visit. We did not see Miss Powers. Her school seemed to be going on very well with the native teacher under Mrs Bowens superintendence.

Miss Cull needs an associate because she has not acquired the language so perfectly, & does not excel in executive ability. Still she is a woman of the highest order, respected & beloved by everybody, and she should not be lost to the school while another is preparing to take her place at least.

We arrived here at noon yesterday, are to take the Italian Mail steamer for Naples this evening. We have been in doubt whether to go that way; but here we learn that we can easily thus reach Italy, and so we will D. V. take a run to Rome & stay a few days with Miss Shearman, & then back to Constantinople via French steam.

I am certainly better than I was two weeks ago when we left C. And I trust that in two or three weeks more I shall be able to resume my work, perhaps better than I was before. and wiser, who does not learn by experience?

Mrs Hitchcock is getting good from the trip as well as I. She suffered from sea sickness the last night on the Macedonia, but I think she will be quite recovered from it to take the Italian boat this eve.

She unites with me in hearty salutations to Dr & Mrs Clarke.

Affly & truly yours

M. M. Hitchcock

Constantinople Jan. 21 1859

Dear Dr Clark
Foreign Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.

Yours of Dec. 16 reminded me that I had not reported ourselves as I ought to have done; for which neglect I beg your pardon. I can scarcely realize that more than two months have passed since our return. We stayed in Malta only one day, in Naples going and coming one Sabbath & one day each time, and in Rome ten days. We enjoyed our visit in Rome very much indeed. It was quite too short. Our stay there was rendered both pleasant and profitable by the kind attentions of Miss Sherman with whom we stopped. We arrived in Constple Nov. 16th. I felt somewhat doubtful about my complete restoration, and some of the brethren thought we ought to have stayed away longer. And therefore I began work rather cautiously. By degrees I proved and established my strength, until I could say with confidence that I enjoyed work better & could endure more than for several years. And so I can say to the present time. In Sabbath labors, three eve'g meetings, and in the cold and wet, I think myself equal to more than the average: in all which I greatly rejoice.

and for which I trust I am duly thankful.

I am sorry that I cannot say as much for Mrs K. She suffered much from sea sickness on our return; and then for a week was without a servant. From time to time since being a little better she has overdone or taken cold, so that at the present time she is enjoying her usual health. Still she is now comfortable, is about the house and we hope she may by extra care be better than she has yet been.

I am not informed with reference to Manissa, so as to say anything more about that station. Dr I. G. Bliss was recently there & reports a similar state of feeling, depression and anxieties, which we found there. As to Daniel. I don't think that his being a great or small man should affect the matter. Mr Brown & Mr Stearns think him a suitable man for a certain work, and the Mission's interference was improper in principle and inexpedient in policy. It was Pastor Simon's case over again. You know certain ones got inserted into the minutes of Annual Meeting a Resolution forbidding this Station even to coöperate with or employ him again. But the resolution was afterwards expunged from the records by almost universal consent. This practice of punishing a Native Helper for fancied or real slight to a missionary is unworthy of our Mission

In our Constantinople work we have varied items of interest but no special awakening such as we should like to report. Just as we came home, Mr Barrows was taken ill & the care of the evening services here in Beshiktash devolved upon me. I found that for several weeks the young men of the neighborhood had disturbed the meetings. They continued to come to the number of 25 or 30, some with good motives, some with bad, the majority to see the fun. By caution & firmness we avoided a conflict until one evg. after the meeting the rowdies began abusing the Tla. Class pupils. We had quite a row. Mr Baldwin ran for the police. In the end nobody was seriously hurt, & no arrests were made. The affair was represented to the Armenian Koukhtas & to chief of police, and gradually all annoyance ceased.
Mr Barrows will probably report that the Tla. Class have gone to Bardezag. It was no place for them here.
I have supplied almost entirely at Koshkeny since our return, & have spent one night in the week there. We have repaired the house, as it was in danger of permanent injury. The native brethren gave 10 liras, 10 came from Germany and we appropriated 25. In Koshkeny itself there is no pecuniary ability. The 10 liras was given by outside brethren. The repairs were delayed 12 years because some of our number said the natives should do it. But the natives

who do not live there do not feel an interest in the house. The house is occupied by us. the work is a missionary work. I thought the Mission had the right of it. We by delay increased the expense of repairs quite double. If the house had been in Pera or Langa it would have been a different matter.

We have just made a new arrangement with Pastor Limon. I wish to lay it before you as briefly as possible; but I want you to understand it. For two years we have paid him from Native Agency 2 liras per month & for Sta. Class &c 26 liras per year. We stipulated with Pera church that we would pay as much as they did, they promising to pay him a like am't. At the time they urged us very much to assume his entire support so that they might get a younger man, more adapted to their wants. But we did not see how such a thing was practicable & accordingly urged the above. Well money depreciated, business was paralyzed, & they payed only the amounts they had subscribed in paper money, which continually lessened to 3 liras, then to 2. & now to less than 1. We remonstrated with them from time to time but without effect. They have an affection & a respect for ~~him~~ Pastor Limon, but think he is not suitable for our pastor. In the mean time Pastor L. has retained his vigor remarkably, he was never a better preacher, and almost never failed in going to Kochany or coming here, to the Sta. Class. Now that the Sta. Class goes to B. the question rises what to do with Pastor Simon. Psa. will not support him. They will not give, in union with us, 1/2 perhaps not 1/4 what they are able to give. Can we continue so? No! There is but one opinion about that. Shall we abandon Simon to the Psa. ch.? That is to reduce him to beggary and to keep the ch. in a position in which it is morally certain they will do nothing for themselves adequate to their ability while he lives. Accordingly our station has voted without a dissenting voice, to move him to Haskeuy, entirely and forever from Psa. There, in preaching he shall alternate with us, & conduct pr. meetings & do such other work as seems desirable. He will also alternate with us in Kassim Pasha, (where we have a service every Sab. A.M. in Khan.) and labor in Khans in Stamboul, & at such other points as shall seem best. He will meet us every Monday to report & make such arrangement for the week as may seem best. That is he will be really a city missionary. For this his age, experience, & reputation will give him universal recommendations, so long as he is as well as he is now. For this service we give him 5 liras per month, or 60 per year. This is too small a salary. He ought to have in Haskeuy 7 liras. But he & his friends gladly accept the arrangement, as much better for him than he expected to make. Now Psa must paddle her own canoe or perish.

Langa has really waked up to her need of a pastor. And this we may call a genuine revival. The brethren have ~~called~~ subscribed 5 liras per month which they intend to make 7. They came to us yesterday asking what we thought of their calling Pastor Avedis from Marsovan Semy. and whether we would help them to make up his salary to 12 liras, which they think he ought to have as his family consists of 7 persons. We replied that while we think Pastor Avedis would be a good man for them, and we should like to have him in Langa, we do not think he would come. If he did wish to come we should want to help them contrive some way to support him, but could promise or give encouragement for nothing from the Board. Moreover we thought they better try for a cheaper man, such as Pastor Garabed of Vizir Keupru, or Mr Stepan of Bardezag, or Muggerditch of Adrianople. Our interview was a very pleasant one, and they left the impression that they would write to Pastor Avedis, & if they could not get him, they would try Pastor Garabed of Vizir Keupru, who is a native of Nicomedia, & his wife of Langa. Trifling, vexatious, & never ending hindrances delay the Langa chh. building. Haireddin Pasha shows himself favorable to it; the 1st & 2nd Dragomen of the Eng. Embassy, & our Consul Mr Heap are helping, but still one hitch succeeds another until it seems that the end would never be reached.

Pastor Avedis is now preaching at the Bible House three Sab's per month & Mr Parsons the remainder. If his language were Armenian I should like to see him in Pera. There he would live & make them a splendid pastor.

I was at Rodosto a few weeks ago. There is no prospect of the people there giving more than 1½ liras per month, of which 1 is for the Pastor & ½ for the schools, while the Pastor needs 8. So at Adrianople, the people give 2 or three, but the preacher needs 7 at least. This is the way we retrench. The people are growing poorer, poorer every year. I cannot bear to see the salaries of our helpers reduced when I know the cost of living is continually increased. Mr Parsons' doctrine is that as the people become poorer, the helpers should be reduced to a parity with them. This looks well as a policy, But when they already have insufficient food & clothing such a policy will not [illegible] our work. Our Native agency is now reduced to the lowest point in numbers & pay for efficiency. If it be really necessary to retrench further, I would 1st stop the publication of books. The sales for 2 years have been very little, & will be less for the year to come. There will be almost no sale of the Commentary when it is finished, & the same might be said of other books. Why multiply them at great expense at such a time? 2nd Call home some of the missionaries & send out no more. It was poor policy to send Bro. Pierce to Bardezag & Mr Tracy to Marsovan and then reduce the Native Agency. So I may say with reference to Dr Wood, Mr Bowdoin & myself here, & two men on the Avedaper. Our salaries are large. Do you ever think that Pastor Avedis is the peer of any missionary, for almost any work in Constantinople as preacher, translator or editor! yet his large salary is less than 1/2 that of an average missionary! But we cannot be cut down: therefore our number should be reduced. I am not the only one whose conscience is troubled by this aspect of the case.

But will there not be better times? I hope so, but they are not in sight. I do not see a cloud the size of a man's hand above the horizon. Const^{ple}. Turkey is worse off in 1879, than in 1878, or 77. There is no prospect of improvement in the Gov't. England is doing nothing, can do nothing so long as the Sultan is Sultan, & the Pashas are Pashas. I mean she can do nothing adequate to the emergency, nothing what the country requires. I believe Providence has better days in store for Turkey just as I believe in the Millennium. And I would labor to hasten those days, & to help the poor people & the Church until those days come. But it is not wise to adapt our policy to a condition of things wholly future, & uncertain so far as our day is concerned. Excuse me if I speak too freely. I do not blame the Sec's and the Prudential Com^{tee}. I think however it is well that you should know what the average miss'y thinks.

My letter is already too long, but I wish to say that I went to Bardezag last week to close up my business as Treasurer with that part of the field, and to be present at Miss Farnham's Xmas examination. The school is running over full. Teachers and scholars all were well, and the examination was a success as all the examinations there are. I notice that in your very excellent paper on Turkey you mention all the other girls schools in Turkey as successful & useful. I think you could not have intended to be understood as not approving of this school. If a tree be judged by its fruits, this one should be put among the very first in Western Turkey mission circles. Mrs Hitchcock would like to be cordially remembered both to yourself & Mrs Clark.

Affly & truly yours
M. H. Hitchcock

Rec'd Feb. 11. "   5'

Constantinople March 10. 1879

Dear Dr Clark

Yours of Feb. 11. was rec'd last Friday, for which many thanks. I hasten to inform you that our arrangement with Pastor Simon has fallen through. The arrangement was fully made. The Station unanimously voted it; I had before consulted Mr Bozajean who heartily approved, and Pastor Simon himself thankfully and cordially accepted it. He had also preached four sabbaths on the new plan, saying that he would move his family to Haskeuy as soon as it should be practicable. In the mean time his people had been taken so much by surprise, and made such an ado about it, that we thought it best for him to preach for them on Sab. P.M. until they could make some arrangement. To our surprise they rallied around Pastor Simon, came to church and to prayer meeting in two fold numbers and ended by offering to pay him five (5) liras per month, the same that we were to pay him. Their manifestation of regard for him was so strong that he had not the heart to leave them. We cautioned him about their promises, which they had repeatedly made before, & told him that if he came to us he must come wholly to us and that if he stayed with them we could not have any financial alliance. We could have no more with work as we had had the past two years they throwing the whole responsibility on us and leaving him to starve rather than fulfill their obligations. And he decided to stay there. "I cannot leave my people" he said "while they wish me to stay". I am sincerely sorry for this result; of this I wish to assure you before the matter passes from mind.

1st It is not well for Pera. Certain families — old women largely, cling to Pastor Simon. But it would be better for the people, for the work in Pera to have another man. I wanted Pastor Avedis there. They could give him 1/2 of his support & 1/2 he would earn in literary work. And he would do it. There was thought also of Pastor Tomas of Diarbekir.

2nd It was far better for Pastor Simon to accept our plan.

3d It was well for us. He would well earn the money. He is not infirm, nor an invalid. Just now he is doing probably the best work of his life. And at no time for ten years has he been able to do so much as now. And we need a man in the position in which we were to put him. I hate to ask 80 to 100 liras for a man at Haskeuy. But the best interests of the work requires it.

I am sorry to be obliged to write you that since my former writing Mrs Hitchcock has not been well. Just now for three or four days she is better, but she has been quite ill for several weeks. We do not get at the secret of the difficulty, but suspect that it is connected with her chronic disease. Whether it be an aggravation, or an increase of that, or something new we do not know. Dr Patterson is endeavoring to get at some satisfactory diagnosis of the case. Meantime we wait with some apprehension of what effect the result may have ~~have~~ upon our future. We are as well situated for health and comfort, better than ever before in Constple. Our house is convenient and well situated, and we have the benefit of the Sultan's roads. Riding in the carriage seems to be the best possible medicine for Mrs H.

You hear much about the Plague doubtless. We do, but we see nothing of it. It was a wonder pestilence was not generated here last year, & it will be if it is not this year, let alone its stalking in from abroad. I think the gov't is more and more inefficient in regard to this & to all other matters. Blacque Bey is Prefect of Pera, & we hear much of what such a man, with European and American experience will do. But he has been in office some time, and

I do not yet see the first attempt at cleaning streets and sewers. I expect that one of these days we shall see a great display of new measures. But if they last a fortnight it will be a new thing for Turkey.

The Pastors here have issued a circular to pastors & churches in the interior inviting coöperation in caring for the members of their churches & congregations, especially the young, who come to Const^ple. A lay Com has also been formed, representing the different parts of the Empire, to act with the Pastors.

We are just getting out Handbills or Notices, after the fashion of the theatres somewhat, only more modest, to use for our Khan meetings. The Pastors say they will use them too. They contain an announcement of the time and place of meeting, an invitation, and several passages of scripture.

We have meetings in five Khans and Mr Telibbos' house. Mr P. & I only ~~attend~~ conduct them. Mr Barrows has long talked of taking one or two Khans, but has not yet got at it. Mr Richardsons illness may throw the care of his field, or a part of it upon us.

Mrs Hitchcock ~~and~~ unites in love to Dr & Mrs Clark.

Very Sincerely Yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, Mar. 19, 1877.
Rec'd. Apr. 29.

Constantinople March 17. 1899

Dear Dr Clark

I wrote you last week giving rather of a discouraging view of the health of Mrs K. I am happy to say that Dr Pattersons opinion concerning her is wholly encouraging, and that she is constantly improving. What has been the cause of her illness & present weakness is a mystery. One thing the winter has been unfavorable to her - so warm. We had no frost in Feb. & not more than one or two nights in Jan. perhaps four or five in Dec. March thus far has been cooler with a purer atmosphere.

I wish to inform you also of the progress, or rather want of progress of our Langa Church building. In January Hagop Effendi thought he had come to a favorable result. "In a few days we shall have the Firman." So he told me several times. Finally I was summoned to go with Mr Bogajian to Langa to meet the representatives of the gov't. We met 12 men. Measured & talked & smoked & gave bukhshish to nearly all of them. Now all were to wait for their report; I said this is fol de rol. But some others said Oh it may be favorable yet. After a month Hagop Effendi was requested to bring Sokias Agha for the

Constantinople, Mar. 17, 1899.

transfer of the property! They all the time knew that Lukios is dead, and the summons was equivalent to announcing their purpose to appropriate the property to their own Ecclesiastical use. Mr Dwight two years ago endeavored to find Lukios' son, who is in America. Mr Bush (Dr) reported that he was in Texas, was coming North, & would sign them the necessary papers. Since that we have heard nothing & the matter has been allowed to rest. Hagop Effendi & the English Embassy with our Legation, are disposed to let the matter of title go, as our right is evident, and appeal to the moral sense of the Porte to grant the Firman for a religious purpose. But our brethren do not approve of that, and Mr Dwight has just written again to Dr Bush to spare no expense in finding the young man: thus establishing our legal title to the property. Perhaps if not successful, the _moral_ sense of the Porte may be quickened by the pay't of L.T.100 or so as a bakshish! But the whole business is complicated by the fact which we have recently ascertained that more than 1/2 of the property belongs to the Armenian vakouf, or ecclesiastical foundations. Probably this last hitch was caused by the interference of their agent. He was present at our last meeting at Zonga: a pleasant sort of a man but who knows his ps & qs. We must yet possess our souls in patience. From the ~~please~~ present outlook we shall not get our building started this year.

It is interesting to watch the progress of reform in Turkey. The first thing insisted upon by England & promised by Turkey was the Gendarmerie. More than a month ago it was announced that a beginning was to be made. The English Officers were summoned & received their instructions. The corps first formed was destined for Adrianople. And last week after a month of preparation the corps took its departure from this city. But instead of being a well appointed force of 1500 men as was promised, to be relied upon, it amounted to just 150 men; & the Constantinople Messenger asserts that they were a sorry looking set, — "rag shaty & bobtail"!

Last week we were quietly informed that the English gov't was about to send secret agents through the country to observe & report upon its condition, & were requested to inform our missionaries that they might give needed information. How these secret agents are going to learn anything new, more than the consuls & newspaper correspondents it is hard to tell.

We had a good day yesterday. good congregations and outlook hopeful

Very sincerely yours.

H. H. Hitchcock

Dear Dr Clark

Mrs Richardson asks me to send the accompanying letter to you, that you may send on to Altie at Beloit Coll. Mr R. gave to me to forward, & while we retain most of his letters, we think it well that you may see this & know just how Mr. R. is. His mind is still upon his work, ordinations &c. But as yet he is not violent; has been easily dissuaded from any rash schemes which he has formed. It seems best to get him to America as soon as possible, & to get him away from here for obvious reasons. If you could send him an order to come home, permission, invitation, any way you choose to put it, only it should have some authority, it would be well but probably something must be done before such a letter can get here. Quiet is what he needs, absolute rest; In that there is hope of his recovery. Here, near his work, & hoping to return to it, it is impossible.

With the least possible results he should be away fr. Miss'y work for a year at least.

Perhaps you will write a word to Allie or Prof. Emerson.

Very sincerely yours
M. H. Hitchcock

Bible House
March 27. 1879

Rev. M. H. Hitchcock
Constantinople, March 27. '79.
Rec'd Apr. 16
5

219.

Constantinople May 16. 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Cor. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Brother

Yours of April 8 & 16 were received respectively May 7 & 14, for which many thanks. I had thought to defer writing to you until after An. Meeting. But material accumulates and by that time I should have too much for one letter.

Concerning Mr Richardson you will have had from others full particulars from time to time. I wish only to say that it was and is likely to be, if Mr R. lives, a case which this Station or the Com ad Interim cannot manage. I am disposed to be very charitable towards Mr Richardson. And I think some of our number are too severe. While in An. Meeting sometimes he has been rebellious in some utterances, he has afterward in action wheeled into line. If it shall appear, as some think, that throughout the past year he has perverted mission funds from their appropriate use, as voted by An. Meeting, I think it will show that his mind has not been right for a longer time than we supposed. With all his characteristics, Mr R. has been an earnest faithful missionary, enthusiastic in his work

And results in the Broosa field, compare favorably with those in the Nicomedia field, alongside. Now, however well he may be in England, Scotland or the Continent, he ought not to come back to Broosa in the Autumn. If he comes, he must run imminent risk of a complete break down before the close of the current mission year, or another An. Meeting; and if he comes, it will make a bad complication of the Broosa work. I don't know what action the Mission will take. I hope not harsh and peremptory. But I hope you with the Pru. Comtee may get him to America, to stay until he is wholly recovered.

I feel very badly to have Miss Rappleye left as she is; but I do not see any way of relief until Mr Richardson's case is settled. Several have spoken of Mr Bartlett's turning aside there when he returns.

Of the great Legacy, the relief to us for the current year, and the probabilities of the future as concerns Churches and Schools, so opportunely afforded, so grandly and gloriously opened up, I would not dare to express my feelings. I fear none of us have been so demonstrative as you might have expected. The truth is we stood amazed! At first came the thought Is this for good or evil? Then as the real blessing unfolded itself to us in all its grand proportions, in all its beneficent possibilities, the prominent and constant thought has been "What hath God wrought!" "This is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes."

The question of church building and schools is prominently before us, independent of extraordinary ability to meet the demand. The question of a church for Pera could not be longer postponed. The people are waking up to their need and their duty. Pastor Simon never labored with greater ability, never ministered with greater acceptance than he is doing now. And they ought to have, must have a church edifice. A Special Comtee with which all the Pastors, Dr Wood and myself are acting, is now considering this with its connected questions. Our native friends, so far as I know have no knowledge of our increased financial ability. So I regard the two as providentially brought together. It does not seem to me that we need a church building at a central point at present, ~~more than~~ we have now all that is particularly desirable, at the Bible House. But with a good edifice in Langa, another in Pera, and at no distant day one in Scutari, Protestantism will for the present be provided for, and well represented.

In their churches. The Greek congregations, now encouraging coming forward, must needs be accommodated. But the annual meeting is at hand, and it is hazardous to predict anything in ~~which~~ view of the untold wisdom which sometimes emanates from it.

I had a delightful trip to Philippopolis to attend the E. T. M. Annual meeting. The journey was delightful, the visit was delightful the meeting was delightful. Those brethren are doing a good work. They act just as though they cared for each others work.

I saw Mrs Mumford. I am sorry she came out so; but I am more sorry that the brethren feel as they do towards her. Now that she is on the ground and is *doing a Xn work*, it is much better to treat her as a Xn sister and a coworker than to give her altogether the cold shoulder. I am afraid that in the race they are now running the brethren may come out second best. Pardon me for volunteering a remark about the relations between the single ladies & their respective missions. I think there is danger that stations and missions undertake to govern the ladies overmuch. Ours did in the first administration of the Home. And this administration is reaping the fruits of experience then gained. Some little bird whispered to me that the Samokov brethren were disposed a few years ago to exercise more power than was wise. Probably Mr Mainsford was mainly in the wrong. I do not know the facts. But leaving all the past, as I have endeavored to do here in Constple, I could not see why we ought not to sympathize with, pray for, and help in Mrs Mainsford's work, as brethren & friends. Perhaps I am all wrong, but so I feel.

I spent three days at Adrianople on my return very pleasantly, preached on the Sab. and administered the Lords Supper. The Ch. & Cong. seem to be in a very good state. [illegible] ought to be stationed there. I should like to spend a winter or two at A. with my wife [illegible] by. I regret very much that the Union failed of a meeting. But they will get it in Sept. I have no doubt. Some of the brethren have the Presbyterian phobia very badly. For one I shall let them settle that question among themselves. I shall be sorry to see a change. But opposition would be pouring oil on the fire. They will find strong opposition among their own number I suspect, and especially in the churches.

We have strong hopes of getting our Firman for the Zagra Ch. soon. Hagop Effendi tells me that the general impression among Native Xns is that the Grand Vizier, Khair-ed-din Pasha, is secretly a sharp opponent of Unity. Mr Heap does not think so.

But then I fear he is not much of a Dr. He is very kind & gentlemanly to us. And that is a great gain over his predecessor.

Mrs Hitchcock is tolerably well now, apprehensive of the coming hot weather. Her most effective medicine, our American carriage, which you will remember, & which we have used with great pleasure & profit on the Sultans roads in this quarter, was broken to pieces a few days ago, by a frightened horse. Fortunately no one was hurt. We are trying to contrive how to replace it, or get the pieces put together again, the latter being as expensive as the former. Mrs H. would like to be remembered to Mrs Clark & family.

Very sincerely & truly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

P.S. Nahabed's ordination is the greatest surprise of the season. Unfortunately Nahabed (x) Abdallian was not a favorable subject for so "candid and able a Council" to exercise its authority upon. A sad smile overspreads the faces of those who know the ~~[illegible]~~ boyish now "Rev. Nahabed Abdallian's" heart. as they foresee the probable future complications created for us all, missionaries and union, by the above most "candid and able Council."

Constple May 26
Recd June 20th

Constantinople June 25 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

As the minutes and estimates of the Annual Meeting contain some propositions concerning Constantinople which may surprise you, I am bold to think that a few lines of explanation about them from me may not be unacceptable to you. Our Report outlined the action of the Meeting much more nearly than I dared to hope. The estimates for a school in Pera, and another in Stamboul, at the Bible House, were not opposed, except a little in Sta. meeting, when it appearing that only one of nine members of the Sta. was opposed, no farther opposition was made. The Pera people had already intimated their purpose to pay 120 L.T. for their preacher next year. We stipulated that they should give 100 L.T. on condition of our giving 100 for a school. The estimate is small. 50 will be required for a house for school & teacher; and then the remaining 50 with tuition fees of pupils for running expenses & wages of teacher is not large. And we ought to help Pera to a good school.

The other has been for a long time talked about. It will accommodate boys from every part of the city. It will be difficult to get the right sort of a Native teacher. I have in mind two, one a graduate of Marsovan. Baron Stepan for several years preacher at Bardezag, now in Brousa. & Mr Abraham, a native of Bardezag, graduate of and at present instructor in Rob't Coll. We may not succeed so well as to get either of these. But when the proposition was made it was accompanied with the offer of my services, a part of every day, according to circumstances. I believe such a school will be very important for our work. I am ashamed to have been here so long and have done so little for education.

The Lecture-Matter is meeting with determined opposition on the part of some natives. It has not been wisely managed on our part; & I think the wisest way now for us will be to say as little as possible and leave it mostly to the Natives. To attempt to force it would be to court failure.

The Pera Church building met with most determined opposition from two of our members Baldwin & Barrows. But in the final vote, after very full discussion, 18 brethren handed in written opinions to a special comtee of wh. 12 were for, & essentially of one mind, and 6 were against but no two agreed;– The central point was to deliver the property to the Community in which 12 agreed, putting the building where they wish it for their own. Of the six some would put it where they wanted it; but would retain the ownership for a greater or longer time. Others would put it outside of the boundaries of the Armenian Community, keeping it perpetually as Mission property. Against this I think it was conclusively shown 1st There is no available building spot that would accommodate the Armenian & Greek Congs both.

2nd If built as a Mission church, it might be used for the use of the Greeks, for the present; but no one could tell now where a Greek church should be located permanently, and the Greeks are very well accommodated at the Dutch chapel & the Bible House, — it might accommodate the Mission a few times in the year; but the Mission is now accommodated at the Bible House & in existing churches.

The Mission does not need it. And so far as Protestantism is concerned it would be better represented by churches built for & to accommodate the people. at Vlanga, Pera, and Scutari.

3d A Mission church edifice built so as not to accommodate the Pera Community, ~~and~~ or in such a way as to show a distrust, a want of confidence in them, would have a very bad influence upon all our work.

Let us build the two churches at Vlanga & Pera for both of which there is most crying need, let us establish the two schools proposed which ought to have been done long ago. and we shall have done just what is necessary to cement the bond of Union between the Missionaries and the people. While at the same time we shall have met the necessities of the churches, the communities, & the work generally in the Capital. I do believe that you and the Pru. Com. will look at this matter as the majority of the Sta. and Mission have done.

Pastor Avedis is successfully beginning his work in Vlanga. We are both very well. Mrs R. having got through An. Meet. very nicely. We are enjoying the society of Mrs Farnsworth, whose stay with us I hope will be profitable to us all.

Most sincerely truly yours

M. R. Ritchworth

Rec'd July 15

P.S.

I should say a word about the 500 L.T. asked for Langa. You are aware I presume that of the amount appropriated some years ago for the use of Langa, several hundred liras were used at Scutari, or + 200. Now we have in hand about 1800 for Vlanga. And it is the opinion of Mr Burness the English builder, Mr Dwight & Dr I. G. Bliss the Mis'y building Com^tee, shared by us all, that the 1800 should be supplemented by about 500 liras to make a respectable Chh. building. Very truly M. N. R.

Constantinople July 18. 1879

Dear Dr. Clark

In my letter of June 26. concerning annual meeting, very singularly I omitted to speak of the action respecting Miss Schneider. I write now especially about this. We are in earnest about having a lady worker in this city. We are not only in earnest but more united than ever before; indeed there is no one to object. You may think that among so many ladies as find a home here, married and single, necessary work sh'd be done. Some of the ladies themselves thought so last year. E.g. Mrs Williams & Miss Parsons. But these ladies have barely kept themselves out of Hospital the entire year. And none of the married ladies can attempt more than to attend an occasional prayer meeting. But some one to work with and direct Bible women, to look after womans work work in the churches, & to aid us in superintending schools, would have to say the least as important a work as any of us.

We would like to have Miss Schneider come. She is experienced. She knows the language, she has the confidence of all. But if she cannot come, we want another. Is there no lady, not too old nor too young, of tried character, ability & adaptedness to Xn work. If she is too young she might not so well command respect; if too old she might not so readily learn a language. & if she is wholly inexperienced she might prove to be faint hearted when we come to the many sloughs of despond, & hills of difficulty with which our city abounds both literally & figuratively.

We are both very well for extreme hot weather. Miss Farnsworth is still with us, improving. And Miss Bell has come to spend a few weeks

The 3d & 4th weeks I spent at the Dardanelles, endeavoring to arrange a case of persecution. Mr Layard, with the Vice Consul there Mr Maling rendered all the assistance they could. We hope we were successful. The result is yet to be seen.

We have not yet received the necessary papers in the Langa Chh. case. But we are hoping. I go to-day to see our agent who sends for more money to make his negotiations move more easily. I believe we shall get it. But hope so long deferred maketh the heart sick.

The work at Langa is going on nicely under Pastor Avedis Asadoorian. And Pastor Avedis Constantean is doing well at the Bible House: the latter has a cong. of ±100 now.

Very sincerely & truly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople July 18. 1879

Recd Aug 11

222.

Constple Aug. 4. 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Cor. Sec.

Dear Brother,

Your letter to Mr Pettibone of July 9. about the Pera chh. matter, showing that some of our number had written to Mr Ward "facts which were overwhelming" in opposition, is a great surprise. And Mr Ward writes to Mr Baldwin "The information concerning the proposed Pera chh. building was timely & important for us to have". I am curious to know what these "facts" are. And are they with the "information" "timely & important" anything diff't from facts & information laid before Annual Meeting and patiently, thoroughly, discussed. It surely affords a new view of the benefits of An. Meet. if a brother in the minority on any question, can send to the Pru. Com. an ex parte statement which the Com. shall consider so important as to decide the question without further reference. As Mr W. writes "The Com. unanimously declines the appropriation &c."

But you ask for "light" ~~and I propose~~ not for criticisms or complaints. And I will attempt to write as ~~nearly~~ briefly as I can in what manner the matter was ~~what facts were laid before the~~ brought before us, how it was decided, what facts were laid before the meeting and the nature of the opposition. This latter under ordinary circumstances I would not think it best to write to you. But surely it is time.

1st How the matter came before us.

A large native Comtee of all the Pastors and leading laymen of Constple. had for some time been considering the wants of Constple and what could be done for them. Dr Wood and I met with this Comtee a number of times. At one meeting. Mr Hohannes Minassian said "It is of no use for us to deliberate. We are unable to do what is necessary. And the missionaries will not give us so much as we need". We replied "If as business and practical men you bring a proposition which you have well considered. and will give according to your ability, we pledge ourselves to do what we can for you". Mr M. evidently pleased said "That is the most encouraging word I have heard for a long time". After perhaps two weeks. Mr Bojadjean read in Comtee their proposition for Langa. Scutari & Pera. Concerning Langa there was no discussion. Concerning Scutari there was some as to the ability to give. Concerning Pera all admitted that the amount proposed from the Community 120 £. was large; but the amount asked for current expenses was reduced to 100 £ with general acceptance. Their estimate for a Chh as follows

1000 £ from sale of lot } = 5000 £ at first startled us. But
500 " " the people
3500 " Americans } on examination we saw that it

had been well considered. As to the present lot it is not central, nor well situated for various reasons. By universal consent it would not be well to use it. The 500 £ by the people is large for them. It was shown that the medium price for a suitable lot one half the size of the present one, would be at least 2500 £. They may be compelled to pay as high as 3000 £. Thus there would be left for the Chh edifice 2000 or 2500 £. And no one has a thought that a Chh should be built in Pera for less. Accordingly these estimates were brought before the Station. The 100 £ for school was accepted with little question. All felt the necessity for a school, & there was no real opposition made to the estimate. But the other of 3500 £ was opposed. A counter proposition was to build a mission chapel, for the Armenian & Greek Congs & for the use of the Mission. With this it was proposed to connect a Missionary residence, all to cost 6000 £. [In all probability it would not cost less than 7000 £] But after a two hours thorough and exhaustive discussion, the Sta. voted to ask for the 3500 £ according to the request of the Native Comttee. The Sta. comprised 9 mems. Drs Wood & E. E. Bliss. & Messrs Pettibone, Greene, Dwight, Baldwin, Brooks Barrows and Hitchcock. all of whom were present and took a lively interest and part in the consideration of the question.
2 hours it was decided
We might then have fairly considered the matter settled.

For by common consent a Qr. by a majority vote shd decide what propositions it will make to An. Meeting. But at the close of the above meeting, one of the brethren opposed to the ~~above~~ vote said "This is nothing to the fight we will make in An. meeting!" And sure enough one of them put it on the docket & brought it forward; but we made our proposition the aff. & lead the discussion. It occupied the greater part of three half days. and received the undivided attention of both mem's & Cor. mem's of the meeting. At the beginning of the fourth half day it was voted to refer the question to a Comtee of three, from outside of Connt Qrs, and that all interested should send written opinions to this com. Farnsworth Smith & Bourn were the Comtee. They rec'd 18 written opinions, of which 12 were aff. & 6 Neg. The 12 were essentially agreed. Of the 6. no two were agreed, but were really different propositions. It is worthy of note that Mr Brooks, most interested of any one in a mission chapel, voted in the aff. because as he said no other proposition was practicable. The Comtee reported unanimously in favor. Thus in reality we stood of 21 mem's & Cor. mem's 15 aff. and 6 Neg.

I think I have made it plain that the matter was fairly & thoroughly considered, to an unusual degree. And we naturally thought that a decision thus arrived at, on the ground, and by parties all more or less qualified to give an intelligent judgement, would carry with it some weight.

3d What was shown to the meeting.

It was claimed 1st that the cause of Christ in Pera, Const^{ple} and Turkey, on general grounds, required the building. All the protestants in Const^{ple}, and in Turkey so far as they know the facts, make the cause their own. They regard it as a disgrace that there is no Armenian protestant suitable house of worship in Const. And one is equally needed in Pera and in Langa. There is a large Armenian population in Pera. They occupy in the main one quarter. And a chapel in their midst would be favorable to gaining hearers from both the Gregorians & Rom. Catholic Armenians.

2nd The interests of the Chh. & Cong. require it. The Am. Board has had work in Pera nearly 50 years. There has been a Chh organization for 40 years. And all this time there has been no suitable place of worship. They have never had a chh home. The families scatter all about, at the Islands, at Bebek and other places. From these distant places the people get to meeting once in one or two months or so, especially at communion seasons. But the aged & infirm, & children never come. The universal remark has been "If we could have a church home & school, we should gather about it, and we should thus keep our community more together."

The Cong. has for many years worshipped in the Prussian chapel at 1 o'c. P.m. No other hour could be obtained. Thus there could be but one service, at an inconvenient hour, & in an inconvenient location. There could be no S.S. Prayer meetings have been held at private houses. I & others have attempted to organize a S.S. at diff't times. But the difficulties are very great & the discouragements overwhelming. Last year the Cong. went to the Dutch Chapel, with similar accommodations. But the location is better than the other, although further from their homes. Under these circumstances the usual Cong. is ± 50. and the Pr. Meeting Sab. Eve. at private houses 25 to 30.

It was shown by a diagram, to a demonstration, that any union mission chapel that might be built, would not accommodate this Cong. For it would be folly to build it within the American quarter away in the upper part of Pera. And any practicable site in the lower part of Pera would be too distant. And there is no need for a Mission chapel unless it will accommodate the Native congregations.

As the people would furnish 1500 £. it was claimed that it is better to give them the 3500 £ aid, and let the house be theirs, taking from them a contract by which the house shall be used for Evangelical worship for all time, and the mission may have the use of the house for any cong. as long as it desires, than to build the whole at an expense of 5000 £ & call it ours. or to take their 1500 £. build the house, and then deliver the building to them on certain prescribed conditions at some future day. Can any one tell what use there would be in keeping the building in our hands? Why should we wish to control it? Can it possibly be of use to us as a mission? Can it be any better for the work? We asked these questions, but we got no satisfactory replies. And we answer unequivocally, No! The harm is greater than the gain. Thus we show a distrust of men who _ought to be trusted_. Distrust begets distrust as confidence begets confidence. If we undertake a joint ownership to be terminated at some future day, we lay the foundations for numberless & endless misunderstandings & troubles. In either case we lose the benefit of a cordial & fraternal relation, which it has been our constant aim to cherish, & without which coöperation is impossible. In reply to the question, "What if we retain the building in our hands?" the brethren answered, "Well, if you build for us, & we keep our money for parsonage or school, we shall say thank you, & will occupy the building, but it will be much better if the building be ours. Otherwise the people would not be satisfied." And that was the view taken by the majority of the meeting. The point was fully considered.

I now come to the oft-repeated objection. The Board should not help such a people. And Mr Ward writes "Were they an active spiritual ch. of goodly numbers. it would be a joy to all here to help them". It is the misfortune of this ch. now numbering members to be no larger, & to be able to gather no larger a cong. Perhaps it is their fault. Nobody thinks that the present condition of the ch. reflects credit of Pastor Leimon. But as I have known the cong. with more or less intimacy, for 10 years. I have a feeling of sympathy for them in their discouragements, rather than of condemnation for their shortcomings. Give them a house, make it possible for them to have a ch. home & a school, & I cannot doubt that the 50 would become 100 very soon. with the hope of doubling that at no distant day. If a young & capable man were to take Pastor Leimon's place, in the above mentioned circumstances, he would at once find himself in an encouraging and hopeful field. Pastor Leimon is doing well, better than for a long time previously. But he is an old man with a diseased body & must give place to another ere long. But still again such a church. Well what church? Can the brethren who have written the

Mr Ward specify any unusual short-comings? I asked the questions in An. Meet. but got no reply. I asked are these men dishonest? Are their families dissolute? No reply. The truth is these men, are respectable members of society, honest & upright in their dealings, orthodox & evangelical in their religious opinions. Their families are among the foremost in Constantinople for intelligence & virtue. Among them, large households, will bear a favorable comparison with missionary families. I would like to take you to visit them. I know them. I am accustomed to call on them. The informants of Mr Ward do not know them. They are not accustomed to see them either in the cong. or the family. I say that which I do know, & testify that what I have seen for years. These fathers & mothers, these sons & daughters, are worthy people, worthy of our sympathy, our prayers, & our assistance. Their hope has been so many times deferred, their ambition has been so many times crushed out of them, that they had well nigh given up in despair. Were they not Xns. were they not evangelical & thoroughly orthodox, they would long ere this have gone back to the Armenian Chh. or to unbelief. Yes, some have gone. Some young people have been lost, as might be expected in such a city & in such circumstances. Were you to visit & sit at the table with the leading & responsible men of this cong. I am sure your heart would yearn the interesting circles of youth whom you would meet. the young men & women who are raised as yet to the truth by the efforts of their parents under many disadvantages.

Considerable stress was laid in our meet. upon the fact that the Pera people have given little in the past two years, neglecting their pastor in his want. I think they did wrong. I was out of patience with them that they should pay him in depreciated Caime what had been subscribed in gold. It was a hard case for all. Many could not pay even in Caime their subscriptions. A number of the [illegible] families had to be supplied with bread. All employees [illegible]ht ours, received their wages in Caime, or nearly all. An[illegible] besides the Pera people were in one of their most despondent moods. There were a variety of reasons for it. However in the beginning of 1879 they changed their minds, and instead of 4 £. their former subscriptions, they actually paid 5 £. in gold although the times were equally bad. I was so much gratified by this that I was glad to forget the past. Moreover their present movement is made by all the people, those living out of, as well as those living in Pera. Many saying, we will move back to Pera if we can be sure of a church home & a school.

During the last year there has been a great uprising in

in Const^ple in respect to receiving pastors & supporting them. The people never were so poor as now. And they are giving nobly. Langa, 8 liras & Pera 5 with the promise of 10 next year is more than we expected they could give. And the 500 £ for the church must be paid by men who with difficulty support & educate their children. Mr Bogadjian is called rich; but he says he has no surplus property beyond what he is using, & that he has all he can do to keep his head above water, & I believe him.
But these men have a crime. Ten & 11 years ago with Langa they rejected missionary control. This is their shortcoming in the estimation of those who oppose this measure. And I assure you I know of no other on which they can lay their hand, that is worthy to be mentioned. Of the worthiness of this you must judge.

And this leads me to the 8th division of my letter viz

The Motive of the opposition to this measure.

I repeat I would not write this if I did not think that the occasion demands it. You can make use of it wisely or return it to you. I write it for you.

In 1870 the mission voted after a long contest that Messrs. Bliss, Schauffler & Baldwin be assigned fields away from Const^ple. From that time a change of policy prevailed here. At the above date the missionaries had almost no intercourse with the native protestant families of this city — not with 9/10^ths^ of them. They were not welcome in the family or in the congregation. Those of us who came in early have known well the experience of the first part of this time. But by pursuing a straightforward, kind, conciliatory policy, taking no notice of affronts, & laboring as there was opportunity, we have seen that feeling gradually pass away. Little by little, little by little, slowly, gradually it has been disappearing from year to year. And to-day the miss'y is welcome in any family in Const^ple, & in any cong. in the city. Confidence is in a great measure if not perfectly restored. There are some who can never forget the past; any more than some missionaries cannot. Still our relations with the Native brethren of Const^ple are very pleasant. There is a good degree of mutual respect, confidence, brotherly love. —

But our progress has been hindered not only by mistrust on the part of some of the Natives. Our greatest hindrance has been from our own number.

First Mr. Herrick came back. For a time we feared that he alone would overthrow all our work in the ~~the~~ new line. But he was led to think better of it, so as not only to cease from opposition, but to coöperate with us to a good degree.

Then came Mr. Baldwin. He was at a stand still in Manissa. All the brethren felt that he must not remain there

And to save him to the Mission I myself suggested & urged, against strong opposition, that he come here as Treasurer. We thought that he would not interfere with our mission work, but join with Mr Herrick in coöperation. But we soon found out ~~my~~ mistake. And it is not too much to say, that so far as & regards our efforts at restoring confidence, Mr Baldwin has been an almost constant irritant & hindrance. It seemed that he stirred up Mr Herrick, or stiffened his back bone, & together they sometimes frustrated our most cherished plans.

Finally Mr Barrows came. In 1870 he had fully sustained the then brethren. For a time we got on nicely. But after about a year he joined altogether with Mr Baldwin. Mr Herrick & Mr Baldwin are a strong team. Mr Herrick Mr Baldwin & Mr Barrows are likely to carry things pretty ~~all~~ much as they choose. They can never be talked down. They are pretty sure to gather in a floating vote, and if voted down, are certain to reappear very soon.

This spring Mr Baldwin, with his lieutenant, having been unusually obstructive & aggressive, I was about in despair. One day I said to Dr E. E. Bliss "What shall we do with Mr Baldwin"? "Talk him down!" said he. "We cannot do it" I replied. "He will not be talked down. After any number of defeats he comes forward as cool & collected as though nothing was the matter." But making no progress in preparation for, or in An. Meeting. He went to Boston.

Mr. Baldwin has persistently opposed the building of a chapel at Langa. He has put the opinion of Langa that he was of Pera & he would do nothing for either.

In other matters we get on harmoniously. But in everything pertaining to coöperation with Pera & Langa we differ.

You will ask Who are "we"? Dr Wood & I have always been of one mind in these matters. Invariably we have been sustained & encouraged by the Drs Bliss, & the Pettibones, & almost always by the Dwights & the Greens. The many others have worked in the same line. Mr Baldwin & Mr Barrows in opposing the Pera Ch. building plan are consistent with themselves in all their influence & efforts in connection with the work in Constple. And so far as they succeed in their efforts, so far will our station & our work be carried back to the old status which was repudiated by the mission in 1870. The decision of the mission was unequivocal then: it has been equally so this spring. If the Pru. Com. follows out the line indicated in Mr Ward's letter to Mr Baldwin, we shall be thrown back years in the progress which we have been making towards mutual confidence, & a respectable Evangelical church and community in Constple. I for one shall feel discouraged. I do not wish to go through another such [illegible] years. And I assure you the people will not only be discouraged, they will feel injured as they will have a right to feel.

I beg that you will make it plain to the Pru. Com. what a discouragement & grief a neg. decision in this matter will be to a great majority of our stations & missions, and to all the protestants of Constple & vicinity.

But if they still feel that they cannot consistently grant the 3500 liras, they ought to give the benefit of their sanction to the enterprise, to enable the chh to look for the needed assistance to some other source. The building of the chh is imperatively needed. And in some way, by some means it ought to be done.

Very sincerely yours

M. M. Hitchcock

Recd Aug: 25

Pera

Const^ple August 14. 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Cor. Sec. &c

Dear Brother

I was directed by Com. ad Int. to day to forward to you the accompanying applications from Cesarea and Nicomedia Stations, with its endorsement and such explanations as may seem best. Concerning Mrs Staver the application speaks for itself and is sufficient

About the rent in Angora I know that Dr Farnsworth was troubled about it when he was here. Their agents have since been trying to do better without success. We therefore endorse it as probably the best thing that could be done.

I am sorry that Mr Parsons has not explained the Chengeler Parsonage and Meeting House matter better. He left it to me as I am knowing the facts, and like Mr Staver or Cesarea Station, he supposed the Com. ad Int. could grant their request. The house at Chengeler cost, with expense of transfer, 80 L.T. of which the brethren paid 40. One man gave 20, another 10, another 5. It was a great surprise to me. Nobody anticipated it. Hence it could not be considered in Annual Meeting. There was no other place of worship. The Station intended to close the work there. But when the people showed so enterprising a spirit; it would have been hard & a great injury to the work to have declined to aid them. Mr Parsons supposes that the station has sufficient unexpended appropriations to meet it. We heartily support the application.

I have been appointed to prepare & send to you a definite application for Constantinople and Broosa Stations, in place of the request which Mr Pettibone forwarded for leave to use unexpended appropriations. Prices are extraordinarily high pressing hard upon our men, & we are put to our wits end to know what to do.

Mr Barrows has been ill two weeks,- not severely but confined to his room most of the time. I think he is now improving slightly.

Mrs Farnsworth has not improved. She went up for a time, but afterwards went down again.

Mrs Hitchcock has done very well thus far, sometimes on the verge of being overdone.

I left a blank in my letter concerning Pera Ch. The Ch. members number 70.

Very Sincerely & truly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Rec'd Sept. 7.

Const^{ple} Sept 1. 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

The Com. ad Interim has voted approval of Bro. Barrows request for aid to the amount of L.T. 45, for various objects in the Broosa Sta. work, as you will see by his letter to you. We also fully endorsed the application for L.T. 100 for the parsonage & chapel building at Bilijik. We do not think that Bro. B. overstates the case in regard to the helpers in that field. As to Bilijik, Mr Richardson has charged himself with L.T. 50 $\frac{31}{100}$ in account with the chapel and we think that in the circumstances he should be paid. And the use of the remainder to repair the building seems to be an economical saving of property. At a previous meeting of this Sta. I had been directed to prepare an application for aid to our own helpers. But I found it impracticable to be definite at present. We had applications for aid before us last week from every one of our outstations, & from Const^{ple} too. We are taking time to consider these applications and inquire into the cases. But it seems to us a necessity to aid our churches while the present high prices & stagnations in business continues. I don't see any indications of getting back to Ante Bellum prices. The conditions of the country & the political situation seems to grow worse rather than better, continually.

Rec'd Sept. 1

In your letter of July 9. you speak of the disposition of unexpended appropriations. We are not quite sure of your meaning. We have app's for Native Agency, Education, Tours: Rents & Repairs &c &c. The stations have usually, I think, to a greater or less degree used "unexpended appropriations" according to their own discretion in this sense, — that if a man is changed from one point to another, before unprovided for, the appropriation goes with him. That if at *any point*: *for any cause*, less money than was expected be used, and more ~~xxx~~ money than was expected be needed at another point; *in the same line of work*, we have been accustomed to take from the one for the other. Of course this is *usually* to a limited extent. And we always use Native Agency appropriations for Native Agency. Education appropriations for Education &c &c. Shall we understand that the Pru. Com. object to this? or do they object only to our using app: out of their own line E.g. N. A. for Education, or vice versa? Tours or Repairs for N. A. or Education or vice versa? This latter we are not in the habit of doing so far as I know. The former we should like to do. It is sometimes quite desirable. We cannot foresee all the exigencies of a large field for a 12 month, in all respects, sixteen months before the beginning of that

12 month. It often happens that we need to use a few lines here or a few lines there, in cases that it would have been impossible to foresee at the previous An. Meeting. So long as the An. meeting takes great pains to pass no ~~app~~ estimate that is not expected to be used, as it does, there cannot be great danger in allowing the Stations the above liberty. Please give us a few words of explanation on this point.

Mr & Mrs Bartlett & Miss Williams arrived last Fri. from Mert. Dr Davis is expected this week Friday some visit. & Mr & Mrs B. wait for him. They saw Mr & Mrs Richardson & report Mr R. as not much improved since they left Constple. John & Mary R. left here, last Wednes via Marseilles to meet their parents at Geneva & go thence to the U. S.

We were all very much saddened by the sudden death of John Brooks the 21st ult. He had been an unusually healthy & promising child.

Mrs Farnsworth is not improving. She will not go on with the Bartletts. The Drs agree that she has no organic disease, only a nervous affection and general prostration. And they do not seem to do her much good. We are greatly puzzled what to do with or for her. She speaks hopefully, but says time is required.

It is very dry in this vicinity, no rain for four months

The Baldwins been absent at Samokov 5 weeks to-morrow. Expect them this week. The Kennedys leave for Hanover to-day.

Most truly yours

M. M. Hitchcock

Rec. Sec. Treas. of

Com. ad Interim.

Constantinople, Sept. 1, 1872.

Recd Sept. 20.

H.

Constantinople Oct. 31. 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

You will receive by this mail, I suppose a letter from Mr Pettibone concerning the Lady Physician for this city. I hope I am not doing so un-missionary a thing in writing this letter, as was done just after our Annual Meeting concerning the Estimates for Constple. I think it right that you should know something more about our position on this lady question, than Mr P's letter will inform you. While I subscribe to the doctrine that the majority of a station or mission should rule, and the minority submit, yet this lady physician and lady missionary question is a little aside from the ordinary mission work.

Seven of us brethren have considered the matter having had long discussions. Baldwin Barrows & Brooks have taken ~~decided~~ and uncompromising ground against the lady physician's coming to Constple. Dr Wood & Mr Pettibone have strong fears about the success of such a lady, "If she should be the right one, why it would be a grand thing; but supposing it be another Miss Wadsworth!" R.P. But Dr E. E. Bliss and I decidedly and earnestly advocate it. We made an effort to get the question before the ladies of the Station including Rob't Coll. Only 5 or 6 were present; and all favored it. Dr Bliss and I are ready to do what we can to make the enterprise of the three ladies coming to Constple a success. Dr B. avows his readiness to bring his family to Stamboul or any other point where it may be desirable for the ladies to live, for the purpose of being neighbors, & doing what it is possible to do to make their position pleasant, & aid in their work. And I am committed to the same. The truth is Dr Clark we wish to see some missionary work done, on a missionary basis, with hope of greater success than has yet been seen in this city. We wait with no little anxiety to learn the fate of our estimates for schools & chapel building. If we are denied these, it will add to the disappointment & sorrow of our native friends to see more missionaries come to Const. But if we get the appropriations, all the natives ~~will~~ would rejoice in the coming of the ladies as an earnest of a more liberal policy for the prosecution of evangelical work in this city. On the other hand Dr B. & I feel that if we get neither, thick darkness will have settled down upon, & environed round our work in Constple.

Very truly yours

H. H. Hitchcock

Rec'd Nov. 17.

Constantinople Nov. 17, 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

I have been thinking of writing to you for a number of weeks upon a variety of topics — Zenga Matters, Bible House service, Haskeuy, and our outstations. I have not intended to write any more about Pera, until we should learn the fate of our Estimates. But a letter from Bro. Dwight leads me to write immediately and to put Pera first. Mr D. writes that Mr Boyajians speech in our Annual Meeting, Mr R. Minassians reply to Mr Barrows, and Dr Hamlins $2000 call to Pera, are operating unfavorably upon your mind as regards the Pera Ch.

I did not notice Mr B's speech at the time, nor have I thought of it since in any such way. I do not think he intended to speak disrespectfully. He is not at home in English in public speaking, and his words sounded very different to us from what he intended. In a sense they were true. In a parenthetical way, in a low tone, he said "and I dont think they (the missionaries) have done much for Constantinople." Now I might say the same thing, I have said it many times. It is my opinion. Considering the wants of C. its 1000 000 of people, its being the capital city, the poverty of the Protestants, etc. the outlay of the Board has not been large. Rob't Coll. is not Miss'y. The Bible House is for all the Levant, and the Home is a semi-Missionary institution, and that which is left, that which is truly miss'y for Constantinople is little. I say it, and I trust you do not think me insulting. Mr B. at a time and place unbecoming, unwittingly I think let it slip. His manner was not insulting. The rest of his speech was not. And since he has been as cordial and earnest in coöperating with us as ever he was. He has used for us this year, together with much personal services in the repair of Hasskeuy Chapel 5645 ps. He hopes to get it back, but he used it for us when he was short of funds, & could not get money to repair his own house, and he runs all the risk of getting it back. This does not look like estrangement or an unbrotherly spirit. He would be exceedingly surprised at such an assertion.

Now for Mr Minassian. In the first place he has not taken an active part in the Psa Chh. matter any way. He has said that if there were a Chh & school at Psa he should live there. He is now in Bebek. But he has no confidence that we will do what is required, & if he should hear that the estimate for the chapel had failed he would say "I told you so!" After all Mr M. I believe to be a genuine good man. And he will be won to confidence in the Missionaries, & coöperation with with them just so

for as he thinks we strive to meet the want in C.
He is an able man. was embittered in the old Langa troubles,
again in our difficulty with Pastor Alexander, again with
Mr Barrows & Dr Wood in 1878, and still again with Dr
Wood, just before last An. Meeting, when Dr W. was really in the
wrong. To me it does not seem strange that he should seize
now any opportunity to speak against the Missionaries
He certainly shows a bad spirit, and his letter has undoubt-
edly done harm. But what shall we do about it?
Resent it? Shall we punish the community for it? To show
any such spirit will put arms and ammunition in his hands,
and aggravate the evil four fold. But to let him alone
and go right ahead with our work, not noticing that
or other such attacks, will spike his guns. This latter is
my way. Still I purpose talking with him at a fit oppor-
tunity. He did not send us this his reply. It had been long
circulated among the natives before any of us knew of it.
As to the $2000 salary I know nothing of it. The secret
of it probably is that somebody thinks that Dr Hamlin
would draw, both hearers & money. And they are right.
But for any ordinary or extraordinary native Pastor,
such a salary would be impossible. Moreover I think
Dr H. will wait a long while before he would put himself
in the hands of that chh, expecting & depending upon them
for his $2000. I believe now as I did last Spring

that the amount the Ch. has engaged to raise is a large sum for them, & that they will be troubled to get it.

We wait with no little anxiety to know the decision about the chhs & the schools. As I intimated in my last, speaking of Mrs Schneider and her Associate and the lady Physician, I do not think the result will as happy if our estimates are not approved, & at the same time our miss'y force is augmented. The people are straining every nerve to raise what they do for their Pastors. They cannot establish & support schools. And they feel very deeply & strongly about it. They are now waiting as we are. We keep them quiet in their application for aid, by holding out the hope which is to us almost a forlorn one. If we do not get our Const. appropriations I shall be ashamed to look them in the face. I shall be ashamed to continue here as a miss'y.

Other matters I must postpone to another time.

We rejoice very much in the successful Meeting at Syracuse. O for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Home churches, and thro all the Foreign work.

Very sincerely & truly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Cons'd Nov. 17. 1879

Constantinople Nov. 20. 1879

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

I sent you a letter on the 17th respecting the Pera matter. I now would like to give you some information concerning Haskeuy & Langa, and perhaps the out stations.

I wrote you that Mr Bozajian had used for the Mission in the repair of Haskeuy chapel 5,645 ps of his own money. Now it is desirable that you should know how that came about and also some other things about it.

In 1877 I called a carpenter to examine the chapel, who reported that it needed £20. repairs immediately. But that if neglected it would grow worse rapidly. I asked the Station for liberty to repair getting what I could from the Native brethren who already had subscribed about 200 piastres. They had again & again asked me to repair. But the Station by a vote of 5 to 4 declined to grant permission, on the ground first: that no proper request had come from the Native Council in whose hands the chapel was, and 2nd that *they* should repair it:

As the brethren residing in Haskeuy were all poor, *all receiving aid from us*, in the hard times, and brethren in other parts of the city said "It is not ours really, the missionaries are it, & they should repair it." So it remained unrepaired.

In the spring of 1878. I again had the house examined & the report was that £45 would be required. Mr Pettibone & Dr I. G. Bliss went up with me to look at it after the carpenter had

Cons'ple Nov. 17. 1879

examined it. These two brethren with Drs Wood & E.E. Bliss were in favor of going forward with the repairs. So I think was Mr Dwight. But still a majority in Station meeting were opposed. We had from the Council ere this a written request to repair the house. It was manifest that it must be repaired or abandoned. Finally a vote was secured to grant £25. provided the natives would give £20. I declined to go forward in this way & Mr Burrows was requested to try & get the £20. After + 3 months nothing had been done, and Dr Wood volunteered to try for the £20. He got 300 ps f. Mr Boyajian, 100 each from several pastors 50 from each of several doctors, and other 10, & 20 ps. subscriptions to amount in all to 1100 ps. Just then 1000 ps came from Germany for the native brethren, and that was gladly taken for this purpose. Dr Wood, I am safe in saying, will never undertake such a job again! It was then late in the season, but the matter was urgent, and Mr Boyajian consenting to oversee the work, it was commenced and ± 3300 ps expended before severe storms compelled the abandonment of the work for the winter. In the Spring of 1879 the Carpenter came & said that £28 more than the money in hand would be required to complete the repairs or some £40 in all. Station voted that I might use the money if I could get it from our app. for repairs. But that I could not do. Finally I told Mr B. that I would advance ½ of the £28. if he would the other ½. & we would look to next Annual Meeting to reimburse us. He consented, & the repairs went on. I went from time to time to see to the work with Mr B. Pretty soon we saw that our money would not hold out; There was everything to repair, decay everywhere. And there was two or three times as much expense at every point as we had anticipated, and we did not like to slight the work. But at a given point I told Mr B. we must stop. The roof was finished, & the weather wall, the house would not injure for another year. Well we reckoned up & found that we were each of us in for 2262½ ps. But he said it would be a disgrace to all concerned to leave it in that plight, and besides an increased expense. So we reluctantly went on & finished the outside of the building doing nothing to door, windows, or inside, all of which need repairs. So his outlay is 5645 ps. And the whole expense of repairs 12507½ piasters. Of this only 4600 ps have been paid for, leaving 7907½ yet to be provided for. My purpose is to ask for this money as advanced rent for a number of years. If we had left the house we should have rented another, and we could not get a suitable place of worship, inferior to this in every way, for less than £20 per year, probably more. We ought to reimburse Mr Bozajian, for with great difficulty he took the money, depriving himself in the repairs of his own house, & I solemnly promised him that I would get it for him if I could, & that he should have his before I got mine. I do not make any definite proposition yet, as I wish it to come from the station & through the Secretary.

Baron Garabed Haroopean, from Marsovan Semy. one of my pupils, and the first now of his class, is laboring at K. for the winter. The cong. is from 30 to 40. Sab. Sch. 20 to 30. I think we shall see good results from his labors there. Ahoom (Graduate of the Home of 1876) has opened a school in the basement of the Chapel. We pay her £1. per month, and she gets what she can from the pupils. As yet she has few. Baron Ghazoros Chopourian continues his school. It is small. He gets aid from Germany. The Cong. is made up largely now of young men, & new comers. The older brethren are passing away. The ch. members are mostly non-resident. Langa presents a more hopeful aspect to us now, than for a long time past in connection with Pastor Avedis Asadoorians labors. He is successful. The cong. is full 120 to 130 A.M. in Armenian and 135 to 150 P.M. in Turkish. The A.M. cong. is quite as large as when Prof. Kagopos preached, and the P.M. cong. is more than double. And there is a healthy, hopeful, aspect of the whole work so far as concerns Pastor Avedis' relations to the church and people, and their relations to us. I don't know how they will come out in respect to their expenses. Pastor A. came on a salary of £12. towards which we have been paying £4. this year. But some two months ago, he informed the Ch. & cong. that he could not live on £12. & must have £15. They accepted it, & are endeavoring to raise the 15. I wish I could feel as hopeful about the ch. building as I do about the people. It is true we engaged to pay a man £75 to get our property transferred from its present relations to one in which the title would be good forever, on condition of our paying a small annual tax. It would be a great gain to get such a title. Now if Mr Shirhmanean gives us his name, he can secure to us only one half of the property. There were two heirs a son & a daughter. The son is here, but the daughter is dead. We might hope that the Gov't would deal leniently with us & perhaps let us have it all as it undoubtedly belongs to us. But unfortunately one half of it belongs to the Armenians or to the Jerusalem vacouf. I say belongs, I mean it reverts to them as the other half does to the Turkish vacouf. And they are watchful, determined to get it if they can. Now if we can get the Gov't to give us this other title, so that we can hold the property indefinitely, we think it is much better to pay the £75. According to the contract if the negotiation fails, we lose but £10. The man has assured us over & over again that the prospect of success was hopeful. A month ago he appointed a day for me to meet him & receive the papers. Now he says it is in the Palace waiting for the Sultan's signature. We never know what that amounts to. & can never tell whether it can be got. or not. Previous our papers have been there before & failed; this is a diff't affair; nobody knows how it will come out. I think you are aware that the location is not a good one. Several years ago. I with a Com^{tee} of the Ch. looked a long time, trying to find a better site for the ch. building. We did not succeed. But a month or so ago a Com^{tee} came and said they had found one. Mr Pettibone & I went to see it. & on our report, Station unanimously approved of buying it & our taking the risk of selling the other, provided it could be got at about the same valuation. A Com^{tee} is now negotiating for it. If we can get this we shall apply immediately for a Firman. How many years it may take to get that through nobody can guess. Perhaps we shall have Reforms sometime, but I do not see it yet: not in the dim distance.

The Bible House service is prospering under Pastor A. Constantian's care. The ordinary Cong. is now +120. It has more than doubled since Pastor A. took it. It is a very interesting cong. too. It is largely made up of intelligent men. from all parts of the city. & Empire. - men. many of whom would not enter a Ch. probably. Who can tell what the far reaching influence of such a service is! Pastor A. is just the man for it. I know of no man, natives or foreigner that I should want to see take his place. The discussion with the Hindoo (of which I understand Dr E. S. Bliss (not you) did a great deal of good in awakening interest. I wish it might have continued. But Bro. Herrick was timid about it; he influenced others, & Pastor A. did not like to be obstinate about it, although he was very reluctant to stop.

I suppose you know that Mr Shishmanean is a Campbellite Evangelist. He is ordained, has a beautiful & refined young Kentucky wife, & has come here to labor in the same way as other missionaries sent out by The Disciples to Chester & Southampton Eng. Paris, and Australia. He is prepossessing in appearance, & I should say is a man of considerable ability. What his relations to us & our work are to be it is hard to tell. You know what The Disciples are. He tells me that all the missionaries are under the care of a Comtee of the churches. They have taken rooms in the same house with Pastor Simon in Pera. He preached for Pastor S. last Sabbath, & I heard to day expects to for the cong. in Koshkeuy next Sab. He says his purpose is to commence a service at some point, and in the near future, a school.

I shall be very glad to see Miss Schneider and her associate. We are applying ourselves in earnest to the consideration of how we shall render their stay pleasant, & labor effective. And when they come, we can consider to better advantage than now.

I am very sorry that the plan for bringing Mr Constantine to Smyrna has failed. I think there is something wrong in us when we make it impracticable for such a man as he to accept of a proposition to labor where there is so much need of him as there is in S.

I wish also to speak a word for the Broosa field. & for Miss Rappleye. Mrs K. & I spent two weeks in B. in October, and I came back feeling that something must be done about it. But after talking with the older brethren I felt that I was powerless to do anything. To describe all the situation & give in detail all the wants would require a long letter. But this I may say that some arrangement, helpful to Miss R. should be made as soon as practicable.

I must defer writing about the outstations till another time. We are enjoying very much a visit with Charles T. Sanders. He far exceeds our expectations from what we remembered of him at six years of age & have heard about him since. May he be as good a man as his father!

Mrs K. & I are both enjoying our usual health. She joins with me in salutations to Mrs Clark & Dr Clark

Very sincerely & truly yours

M. K. Kitchcock

Constantinople, Nov. 20, 1879
Rec'd Dec. 8

Constple Jan. 10. 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

I am quite ready to acknowledge the justice of your reproof concerning my illegible letters. Perhaps the less I say about it by way of apology the better. But now having better ink I will endeavor to show my appreciation of the hint by my works.

We expect Mrs Schneider & Miss Gleason soon, although we have not yet heard from them, and you may be sure they will receive a cordial welcome. Even those who did not approve of their coming will not be backward in this respect. And I do not think Mrs S. will ever have occasion to feel that the Constantinople missionaries are wanting in genuine and cordial kindness to her & her associate personally, or in ~~well~~ good wishes and earnest prayers for their success so far as we have good wishes and earnest prayers for any missionary work here.

Mrs Hitchcock is pretty well this winter for her, and will welcome Mrs S. to the best our house affords; though we make no plans for her beyond the coming three or four months. By that time we think she will plan for herself or we will plan together. For Miss Gleason we have not fully decided. The Bardezag people have spoken of inviting her to stay with them for the coming six or eight months. So we wait to see what she herself and Mrs Parsons will say to it. It seems to be the best quarreling. We four families here in Beshictash live together in the utmost harmony, with daily family intercourse. It is only in Sta. meetings that differences come out. And then there is usually ~~but~~ one, sometimes two as we are now situated, to differ from the prevailing sentiment. These differences are radical, they go down to the roots of things and will probably always characterize the men now here. Just how to arrange as I suggested above for a Miss'y Com. puzzles me. Mr Green may be left entirely out of the acc't. He never comes near us unless something very extraordinary is to be done, or he has his axe to grind. Dr E. E. Bliss is very useful in his suggestions and advice. Mr Pettibone is sometimes very useful and never does any harm. Dr Wood Mr Brooks & myself would naturally be the Comtee if Mr Barrows goes away. But Mr Brooks of course does not take special interest in the Armenian work. And to shut out fr. the comtee the counsels of Messrs Bliss and Pettibone would be real loss. But it would be better to have the Comtee without them, than to have all the Sta. as now. I mention these things to show you the situation as I view it. We have opened our School at the Bible House. I enclose our circular to show you our plan which some one will read it to you. We hastened to commence because of the pressure from a few of our brethren. But it being holidays we expect more pupils after the first

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Բաւական ընդարձակ կերպով ուսմունք աւանդել Երիտասարդաց որք կը փափագին դասատու կամ վաճառական ըլլալ։

ՊԱՅՄԱՆՔ

1. Տասնուերկու տարեկանէ վար տղայք չեն ընդունուիր։
2. Աշակերտք որ աղէկ վարք ու բարք չեն ցուցներ, չեն կրնար կենալ դպրոցը։
3. Հասարակ ուսմանց համար պիտի վճարուի ամիսը կանխիկ մէկ մեճիտ, և բարձրագոյն ուսմանց համար՝ մէկ ու կէս մեճիտ։

ՈՒՍՄՈՒՆՔ ԴՊՐՈՑԻՍ

1. Հասարակ ուսմունք. կարդալ, Գրել, Շարադրութիւն, Թուաբանութիւն, Աշխարհագրութիւն, Հայերէն և Տաճկերէն քերականութիւն, և հանապազօրեայ դաս Սուրբ Գրոց բոլոր աշակերտաց համար։
2. Բարձրագոյն ուսմունք. Ալճէպրա, Երկրաչափութիւն, Տոմարակալութիւն, Պատմութիւն, Մարդակազմութիւն, Աստեղագիտութիւն, Բնագիտութիւն, Հայերէն, Տաճկերէն, Անգղիերէն և Գաղղիերէն լեզուներ։

Ըստ մասնաւոր կարգադրութեան Հոգաբարձուաց, Երիտասարդք որ չեն կրնար կենալ բոլոր օրը, դասառութեան կրնան գալ դպրոց որոշեալ ժամերը։

Ուսման ժամերը Ալաֆրանկայ 9 էն մինչև 12, և 1 էն մինչև 4 պիտի ըլլան. մէջտեղը մէկ ժամ պարապոյ ժամանակ պիտի տրուի։

Աշակերտաց համար հարկաւոր գրեանք պիտի տրուին որչափ հնար է աժան գնով։

Եթէ բաւական թուով աշակերտք գտնուին, պիտի բացուի նաև (շաբաթը չորս անգամ) գիշերուան դպրոց մը երիտասարդաց համար որ ցորեկը չեն կրնար գալ։

Այս գիշերուան դպրոցին հասարակ ուսմանց համար պիտի պահանջուի ամիսը կանխիկ մէկ քառորդ մեճիտ, և բարձրագոյն ուսմանց համար՝ կէս մեճիտ։

Դպրոցին տեղն է Ֆինճանճըլար Եօգուշու, Իպրահիմ փաշա ճամի փողոց, Թիւ 1 տունը, Ամերիկացւոց Գրատան ետին։

Դպրոցը պիտի բացուի 10/22 Դեկտեմբեր 1879։

Հոգաբարձուք դպրոցիս

Պատ. Սիմոն Խ. Հ. Իւթիւճեան
" Աւետիս. Կ. Ք. Ասատուրեան
" Ճ. Վ. Վուտ
" Ճ. Օ. Պարօզ

Տնօրէն դպրոցիս

Պատ. Մ. Հ. Հիչքօք

month. Now we have sitting all day 13. Coming for lessons only, 14. Teacher Pastor Muggerditch Kerejean's son, who graduated at Rob't Coll. last class. We opened Eve. Sch. this week: have 36 pupils: teacher one of our Langa young men, Papazian, brother of Mariam at the Home. He graduated at the Galata Serai; and has had five years successful experience. The schools are very popular with our native friends, & I feel very well pleased with the way they have commenced. But we expect to profit by experience — it is an experiment.

Langa Ch. is doing well as you wrote in your last to Mr P. They raise ten liras for their preacher, but they have no school. Pupils from the community come to our school, & go to others, paying tuition fees. But I have no doubt at all that Pera would be in an equally hopeful state within three or five years, if not in two, if something could be done to make them hopeful & ambitious as Langa now is. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," is an exact expression for the condition of the Pera people.

I do not see special tokens of interest this week of prayer in C. although there have been good meetings.

Mrs Hitchcock joins me in expression of affection & esteem for Mrs C. & yourself

Most truly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

possible arrangement that can be made for her to learn Armenian and get her first experience in work. . .

You speak of the differences in our Station as a great hindrance, and say that if each had his definite share of work it should not be so. Well how shall we bring about such an arrangement, allowing as I do the differences in opinion? I had thought I should propose for next year a Miss'y Comtee somewhat analogous to the one in existence when I came, independent in its sphere as each station is independent. I think it is not desirable not only, but intolerable to continue as we have for two years. The Mission has decidedly favored one of the two policies represented here, on two occasions especially, by decided majorities. Once in 1870 when Messrs Herrick, Schauffler & Baldwin left C. & again in 1879 in respect to the Pera Chh. building. In each case the line was distinctly drawn, & the issue was made between the one and the other. Now ought not the Secretaries and the Pru. Com. to support the Mission in such cases, and in such a way as to discourage factious opposition by a small minority? If this Pera question be not settled before another annual meeting, the strife will probably be then renewed on this or some analogous point — a most unseemly spectacle, and with probably most unfortunate results, whatever the decision may be. We are not always

Constantinople, Jan. 10, 1880.
Rec'd Feb. 26.

Constantinople, Jan, 10, 1880,

Const^ple^ Feb. 12 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

Thanks for yours of Jan'y 8. Mrs Schneider and party arrived Jan'y 25. all well, but all weary. having had a hard time both by sea & land. Our experience in France in 1875 and several other unpleasant winter experiences, should be made known to all parties coming to Turkey. If a winter ocean voyage is to be braved, let the traveling on the Continent be as little as is necessary. Europeans dont know how to keep travelers comfortable in winter, according to the American idea of comfort. These ladies would not like to undertake another journey from Calais to Naples, in winter, I think.

Mrs S. seems very well for her, and she has begun her work with great zeal. So much so that we try to hold her back, lest she overdo, and so finish her work too soon, while Const^ple^ work remains to be done. She finds it a long hard journey from Beshictash to Stamboul, and she was inclined at first to hold Dr Bliss or me to a strict fulfillment of our agreement to live in Stamboul at once. But I think she sees that it would not be just the thing for either of our families to break up in midwinter, losing rent (in my case $80) & moving winter stores. We thought we made a generous offer to take as good care of her as we could until the usual time of changing rents in May. Then we would do what all thought best in the circumstances. But another complica tion occurred. It seemed to us all the best possible thing for Miss Gleason to spend the Spring and summer months in Baghchejik, to study the language - Armenian. Both Mr Pierce and Mrs Parsons cordially invited her. Then Mrs Schneider said she must go to some summer retreat, probably the upper Bosphorus in the hot months. It was therefore manifestly unwise for her and us to establish ourselves in Stamboul in the month of May, when within two months, both she and we ought to migrate for 2½ or 3 months. Hence we say to Mrs S. stay with us, go to Dr Wood's at Scutari, or to Mr Brooks' at Pera, or partly at each as seems best until hot weather. After the hot season, in Sept. or Oct. 1st we will go to Stamboul or any other point which seems best. It is quite a self-denial to her not to be in Stamboul now, these first months, to get her work started to her mind before summer. But I am sure she must feel that we advise differently not from indifference to her work or her welfare. In all this a principle is involved as well. She wishes to make a local work her first object, while we all think her influence should be felt on all the work for women, & all the schools in the city. I hope that by her not locating until autumn, she may come to view it as we do; if she does not, I am safe in saying that she shall most freely act as she desires. Mr & Mrs Brooks propose to move to Galata near the

Town. the first of March. They offer her a home with them and as a compromise between Tonga & Bernicton she will perhaps accept their invitation. I am very anxious that she should feel untrammelled.

In response to your request concerning the new missionaries whom we have seen, I think only of the Chambers and the last arrival. And I am most happy to say, all made, so far as I have heard, an excellent impression in C. I expect much fr. the two Chambers. William stayed with us. He & his brother seemed the right sort of stuff for missionaries.

Miss Gleason is winning golden opinions from everybody. It seems that she is a gift from the Lord for C. And here I wish to say that I am very glad that you in Boston took the responsibility of sending a lady with Mrs Schneider. It was the best possible thing.— especially seeing that the Lord gave you a good one to send. And now whenever you get ready to send Miss De Rose, I believe there will be a place & a work for her.

I saw Miss Lawrence two or three times. We liked her. We think she will supplement Miss Cull nicely.

I am afraid you may have received some unexpected responses to your letter to Mr Pettibone, which contained an extract from Mr Dwight's letter to you. I am sorry to say that a number of the brethren resented the imputation. I am sorry because I think it is true, to a far too great extent. If the brethren would acknowledge the evil. I should feel that it were already half remedied. As it is I have for a long time felt discouraged concerning any amendment. It is but fair to say that Br & L Dwight, in my judgment went to the extreme in the matter*. It is evident to me. that one of the chief causes of little success in Const^ple is the distance of the Missionaries from the native brethren. Every one justifies himself on the score of health, or excessive labor. And the difficulties are very great. But this matter should receive the first attention. Without success in this respect, all our labor is in a measure, so far as Const^ple is concerned, neutralized. If we had had such cordial relations with the people as exist at Marsovan. Cesarea. Harpoot &c &c the Langa difficulty could never have occurred, nor this with Mr Minassian. Besides, the influence of literary missionaries, having little part in Xn work, not having time even for the usual prayer meeting, is not good. Business men especially, find in them an example. After all, when it comes to the case in hand with Dr E.E. Bliss. Mr Green. Mr Baldwin &c. who are crowded with work in their respective departments, it seems to them very unjust and unkind to censure them. If these good brethren would acknowledge the necessity of different relations, both for their own sake & the work, it would be comparatively easy to find a remedy.

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* There were many excuses for B. in this matter — palliating circumstances

Feb. 1st Mr Barrows Mrs Schneider & I went to Langa to assist in the Sab. Sch. which was that day organized in place of the Turkish service. The house was crowded. Last Sunday I preached A.M. 143 present: P.M. Sab. Sch. 195. If there were a house to accommodate the people there would still be many more.

I dont know what to do about the chapel. I am at my wits end. In the old lot are 1370 arshines, of which 1000 belonged to the Armenian Hospital called Jerusalem Vacouf. We did not know this fact until we attempted to get a firman to build. Then Mr Shishmaneans sister having died, one half of it became legally the property of the Hospital. With the help of Sir A. H. Layard, the Armenian Patriarch consented to annul the claims of the Hospital, allowing the transfer of the property to a new name. But the expense was $150. of which $100 went to officials at the Patriarchate, and $50 to the Turkish official who transacted the business. But the transfer was really made; and the 1000 arshines are now ours with a good title, but still vacouf. There yet were 370 arshines, in two Turkish vacoufs. Our agent, for two months, I think, has been trying to persuade the Turkish authorities to allow a like transfer of that. ~~He~~ He bargained at first for $150 of which $25 was for the under officials and $125 for the upper. But when he went with our consent; to close the bargain $200 was required! And we are afraid we shall be obliged to pay more still. Oh! such rottenness and iniquity! Before attempting the above, we endeavored to get the transfer in another way, at an expense of $85. But officials both Turkish and Armenian were too greedy: we could not buy them off! If we finish this business, we wish to get it changed from Vacouf to Moukatai. This will be a permanent title & can never be lost; but a small annual tax must be paid.

Now comes the question shall we build upon this lot, or get another? Mr Barrows and Mr Pettibone have written all that is necessary on this subject. The necessity for doing something is most urgent. Since Dr Bush was here I took a carpenter and had the building propped up. I think it is safe now so far as life is concerned. But it is a ridiculous old thing for a chapel, besides being too small.

Langa came out without a debt for 1879 having paid the pastor 11 liras per month the last three months. For 1880 they pay him 10 liras per month. Pera has also made up a subscription for Pastor Simon of 10 liras per month. In both cases a real earnest effort was necessary. But success will be likely to bring them a larger success. Mr Barrows shows as much zeal for Langa as he did against

Pera. Mr Baldwin has also voted with us all for Lang St.

Our School at the Bible House is thus far a very satisfactory success. It costs labour, but to me it is a pleasing labour. The evening school is especially interesting. We have +50 pupils with 2 classes in Arithmetic. 2 Gram. 1 Algebra. 1 Bookkeeping. 2 French. 2 Eng. These are all hardworking young men, mostly from 20 to 30 years of age. two thirds I should say from the interior. Many are very poor, but others beg for more time offering to pay more. We are gaining experience for the future. There is a singing class, one eve. in the week, the last hour, wh. includes about half of the pupils, with others.

In the Day School we have 41 pupils sitting through the day, and some 15 or 18 coming for recitation only. About half of the latter are Turks.

Some people are inclined to joke me about the missionary character of the school. It behoves me to be modest in this respect. "By their fruits ye shall know them." And there is not time for fruit yet in the larger sense. But I have had no work since I came to C. so satisfactory to me, so promising in real & direct missionary results, as this. Miss Baldwin is teaching vocal music in the Day School. We have the French teacher from Rob't Coll. two days in the week. We aim to make our school the very best possible.

It is probably well that you take a hopeful view of the situation in Turkey. You sit on the cloud, in the sunshine, & look down through to us. We grope in the gloom and darkness and see no light. Politically I see none. I believe that in some way the Lord will grant deliverance to these long suffering people; but now I have not the faintest, remotest idea that I would dare to express. We work on hoping, trusting, believing, that better times will come. Mrs Hitchcock unites with me in cordial salutations to Mrs Clark & yourself.

Affectionately yours
M. H. Hitchcock

Const'ple Feb. 12, 1880

230.

Constantinople March 19 1880 +

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

By a vote of Const'ple Sta. yesterday I was directed to write to you concerning the wants of the poor of this city and vicinity. The demand for charity from our brethren and others in this city is greater than we can bear; and most pressing appeals come to us from neighboring districts in Anadolia. Rev. Mr Cullen of Edinburgh has kindly provided us with means for this purpose for two years. But the "Cullen Fund" carefully husbanded, ~~for two years~~ was exhausted in Feb'y, while the need is greater than ever. Dr Wood has written twice to Mr Cullen; an answer to his last, received yesterday extinguishes all hope in that direction. People here are doing well for Armenia. Langa brethren collected and sent to Erzroom this week, from their own number, £30. and they are still continuing their efforts to collect both from protestants and others. Several other Armenian Committees are at work; and Mr Green sent off, collected from Missionaries and others over £20. last week. But now, from all accounts, we are persuaded there is great distress in the Nicomedia, Adabazar and Geiveh regions, perhaps not equal to that in Armenia, but that must be relieved to save life.* We cannot answer the appeals which come to us. The Bardezag

* The Levant Herald says in last night's paper ~~that~~ people in those regions are now actually dying of starvation.

Feb. 12, 1880

brethren ask us for help for that village, & pass on appeals which come from beyond. The times are hard and becoming increasingly severe. The currency is deranged,* business is so bad that the merchants are considering whether they had not better shut up their shops, and the winter is lengthening with unprecedented severity. In all our necessity in this respect, we know not where to look but to you.

Very truly yours
M. N. Hitchcock

P.S.* The Gov't instead of helping our overburdened people is continually adding new burdens unnecessarily:– thus destroying the goose that lays the golden egg. By demonetizing first Caime, then copper, & now the metalic currency, they have ruthlessly taken so many millions from the poor people.

Constantinople, Mch. 17, 1880.
Rec'd Apr. 6.

231.

Const^{pl}ple April 16 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

Yours of Mch 6 has been thankfully received. I always think that you ought not to take time to write me; and yet I am very glad to get your letters.

I wish to write you concerning our relations with our Armenian brethren. I am afraid you have an exaggerated idea of our differences. I am sure Dr Hamlin & Mr S. M. Minassian have. They get their ideas from Mr K. M. who naturally colors strongly. And some of our Miss'y brethren, not in immediate relations with the people, have not understood the native brethren so well as we who are much with the people. A year ago I was very happy in what I called restored confidence. Since, our relations have been greatly strained by the failure of the Pera grant, by Mr Herricks unfortunate utterance at Andover, and Mr Barrows indiscreet letters. All of which have given Mr K. M. a leverage which he has used to the best of his ability. You may say there were little things to disturb harmony if confidence existed. Everybody knew that Mr Minassian was not satisfied. He with Pastor Alexander & a few others were known to be ready to criticise. But after all there is nothing now to be alarmed at. We must be careful, prudent, discreet; not using any special means to conciliate, but keeping straight on about our work, doing the best we know now with the means at our disposal.

Constantinople, Mch. 17, 1880.
Rec'd Apr. 6.

About Dr Hamlin, personally I should enjoy having him here if some Providence should put him here in the right way. But American Cong'l Missionaries do not need a superintendent director, overseer, and the Armenians would not have one. And as a mediator he would be the fifth wheel to the coach. Let us have the Pera grant in some satisfactory way, and there is no doubt other matters will arrange themselves, if not just as we would like, yet perhaps for the best.

We have purchased a lot for the Langa church 1999½ cubits at 104 ps, estimated to be 500 liras worth of material on it. We expected to sell off 500 liras worth of land. But the people manifested so much feeling about it, that we have agreed to keep the whole on condition that they pay 300 liras which they were expecting to raise for a parsonage. The transfer of the lot is delayed to enable the owner to adjust his arrearages of taxes with the Gov't.

The Langa chapel property is nearly(?) secured. The Gov't finally fixed the amount as follows, having taken off a portion for a new street, Armenian Vacouf 990 cubits Turkish Vacouf 288 cubits = 1278 in all. We have secured the 990 cubits. Yesterday we were about finishing the transfer of the 288, when we discovered that we were running the risk of losing the whole 288 cubits. So we hold on & try another tack. O this miserable, wretched iniquitous gov't! The whole cost of this business will be +100 L.T.

Mr Brooks has had some correspondence with you about purchasing a house in Pera. Your expressed willingness to do something has led us to think that perhaps ~~to~~ you would entertain favorably the proposition to purchase in Stamboul to accommodate the Ladies, & perhaps some of us who would like to locate there. Mr Baldwin & I have looked at a house, Turkish, best possibly situated, for ourselves, or the Ladies, which for purchase & changes for the accommodation of two families, would cost probably ± probably ~~perhaps~~ – 2000 L.T. After talking this over at length, Dr E.E.B. Mr B. & I, we concluded to ask you whether the Comtee would do anything about it: You will see that we get for two families, with about the same money that one would require in Pera. We are soon to move, & probably must move again in the autumn. And we do dread the wear & tear, to say nothing of time, labor, and anxiety expended in finding a house. I may say that property in the above mentioned locality is certain to increase in value.

We are awaiting with much anxiety the response to our request for help for the famine. It is pressing upon us and we have no means. I have written to the Turkish Missions Aid Socy & Dr E.E. Bliss to Germany. We are giving far beyond our means, hoping, expecting help. I have, by direction of station, paid out ± 30 L.T. nearly all in Nicomedia field, this week. Famine is stalking through all the land even to the gates of C.

On receiving your letter, we took action immediately, and by first post sent an invitation to Mr Adams, & also a telegram, so as to get the matter before their Annual Meeting.

It is a pity that people should write to America of changes of which there is no probability, even allowing a "possibility". There is about as much reason to expect a union between the Mahommedans and Protestants, as between Gregorian Armenians and Protestants. That is to say there is not the least probability of it at present. If there has been less persecution the past year than in previous years on the part of Armenians, it is because (mainly.) the Patriarch has used every means possible to prevent it, so as to stand well with Europe & England in the expected political changes. It is true that the common people in this city are coming to see that our work is all for their good; hence increased patronage of our schools, & increased attendance at Meetings. It is true also that some former superstitions have been abandoned. (so we are told). But there is no evidence of increased spirituality in the churches. Spiritually the people are in gross darkness. There is no proper observance of the Sabbath. There is little reading of the scriptures. Only a few years ago, on the Sabbath, the Patriarch's household goods were moved from Hasskeuy to a house, his residence, in the heart of Pera. A few weeks ago a young man found work at the Patriarchate in Stamboul. The first night a few Xn books and tracts in his possession were torn to peices before his eyes. and he was told that he must not go to protestant worship if he stayed there. He immediately left. No, there is no movement in the old Church towards an increased spiritual worship, nor the least inclination on the part of the Protestants to go back to the old Church. You may rest assured of this.

As to the Roman Catholics returning to the Gregorian Church. a few families did; we might have received more on the same terms. It was a matter of personal feeling not of religious conviction. They were unwilling to return to the reunited church.

In our Day School at the Bible House our seats are all full 56. Besides some 15 come for recitation. There are more applications for whom we have no room. The discipline of the school has caused me some anxiety. But there is now a good degree of order.

The Eve. School continued three months from Jan 2. with + 50 pupils. Receipts just about paid expenses not reckoning my own services, & the use of room. I intended to stop & begin again Oct. 1. But some of the pupils were so importunate that I could not deny them. Short evenings make it difficult for some of the pupils to attend: but we are continuing with about 30 pupils. I hope to make this a permanent institution.

We are expecting Pastor Hohannes soon from England. His health is reported much improved but not wholly restored. The Salary for Rodosto troubles us a good deal as the people raise but one lira in place of three as before, and even six is not sufficient. The people are very importunate for us to build them a chapel like the one in Broosa, or in Haskeuy, cost 800 or 1000 liras. We must bring it before An. Meeting.

I have taken charge of Haskeuy Cong. again. The young man whom we put there last Autumn went & got married foolishly, & did mischief in the cong. We think of spending the summer in H.

Usual Congs in these days. Bible House + 100. Langa 150 to 220. Scutari + 150. Pera ± 50. Haskeuy ± 35. Beshiktash ± 25 Psamatia ± 25.

In response to what you write about hope for Constpl I wish to say that there is no doubt of success if we will cultivate the field. It is true our Armenians do not give as they might. But Mr Parmalee, last spring looked into this matter carefully and he said it surprised him very much to find that the Churches of Constpl and vicinity were giving more in proportion to their ability than the churches of Eastern Turkey! My own conviction is that our Xns do better, far better in proportion to their means, than Xns in the American Churches.

Mrs Hitchcock is pretty well and desires to be remembered to Mrs Clark & yourself

Very sincerely yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, Apr. 16, 1880

Recd May 3

231.

Constantinople June 15. 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

I acknowledge with thanks yours received May 28. You will see by the minutes of Annual Meeting that the Mission approve of purchasing residences in C. if the means can be had. The expression of feeling was very cordial & the vote unanimous. The case which I presented for Stamboul was thought to have the first claim. The house of which I wrote you is yet in market. Mr Baldwin & I thought it could be had at a bargain & was desirable to purchase. But if we should really have the means in hand to make any offer, we should take pains to look more particularly so as to be fully satisfied that that should be purchased rather than any other. I hope you will write your decision as soon as may be. We have just come from Beshiktash to our former house in Hasskeny, where we expect to remain only 3 or 4 months. If then we move to Stamboul with the expectation of shifting again next Spring it will take the courage all out of us. There is not much left now.

It is proper that I should write you with reference to some items in the estimates. I. Roberts Chapel This has been before our station for a year. Something must be done. There are two dilapidated buildings, about a mile apart. If we keep one or both of them extensive repairs are necessary, & then they will be unsuitable. Hence it is urged by the people & approved by us that both be sold, & one new building erected, - henceforth to be one meeting instead of two. Still a neighborhood meeting & S.S. would be maintained at the second place. As to the amount we have put it as low as would be at all satisfactory to the people. The war just killed the business of Rodosto. All the villages around it were destroyed, and the people are distressingly poor, the brethren scattering everywhere to get their bread. Hence they are able to give but 50 liras.

II. Dardanelles. An interesting little work, lately begun, very difficult to rent; people to pay an equal amount

III. Langa School. Brethren very anxious to have a school of their own. We hoped they might depend upon two independent schools & our Bible House school until the new church should be erected. But even the pastor will not send his children to existing schools. Hence there is a great pressure for a school. They estimate expense at 8 liras a month of which they pay 3. They & we hope that the help from us will be only temporary. The brethren are doing well. They for 5 months have paid 15 liras per month, 10 for pastor & 5 for poor. (their own & famine)

IV. Haskeuy. The 5645 ps is to repay Mr Bozajian as I wrote you some time since. The chapel is wholly at our service for work although it nominally belongs to the Community. And we think it fair to call this advanced rent.

V. Pastor Muggerditch Keredjian. He is an old man, but still capable of doing a good deal of work. Our plan is to have him preach there one half the time, and elsewhere as we decide the other half; he living here to be responsible for S.S. & prayer meetings. He has always been in our service, & it seems an unfit thing not to employ him so long as he is able to work. We preferred to put his salary separate, rather than to Hoskeny as he labors here only ½ the time.

I think of no other items that need explanation. But it may be proper that I should speak of some of the doings of the Meeting. I was not a delegate, & was unable to be present only about ½ the time. There were three things in which I felt a special interest 1st Coöperation. I wanted to begin more at the foundation, in the stations, & then to leave the Unions & An. Meetings intact, without any intermediate Com^tee, or Conference, or Convention. If we coöperate properly in the stations, & then have corresponding members from Unions in An. Meet. & fr. Miss. in Unions, I think we could work out the problems likely to arise more satisfactorily. But the majority thought otherwise & I am happy in thinking that the most objectionable features of the scheme were lopped off, & that no harm will come from this. Hence I should have voted for it. And I hope good will come from it. 2. Vacations at Marsovan. I dont like the break of one year. I would have 10 months school right along & finish the course. But we can try this. Each Annual Meeting almost, tinkers the school system, if we can be said to have one. 3. Broosa. I am inexpressibly grieved at the action taken. The alternative, taking Mr & Mrs Bartlett from Caesarea for Broosa was a very ~~important~~ serious thing to do. But Mr B. was willing & Mrs B. more than willing to make the change. They went back very disappointed I believe. They would have erected the building, kept up the school, & worked the station efficiently; also Miss Rappleye could have had leave of absence, the California people would not feel that their enterprise was neglected & both here & there interest & confidence would have been maintained. As to Cesarea, it would have been bad, but the wheels would all have been kept going & there would have been no such loss as now to Broosa. I suppose light will appear for some guidance & deliverance for Broosa; but at present all is dark. I am going down Friday to confer with Miss R. & we will try to find a way out of this darkness.

The An. Meeting did one thing which I suspect you will not fully approve viz the scheme for high schools. It is certainly a desirable thing to establish such schools. But on such a scale, involving so much expense can the Board do it? I ought to be the last man to object; but the expense involved frightens me, & will render our problem of approximating self support in our Const^{ple} school a more difficult one, as it goes way above us in salaries. But I did not hear much of the debate & am not qualified to speak intelligently about it.

Most truly yours

M. K. Hitchcock

Constantinople, June 13, 18
Rec'd July 6

Constantinople June 25. 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Brother

I wrote you June 16 an item about Broosa. The 18th Mr Brooks & I went there to see if there was anything we could do in the present emergency. Dr I. G. Bliss went at the same time for the purpose of bringing to Frikeuy the remains of his daughter Emma, who died there six years ago. And he was of real service to us. We found the school in perfect order, 14 boarding and 12 day pupils. Miss Rappleye much worn, and anxious, with all her labors & perplexities; and the Greek Cong. at Broosa West numbering that Sunday 24 besides the school, in a better state than we expected. In short there is every appearance of a small, but well begun and hopeful work among the Greeks. Mr Brooks went to Demirdesh for the Sab. & came back encouraged. He said that Ch. & people must not be left as it is without preacher or teacher. We found Mon. morning that we were of one mind: viz That no means should be left untried to get a successor to Miss R. to bring a Miss'y family here this Autumn, and to erect the building as soon as possible. And we called Mr Brotte to talk with him about the building. He entered heartily & cordially into the plan as we think, said he would be glad to superintend the work without pay as he would for himself. Requesting him to make an estimate of the cost of a good wall to enclose the lot, that we might know how much money would be left for the building, to be forwarded to us in Const. by Miss R. we came back to report to Com. ad. Int. The brethren listened to our brief & simple report; & I am happy to say without a dissenting voice, it was voted 1st To employ Mr Brotte so soon & so far as we should find it practicable to go on, & 2nd To invite Miss Call to come immediately to Broosa, to see the school as it is, & the field, with a ~~f~~ view to a permanent location there if it should seem best.

The following day, yesterday, we received your telegram advising us to employ Mr Brotte. We also recd fr. Miss R. Mr Brotte's estimate of the cost of the wall, & sent a letter to Miss Call. We called a meeting of Com. ad. Int. for to-day to consider Mr Brotte's estimate & whether we shall say ~~that~~ he may go on. He urges that we commence immediately, as every day lost now will increase the expense of materials.

Mr B's estimate of expense of wall is 27700 ps. less than I expected. The lot has cost 20900 ps, & there will be about 2000 ps more = 50600 ps. The $5000 appropriated for the school = I suppose 113636 ps. Deducting the 50600, there remains 63036 ps for the building, a scant amount at best; and of this 25000 ps is in Miss Rappleye's present premises. I don't know what Com ad Int will do, but I think we shall go on & build the wall & await instructions from Boston. The question is, provided the 63000 ps is sufficient for the building, will the Board assume the 25000 ps paid by Mr Richardson for present lot & building, for a Miss'y residence?

But I need not anticipate action of Com. ad Int. I thought it well to inform you at once of the situation.

We think Miss Rappleye should be relieved & allowed to go to Am. this year if possible. Her heart is evidently set upon it; *more than she herself knows*. And if she stays, there is imminent danger of a complete prostration, an utter failure of her physical system. Her whole life in Turkey, both in Con. & Broosa, has been a constant strain. She has done an immense work for one woman. Miss Call might be said to be invaluable to Manissa, but we do not think she is indispensable to the School; & that it is wiser looking to the whole work as one, that she save Broosa at the expense of a temporary loss to Manissa.

Now for a miss'y. I still hold on to the Bartletts. But is it possible for the Dwights to come to Broosa? An. Meeting recommended him for Bulgaria. But that seems to me utterly impracticable if he brings his family. As to health in Broosa, Mrs H. & I would gladly exchange Constple for Broosa if we might.

Miss Pierce has suggested another - Mr Christy of Marash. She said she thought he would like to come. Is that practicable? And can it be brought about? Whether Miss Rappleye or Miss Call, or somebody else be the lady, there *must be a Miss'y family the coming year*.

Very truly yours M. H. Hitchcock

Rec'd July 12

Constantinople ~~July~~ Aug. 4. 1880

Rev. N. G. Clarke D.D.
Cor. Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Sir

An application was made to the late An. Meeting to aid the Broosa church in paying a debt of £ 86. It did not meet with general favor, but was referred to Com. ad Int. We have given the matter careful consideration, and I am requested to present it to you.

In the Spring of 1879, while Mr Richardson was quite ill he undertook to get a debt of the church paid off amounting to £120. [I dont know how it had accumulated.] He himself gave, the people subscribed, (they assert beyond their ability) and outside parties, at Mr R's urgent solicitation rendered generous assistance (on paper). Mr Richardson left soon after, expected aid from the missionary for current expenses was not forthcoming, outside subscriptions were not all paid in, the already burdensome government tax was doubled, an unjust highway tax of 120 ps per ~~members~~ tax payer was levied, sore divisions existed in the church, and altogether, in the unprecedented hard times, the people sank down discouraged, disheartened. For the remainder of the year they unwisely, foolishly, allowed themselves to drift, doing nothing for ~~the same tax~~ current expenses. Meanwhile Baron Stephan of Bardesag had come to labor among them. He did good honest work as acting pastor. And with Mr Barrows assistance the divisions were healed, and the people put upon their feet again so that at the beginning of this year they began to pay current expenses. although their subscription falls considerably short. At the same time they awoke to the realization of the fact that they had accumulated a debt of £85, for which they must pay 15% interest. The case is a hard one. They could not have any united action until the church troubles were healed. Now, in 1880, business depression is universal and severe. Brethren are scattered here & there to find means to support their families, - even the scantiest. Men who in former years gave liberally now can give nothing. And an unusual effort will have to be made to meet all the current expenses of the year. They amount to £110. while the subscription is less than £80. But they say that if they can get the debt raised they will make a special effort to secure the remainder. As to the future no one would like to venture an opinion. The common people get bread with difficulty, & multitudes need assistance. The churches are all struggling with the financial problem. Each successive year the difficulties increase. But we hope & pray for better times. Broosa church has hitherto done well in paying its way. and we may reasonably hope that the people in time to come will do what they can.

But if they be left to struggle with this debt, which is manifestly beyond their means at present, we fear that, discouraged, they will fall below their real ability: and that the result will be very unfortunate for the evangelical work in Broosa. In short it seems to us that now is the time to lift the wheel if we expect the oxen to move the cart. And the Com. ad Int. are unanimous in asking the Tr. Com. to make a grant to pay the entire debt 85 L.T. We do not know whether Mr Richardson is well enough to consider this matter; but if he is we would like to have you consult with him about it. But more especially Bro. Barrows knows about the present condition of things in Broosa. And we would like to have you show him this letter and get his opinion about the question. I will write him by to-days post & will mention it.

I am hoping to hear from you soon on the subject of a Missy for Broosa, and a successor for Miss Rappleye. It seems to me that the case is pretty strong now for calling Mr & Mrs Bartlett. There is no hope from Miss Bell. Hence we must look for a new woman. Even if Mrs Bartlett comes, a woman is necessary, and she should be a first class woman. You will be the best judges as to whether Miss Nellie Bartlett will answer, but I should suppose one besides her would be necessary, one of experience and an independent worker. Of course it is uncertain yet whether the Bartletts coming will be practicable. My thought is if they come the first class woman is very desirable: if they do not come she is a necessity.

As to the Miss'y work Mr Bartlett is very much needed. Mr Brown's death throws the care of Nicomedia Station upon Mr Pierce, which with his school is more than he can without any care of Broosa outstations. And he now requests the Com. ad-int. to relieve him of all care of the Broosa outstations, and also to ask for another man for Nicomedia station as soon as possible. But what can we do for Broosa? It nearly all falls upon me. It is utterly impossible for me to do the necessary work. And with the care of this Station, & what I am attempting for Broosa I have already overdone, and yet everything both here & there is neglected. I suppose there are men who might do this work but I cannot; and a few more months of it will make an end of me

We arranged with Mr Brotts as your telegram suggested and he is going on with the work successfully I think. So we have not much care there. Mr Pettibone renders valuable assistance about the building. Mr Brotts estimates that the cost of the building alone will £1250. Wall £270. Land £230 = 1750 £ T. Without doubt $10000 will be required instead of $5000.

Very truly yours

M. H. Hitchcock

Constantinople, Aug 4. 1880
Rec'd Aug. 23

Constantinople Aug. 19, 1880

Rev. N. G. Clarke D.D.

Dear Brother

My letter of Aug. 4 brought to you notice on an unwelcome subject: I am now directed by the Station to present to you another, which I fear will be still more unwelcome as it is to us more irksome. You will recall the grant of £.T. 300 for a house at Bandarma, which also should accommodate the congregation and School. One of the legacies fallen to me in the temporary charge of Broosa Station is the oversight of the erection of this building. Like everything else that I have attempted to do since Annual Meeting, this work has been very slightingly attended to. When I was ready to go there word came that the work had been stopped by the Gov't on a frivolous pretext: and my business then was with our Legation, & the English Embassy, rather than there. Thus a month was spent. Then for several reasons I was hindered from going for another ten days, when the Pastor came up to announce that the £.T. 300. was not sufficient. I went back with him to investigate, and found the following condition of things. A lot had been purchased for 4200 ps. Other expenses for the land, in the difficulty with the Gov't, increased the above to between 4700 & 4800 ps. Then after they began to build, Gov't required them to raise the foundations, to an expensive height on the pretext that they should raise or fill up the street for the carrying out of a plan for grading, some time in the future. All this cost much more than was anticipated, when the builder promised our brethren there that he would erect a building on the plan proposed for £.T. 300 including the land. [A lot might have been purchased for 1800 ps.] I mention the above as a partial excuse for our brethren there in respect to the difficulty in which they are involved.

The builder expended nearly £.T. 200. or rather to speak correctly about £.T. 150 on the building proper, when he informed the Pastor and his wife that £.T. 200 more than the £.T. 300, or £.T. 500 in all would be needed! I knew that it would be impracticable to procure that amount. So I set myself to thinking how a portion of the building might be finished so that the family might live in it, and the school and meetings be held at least for the coming year. Reluctantly, but cordially and cheerfully, the Pastor and his wife accepted my proposals. The builder was then asked how much money would be needed to finish the house as we suggested. After a careful study of it, he replied £.T. 50. more than the money in hand. I came back to the station, making my report, which was carefully & patiently examined. It seemed to all that there is no way out of the difficulty but to ask for a grant of £.T. 50. much as every one wished not to do it. It was accordingly unanimously voted, & I was requested to present the case to you.

As in the Broosa debt case. I hope you will confer with Bro. Barrows on this. He can tell you many things which it is difficult to write. — Such as the character & ability of the teachers and the promise of the school. the difficulty of renting a house, and the new revival of business in Bandurma after a long stagnation. It is the only place that I have heard of in Turkey where business has revived.

It would certainly be a very great calamity to all concerned, and especially a great damage to our work in Bandurma, if the building should not be finished as above suggested for occupancy this coming winter. I do earnestly beg therefore that if it be possible you will grant the L.T. 50. And as Mr Pettibone will ask you to telegraph your decision concerning Mr Bartlett, I beg you to telegraph this also, perhaps at the same time without extra expense. With reference to the remainder of the building, we will say nothing now. I told them at B. that I could promise them nothing, but that the case would be taken up next year and I hoped it might be decided on its merits. I may say however that my present feeling is that the whole building should be finished next year.

We see where mistakes have been made, we know we are not guiltless in the matter; but we hope that when you consider how shorthanded we have been ever since Mr Richardson left, for the working of the Broosa Station, that you will not judge us harshly.

I went to Bandurma the 12th inst. I was very agreeably surprised at the evidences of life in the town. A large new Mosque a new Armenian chh, both expensive buildings, with many new shops, warehouses, & dwelling houses showed a revival of business for which I was not prepared. At 11 o'c. Friday the 13th I started for an 8 hours ride to Mouhalich, sitting on the bottom of a Tartar lumber wagon. These people refugees from Bulgaria have monopolized all the carrying trade pretty much, with their wretched horses & rickety wagons. Just before sundown we drove into the town, & were welcomed by Baron Toros, a lone bachelor, in the Chapel. It was a very hot night with a fever atmosphere and my impressions of M. were anything but pleasant, especially as I was ill in the night. However I got a very favorable opinion of the work, there being a school of 14 pupils taught by Baron Toros, & a cong. of 30 to 40. I had the pleasure of approving the sending of two splendid looking Greek girls aged 17 & 19 to Miss Rappleye's school, and an Armenian aged 17 to Miss Farnham's school. Sat'y I jolted back to Bandurma. Sunday 9 A.M. 20 pupils came for a Sab. school exercise who being old Armenians do not come to any other service. at 10¼ I preached to an audience of 8 men, 7 women and 10 boys. at 3 P.M. there was the regular Sab. school, with about the same individuals as in the 10¼ o'c. service. Monday I rode 2 hours to Edinjik where I found one of Mr Pierce's pupils spending his four months vacation in successful work. But just now he is much disturbed by opposition. His Cong. has dwindled from 60 to 20 within a few days. But these 20 are likely to stick. From here two promising young women 18 & 23 yrs of age go to Miss Farnham's school.

Very truly yours M. K. Kitchcock

Constantinople, Aug. 19. 1880
Rec'd Sept. 6
J. O. Barrows

Miss Clarke kindly sent me Mrs. Baldwin's letter –

Poor Mr. & Mrs. Bowen are bearing affliction in the very beginning of their missionary life Mrs. B's sickness & subsequent poor health & now the loss of their little boy – They are heavily tried –

Please say to Dr. C. that I do not expect to return to Worcester till the last of this week. We shall be very glad to have you accompany him to Worcester, if it is convenient for you to do so. I shd be glad to see & talk with you, but do not wish to come to Boston! I hope to go to Amherst & see dear Mrs. Pratt, & she is in haste for me to come Otherwise you will not wonder that I prefer to be with my own relatives – But shall be happy to see both you & Dr. C, So I have hastily

filled my sheet, I remember you said I must not write

Mrs. Lucy A. Hitchcock
Winchendon, Aug. 31/74
Rec'd Sept. 2.

Winchendon Aug. 31, 74

My dear Mrs. Clarke,

It is quite time since I have written to you. But having received your husband's note of salutations fr. Worcester, I will improve the occasion to renew our correspondence. I hope you are quite recovered from your fall. Perhaps you did not know that I followed your example, last spring, so far as to fall & dislocate my right shoulder — wh. has not as yet regained its former strength. You or yr. husband will probably have seen Miss Clarke & learned from her the incidents of our journey & the favorable termination — After spending

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filled my street, I remember you said I might write to you but I did not dare to write Dr. C. So please give my message very respectfully.
Affly,
L. A. Hitchcock

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a week at Worcester, I came here to my younger brother's house - and have been enjoying the pure air of these hills and mountains - I can assure you that I do enjoy its most thoroughly, And, please tell Dr. C. that I have all the milk I can drink & that it is better than goat's milk! Under these circumstances I have a good appetite & sometimes almost forget my many infirmities, It was hard enough for me to leave my Cosiple home - & harder still to see my husband turn back to it, alone. Such things are only to be appreciated by the experienced! - I am waiting to receive my first letter, written by Mr. H. from C. He wrote from London. I have received one letter from Miss Rappleye - since

my arrival, written Aug 4–
Dr. C. will probably have heard of
the *last* arrangement regarding
the Pishmishoglo property—
Miss R. says the purchase is now
made *verbally*— Dr. & Mrs. Riggs
came into our part of the house
the week after we left, we had
arranged for them to do so, that
they might have the benefit of
a change— & otherwise the house
will be vacant, our rent being paid
to Oct— I heard from Mrs. Riggs
& Mrs. Wood in Liverpool— all well
also Mrs. Herrick & Mrs. Bliss who
wrote from Scotland, Dr. B. had
not improved at that time so
much as they were expecting,
but they were hoping for better
things—

You will have heard the sad
tidings from Marsovan—

Winchendon - July 29th "74.

Rev. N. G. Clarke D.D.,

Dear Sir,

I have received yr. letter of the 27th inst. and I thank you for it - What I would write, I reserve to say, when we have the pleasure of seeing you here.

Please give my love to Mrs. Clarke and tell her, we hope and expect she will come to Winchendon with you,

I am, very gratefully, yrs,

Lucy C. Hitchcock.

Mrs Hitchcock's letter
from her husband
referred to in this letter
was forwarded by
L. H. G.

Worcester. Aug. 20th '75.

Dr. Clarke,

Dear Sir:

I enclose a letter received from Mr. Hitchcock, thinking you will be glad of the information it contains relating to missionary affairs, if you have not already received it from some other source. Little things, petty jealousies still at work. I wish the good people could have built up the other departments of the home without tearing down the one already built. Since seeing you, I have received a Postal Card in Armenian from Mr. H., at Baghchejik. I came here Tuesday eve., and my brother has called his family physician to attend to my eyes. Both are sore now. The Doctor speaks encouragingly. After a few days we shall know more definitely. I shall expect Mr. H's. letter, written after sending the telegram, and will inform you thereof. Love for Mrs. Clarke. My nephew is my amanuensis.

Very respectfully yours,
Lucy A. Hitchcock.

Hubbard Albert W.

Hubbard. Albert W.

R. M. Hubbard

Feb. 21. 1873

an 27

Corning, N. Y.
Feb. 21st 1873.

Dear Secty Clark,

We have conferred, for a day or so, with Mrs. Williams, and altho' we cannot be sure, yet we greatly fear, that the excessive heat of Mardin would prevent our retaining health sufficient make us of much use there. As it is the most needy field, we would consider it a privilege to go there, could we only feel that we were physically competent for the position. We are sorry to have the appearance of trying to shirk hardship; but we have decided, only trying to find where we can "do the most good."

You say "Bulgaria" if we cannot take "Mardin" as Japan is "warmer and the language more difficult." We are not at all afraid of the Japan heat, and as there is only one language there, I am not at all afraid but that we could at length master that, about as well as the most of folks do. - and if you need us any more there than elsewhere, please tell us so. If not we will consider ourselves booked for Bulgaria. Please send us explicit directions as possible, lists of what we need to prepare in this country and what, purchase in England. &c. &c. &c.

Please let us hear once more, if you are satisfied, soon as convenient.

Yours as ever

A W Hubbard & Co.

Rec'd. May 26.

Rev. A. W. Hubbard.

Cameron, N. Y.
May 23rd 1873.

Dear Dr. Clark, 27

I return Mr. B's list, which was quite suggestive to me. With regard to help from friends, I myself had no question, but others had, and for them I asked. It is certainly our intention to economize the funds of the Board as much as possible, consistent with our ~~hig~~ best usefulness. Thus far, my friends have helped me very little, and since I left Dillsburg I have been unable to find a place to preach for the short time I have in this country. I have, however, at last, engaged myself till Sept. 1. and my salary will be some help. I cannot yet tell whether I shall be obliged to call on Board for full $750.00

Hardly know what to do with regard to furniture. Miss Spencer and Mrs. Williams think we'd better come to Boston, have your pick, and return. It will cost from fifty to sixty dollars, for us to do that, And yet Miss. S. does not feel like trusting others to select the household furniture, Sewing Machine, Organ &c. which she is to use all her life. Mrs. Williams talks of coming to Boston this Summer. I suggested the economy of sending Miss S and Mrs. W. to Boston and staying at home myself. This seems a little heathenish, however. We shall settle on something after a while. I've been waiting to see whether I should earn anything this Summer, before ordering my watch, altho' I need it to use, all the time. I now think I can afford at discount, the one I have mentioned

on page 9. of the Price List
that I sent. "R.R. Time keeper,
4 oz. full plate, Hunting Case $60."
⊕ Please ask Mr. Hutchins to get for
me this watch (unless he have a
better one to suggest) with extra
crystals &c, no chain, and
forward it immediately by
express to me, at Cameron,
Steuben Co. N.Y. Deduct the
price from our allowance.
Have him do this, unless you
think I myself would better
come to Boston soon. If you
so think, the expense of coming
then would not be worth while.

I might send directly to Mr.
H., but as I am writing to you
anyway, I mix it all in one.
Do you know anything more
definite as to when you will
think best for us to sail, by what
route through Europe and in
what company?

Must our boxes and barrels be opened at Customs houses, before they reach Constantinople or Samsun?

Shall we sail from Boston, or from New York?

Yours as ever,

A. W. Hubbard

I mail Price List of Waltham watches, with my selection marked, not to you, but to Mr. Hutchins.

A.W.H.

Cameron, N.Y.
July 1st 1873.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Many thanks for your photograph, letters of introduction, instruction &c &c.
I will proceed immediately to a formal application, for Wife & I, for if she is not acceptable to the Prud. Com. I ought to know it soon. I have already secured passport. I sent $2.00 tax, as Manual directs, but it was returned with passport, with note from Sect. at Washington saying "there is no longer any $2.00 tax." I had, however, to take the "iron-clad" oath, which is not mentioned in Manual. It didn't hurt me at all, as I have always been "loyal." We will be ready Aug. 27th altho' I'm sorry I didn't appoint it a week later, so as to give me the last Sabbath in Aug. for preaching at home.
You allowed me $60.00 for our trip to Boston. After considerable persistence, I secured through tickets from Boston to Erie Pa. via Fall River Boat.

I sold the Tickets and "Speculated" so as to save about $5.00, and make my total expenses $59.30. What shall I do with the 70c balance?

Our trip was delightful, going, while with you, and returning. In every little thing the go Lord seemed specially kind to us, and I believe my heart was never so full of joy and gratitu in all my life, as it was that Sat. evening and Sunday morning, when I found myself safe home again and in time for School, Sermon, Teacher's Class and Prayer Meeting. And Mi Spencer, who had not seen as many missionar as I had, says she caught an inspiration some where during that week, which has made he feel like another and a better girl ever sinc

Expect notes soon from Dr. Wiles, who baptiz Miss S. and from Mrs. Williams, who married he sister's husband's brother.

Yours as Ever

A. M. Hubbard.

What time of day Aug. 2nd must we be aboard

A. M. Hubbard

Rev. A. W. Hubbard

Cameron, July 4, 1873.

Rec'd. July 7

Cameron, July 4" '73.

Dear Dr. Clark, wrote " 7

Possibly, somebody visiting you may wish to see my photograph. I will also send Miss Spencer's sometime. Is there the least probability of your thinking best to delay our embarkation, on account of the Cholera, or that the ports will be closed. Is the Anchor Line, direct to Liverpool, or to Glasgow?

I send a reply to Mr. Riggs's letter. It is rather heavy, but time was worth more to me than a little more postage, and I had no thin paper convenient.

Correspondence with Turkeys is new to me, and if I do not perform it and send postage &c &c

in right style, please tell me.
We are both eager to be off.

As Ever, Yours

AW Hubbard

This photo, is an old Seminary one, but the best I now have.

Cameron, N.Y.
July 10th, 1875.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I enclose a short autobiography of Miss Spencer, also, a certificate of her church Membership. If fuller information is desired, I will cheerfully give it.
If you decide she will pass, I think we can be on hand promptly, by Aug. 27th. If not, we can stay, for we do not become missionaries because we can not find anything to do at home.
Please tell me again, what you consider the best "Church History," and the best "History of the Reformation."

Yours Respectfully
A. W. Hubbard

[illegible] Rev. R. W. Hubbard.

Cameron, July 10, 1873.

Rec'd July 14.

an 14

Siwas. Nov. 17th 1873.

My dear Dr. Clark,

We arrived here, Nov. 5th just an hour or two too late to send you a note, that fortnight. We were ten weeks from N. York to Siwas. Had a delightful twelve days on the Atlantic — sunshiny days, moonlight nights, pleasant crew and passengers, — no sea sickness, (except half one night in which your humble servant fed the fishes) — two other ministers on board and devout women, giving us interesting and profitable prayer meetings daily and preaching and International S. School Lessons on Sabbaths. From Glasgow we made a short trip to Edinburgh at our own expense. In London, after considerable investigation we succeeded in making quite satisfactory purchases. We were not able to decide whether Mr. Stanton received commission on ~~our~~ purchases. Some things made us suspect he did; still he was a great help, and very patient with us, even more so, than we were with him. We "Hubbards" could not get through business which we had mixed with sight seeing in London, in time to leave with Jenney and Miss Shattuck. So we separated from them, needing to take a week longer than they, at our own expense. Our design was to go via Marseilles, but in consulting Mr. Stanton of whom you recommended us to get our tickets, he recommended to Mr. Jenney the route via Trieste. They called me in to know my opinion. I asked Mr. Stanton squarely whether that would not be more expensive than via Mars. He said decidedly, that it would be cheaper, and, moreover, that there was no danger from quarantine that route, whereas M. was daily in fear of quarantine. Accordingly, I consented to take of Mr. S. a Cook's ticket for Constantinople, via Trieste, as Jenney had done also, and I went on with purchases and sight seeing. Burr with whom we boarded, tried to scare us out of crossing the Channel via Newhaven and Dieppe, but we found the passage very smooth, and were not the least sick. Left London Tuesday eve., arrived in Trieste next week Saturday morning, in time for Austrian Lloyd Steamer. Sabbath in Paris, — rode two nights, — one day at Milan, one at Venice. This whole trip was unaccountably delightful and successful. We took guide book in Paris, made out week's programme, what trains to take, where stop, how long &c &c, and put it through without mistake or variation. At Venice I found Trieste ships would be quarantined, but it was too late to profit by the information, as we went on.

I am sure we shall be better missionaries for having looked upon the Alps. Milan and Italy and Venice but I was very disgusted with the quarantine. We lay in the Dardanelles five days, because one or two folks somewhere around Triest had had, or were having, or were likely to have, cholera. But by desperate effort I regained my good nature the first day, and spent the time which dragged so heavily on other passengers, in writing to friends who had been very kind in helping fit us out, but who had not heard from us since we left, and, also, in obtaining a stock of rest, which both of us much needed. So, after all, they became five very pleasant and profitable days to us and our friends. Mr. Farnsworth had been waiting at Constantinople for us, a long time. Had we known he was waiting we would have hurried. Had we been consulted we might have told him when to expect us. From Con. we took first good steamer and had another very fine voyage. Mr. F. is a fine guide, especially for impetuous young missionaries. One day on horseback from Samsoon brought us to Kavak, where Mr. F's carriage was waiting for us. Another day to Marsovan, where Dr. West's carriage had been left last spring. Marsovan made us feel like home. While we were there, they decided to close the school and send students home for few weeks. We took our post horses which had never been in harness, & together with Mr. F's, made two teams, one for each carriage. Bro. Leonard considered this very rash. We took six of the schoolgirls and set out for Sivas. We had a little anxiety, but no other trouble, and the girls were excellent teachers for Mrs. Hubbard and myself, in Armenian. We reached Sivas in best of health and spirits. I can only account for the exceeding delightsomeness of our whole journey from N.Y. to Sivas, by the fact that in three churches, Dillsburg, Cameron, Corning, we left very many who were praying for us.

The day I entered our room in Dr. West's new house here, was the most thankful and happy of any in my whole life. I haint yet seen where the cross is, in becoming a missionary. If we have health, and you leave Dr. West and Bro Riggs with us here, it seems to me we shall be very very happy and contented.) I am very glad the Prudential Committee recommended me to take a wife with me to heathendom.

Mrs. Hubbard sends love to you and your family.

Fraternally, A. W. Hubbard

Rev. A. W. Hubbard
Sivas, [illegible]
Rec'd Dec. [illegible]

Sivas, Mar. 31st, 1874.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Your note requesting my "first impressions" of missionary life, was received, some time ago; but as I had already given you a short account of my journey hither, I intended to wait till I had made some tours with Bro. Riggs, before I again wrote, hoping then I might have something worth telling you. But owing to the absence of Dr. who is now at Marsovan, it is thought best for me to remain and protect, or, at least, act as scare crow for, these women and children. Besides, there is a tradition, that once when the Sivas Missionaries had for a long time neglected writing to Boston, suddenly, one day, appeared a spoke from the "Hub," bringing them to a realizing sense of their delinquencies. So I give such as I have, now. Please remember they are only first impressions, and consider them subject to change, or entire evaporation.

1st Impression, that the pain of parting from friends who are on the wharf to "see you sail," is often greatly exaggerated, in anticipation, tho' much depends on health and temperament. After care and hard work, a sea voyage is delightful.

Sailors are not all green horns, as some land lubbers suppose. Our Second Mate on the "Caledonia" was an exceedingly well-informed man and a thorough gentleman. Our First Mate plays piano and writes good poetry. Our Captain sat on deck for over an hour one moonlight evening with "my wife and I," giving us such fatherly counsel concerning married life, as we had had only once before; you perhaps remember when that "once before," was.

Ministers of the Gospel on shipboard must be extremely cau- how they use their tongues. There was a Baptist brother, also a Wesleyan Methodist, on board, whose conversation became so obnoxious both to passengers and crew, that Captain and crew would not come to hear the one preach, and nobody was found to invite the other to say any thing on Sabbath; he said so much, so loudly and so unreasonably, during week-days.

5. It would be a great convenience and saving of expense to many missionaries if the Board had some reliable some reliable agent in London. It took us three times as long and was more than three times the care to us, to make purchases in London, that it would have been, had we found some one whom we felt had the interests of the Board at heart. Mr. Stanton was very kind in many ways to us, but yet we could not be satisfied that he cared anything for helping us, except so far as he thought it for his pecuniary interest. And we cannot feel that he did right in sending us into quarantine, when but for him, we would have gone the other way. Possibly we misjudge him. But from our experience, we do not dare to entrust him with our order for Locks, Catches, Hinges &c. &c. for our new houses, altho' they would be so much cheaper in England, and would reach us much sooner. As it is, we probably shall have to send through London to Boston, paying its price when in Boston, and pay freight across the Atlantic.

6. Many folks in Scotland and England look just like Americans.

7. Constantinople Missionaries, and also those at Marsovan, are well skilled in the art of making you feel perfectly at home.

8. In meeting with certain of the Missionaries, it requires a very well-balanced sense of propriety to know whether most to condole with them on the *loss* of a *first* wife, or to congratulate them on so speedily *gaining* a second wife.

9. It is a grand thing to be a mature, experienced aged Missionary.

10. Some of the Missionaries are not laying their plans to become very old. Either they are unacquainted with the rules of hygiene, or else they fail to realize the duty and privilege of retaining health and vigor. They work and study to-day and to-night, as if they did not expect to work and study any to-morrow and to-morrow night.

11. Learning a new language, housekeeping where everything is strange and at first awkward, and where servants have to be trained with great care and patience before they can do anything satisfactorily — these two things, together with the care of a baby before either mother or child has become acclimated, are too much for any body's health and nerves and the three should be arranged so as not to come all at the same time. But they are not always so arranged.

12. The report which we heard in America, that "If all the fleas in a Turk's shirt kick at the same time, and in the right direction, it sends him across the Bosphorus," is an exaggeration, made, doubtless, by some evil minded wretch in order to prevent Missionaries coming to Turkey. Many other things reported concerning annoyance caused by Turkish fleas and bed bugs, are humbugs. It is true that the first night we stayed in Amasia, as a partial preparation for bed, my better three fourths did take a hatchet and knock in the head forty one of the above-mentioned bugs, (I mean *bed* bugs, not, humbugs) all on part of one side of the room; but it is *also* true, that we slept very comfortably that night in that same room. Traveling bedstead and flea powder are what do it.

13. Missionaries do less preaching from pulpit, and more of almost everything else, that is'nt wrong, than I had supposed.

14. Some Missionaries have done some things wrong, and perhaps nowhere is the text, "One sinner destroyeth much good," better illustrated than now and then in a F. missionary.

15. I am very thankful that I had over two years' experience in pastoral life among the Penn'a Dutch. The large acquaintance with pastors and churches gives many men to pray for me. The study for sermons and all the pastoral work I did, give me a momentum which carries me without a jar or jolt, over some things which, three years ago, would have jarred me fearfully, while on my way through the first years of Missionary life. My own experience enables me perfectly to sympathize with these native pastors. It also reminds me, when pestered with hypocritical Church members, or worn by dullness in scholars, that I would not be entirely rid of such things even *tho'* I should go back to America to work. I wish every missionary candidate could have some such home experience, first. If *that* shook his resolution to become a foreign missionary, better have it shaken and broken there than here. The Methodist who hoped "all these young converts might die to night, before they could backslide,"

and the young missionary candidate who picks together his baggage and hurries to the steamer for fear his courage may not hold out, are both of about the same piece.

16. These ~~Sivas~~ Missionaries are a good ~~crowd~~ company for folks like us to be in, and I am very glad you sent us here. Indeed I am glad for almost everything that has happened to me ever since I decided to be a Missionary. It seems strange to me, knowing my ill-deserts well as I do, and, ~~He~~ knowing them as well as He does, that the Master should make the beginning of my missionary
life such an ever-increasing series of delights.

17. It rather grates on my spirit to see schools partly supported by the Board in which there is no decidedly Christian instruction, but perhaps that is the only way to begin. I think, soon as I am able to make a speech, I shall visit one or two of these schools, and give them a short talk. These Armenians have pleasant faces and it requires no effort to love and become much interested in them. I hope, some day also, to be able to see among them some of the modern S. School improvements. We Hubbards, think we shall go for the children and leave the old ones for Bro. Riggs, and the sick, for Dr. W.

18. We are soon to have a revival in Sivas. It is indicated by the increased attendance and earnestness in Prayer Meeting and Church, by the organization and successful operation of a Sivas Young Mens Christian Association, by diligence in searching Scriptures, especially among backsliders and young men, and by increasing demand for copies of the Bible and of other religious books.

Finally, "First Impressions," with me are not always near the truth; so I do not rely much upon them.

N.B. This is not the style in which I write home to friends there. But you are behind the curtain, and I am not afraid of giving you a wrong impression concerning Missionary operation. So much for business.

Dear Dr. Clark. My wife and I, remember with great pleasure your kindness and fatherly care, while we was in Boston. We both send love to yourself, your wife and your children. Fraternally

A. N. Hubbard

Rev. A. N. Hubbard
Sivas, March 3rd 1874
Rec'd Apr

Sivas, Jan. 8th, 1875.

My dear Dr. Clark,

Your request for ~~another batch~~ more of first impressions from me, I deem a forcible illustration of the familiar proverb,—

"A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the best of men."

1. It is pleasant to see with your own eyes the fulfilling of prophecy, as we sometimes see it, when our Dr. takes money from these rich old sick Turks, and applies it for building Christian meeting-houses here; and, so it comes to pass that, notwithstanding their Mahometism, "The sons of strangers build up thy walls."

2. I hope that some of "These men who have turned the world upside down, have come hither also," for Turkey needs all sorts of righting. Religion, Law, Customs, Trade, Literature, Hired help, Animals, and Flowers, seem to the new-comer all conspired together in opposition to American ways and means. They have prayer-meeting at sunrise, more men than women attend it, and the unconverted are about as eager as the converted to pray, exhort, and lead the meeting. In market and on the road, most pious talk is heard, from men of most impious lives. I am told that if a Government official here, becomes notoriously corrupt, he is complained of, deposed, ordered to Constantinople, and in a few weeks entrusted with another and more responsible office. One night two men were stabbed in the streets of Sivas, and, instead of arresting the stabbers, the city authorities passed a law, that none of the citizens should go into the streets after 7 P.M., on penalty of being put into prison! I never made the experiment, but I am told that the more you kick and cuff the men and children here, the more they will respect you; but you must pay a heavy fine for striking any woman, as it is a great disgrace to touch anything so far below the contempt of a human masculine! Tuesday is the unlucky day here.
Horses and men meeting anything in streets, turn to the left.
Ceilings are made of wood, floors, of plaster.

Teeth of saws are bent backwards.
They weigh, instead of measuring, all kinds of fruit;++ leave head covered, but take off shoes, when entering a house;++ instead of shaking the head, tip it back, to say, No;++ and say the same "Sh, Sh, Sh,#" to stop a horse, that we do to start a sheep or hen. The paved streets of cities, have the gutter in the middle of the road.
Merchants here, sometimes ask higher price at wholesale than at retail, always unroll the whole piece of cloth and cut from the inside end, and begin knitting a stocking, always at the toe.
In language, nearly all the prepositions follow the words which they govern, and very often, to arrange a Turkish or Armenian sentence in first class English, all you have to do is, to read it exactly backwards. One day, a native woman, in putting my English books into the case, arranged them all carefully, upside down. They begin at the top of a column of figures, always, and add down. They prefer sweet milk artificially soured. Women wash stamping the clothes with their feet, and unless watched, almost invariably iron your collars wrong side out. (In hitching horses to a carriage, they are inclined to buckle all bands, on the inside next the tongue, put the short branch of the lines, inside and hitch traces first.) Horse-shoe calks are all put on the heads of the nails. You push the one rein against the neck of a horse, instead of pulling the other, ~~rein~~, to guide him. Oxen, to be shod, are turned ~~entirely~~ over on their backs. ~~And~~ All the sheep carry stupendous tails, about the shape, and sometimes, the size, of a sofa-cushion. ~~And~~ Many of the same kind of flowers, which at home are cherished with greatest care, here fill fields and waste places, in wildest profusion.

3. It takes missionary life to show fully the great value, either to man or woman, of an experimental knowledge of practical, every day affairs. Without it, the missionary is often the helpless, pitiable victim of a hundred circumstances.

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4. Folks in America who are unable to give much money or to write cheering letters, still can help missionaries very much, simply by doing their duty at home. You ought to have heard the decided slap, and the jubilant "good!!!" with with a hand came down on a fellow's knee, on receiving ~~at reception~~ of the news that Prof. Seeley was elected Congressman. Then came calmer moments, in which our Amherst alumnus retired into one corner of his parlor to repeat Lowell's—

"When a deed is done for Freedom, thro' the broad earth's aching breast,
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from East to West &c"

In the evening we sang, "The morning light is breaking," and wondered if folks at home knew how much good it does missionaries, to hear that they have been behaving well. We are sorry to lose Prof. S. from our missionary army, but he will do his duty in Congress, and so, our work among the heathen here, and his there, are one.

5. Missionaries dont always, during winter holidays, sit in the corner eating their Christmas pie. Our Christmas dinner, this year, consisted of a hard sort of cold wheat pancake, about the size and shape of the bottom of a half-bushel, upon which, when laid down on the floor, were poured some English walnuts; besides this we had, for dessert, some water, and a satisfying look at a wooden egg, which one of our number had whittled out for a present to his stocking-darner,—and that's the way the money goes,—sometimes.

6. Two weeks ago Sunday evening, did'nt you in Boston, hear a noise out this way? I knew, soon as I saw those Gurun boys come into that meeting, that they had something on their minds. And when they struck up "Go down Moses, way down in Egypt land, Tell ole Pharo, Let my people go," and continued striking up till they had gone higher than ever I heard the colored children in America go, I felt a secret satisfaction in knowing that several hundred weight of earth were on the roof of the house.

7. But the Post is going, and I have only time to add.
"I'm glad I'm in this army, Yes I'm glad I'm in this army". A W Hubbard

Sivas, Jan. 8, 1875.

Rec'd Feb. 18.

Ack^d May 17.

M. P.

Miss Herald.

Sivas. Apr. 3rd. 1876.

My dear Dr. Clark;

"Another tired traveler has finished his journey and fallen asleep. Yesterday, amid the lamentations of this whole city, we laid in the grave the body of our beloved physician, Dr. West. Constant pressure from diseased bodies and diseased souls that thronged him ~~him~~ on every side, in every place, had so far reduced his strength, that while attending one of the poor families of Sivas in the children of which he had become much interested, he contracted from them the typhus fever, and this becoming complicated with pneumonia was more than a match for the best medicines with the most tender and devoted nursing.

"Those of us who have seen death in many forms and many times, never knew the angels to come more gently than they came to him. Inexpressibly lovingly, they seemed to part from the weary frame the great soul and bear it away.

"The Turkish Empire has lost a national benefactor. Sivas Station and all the neighboring Stations have lost a father and brother. The memory of his meek, earnest life is a reproof and an inspiration to us. During the series of meetings that grew out of the Week of Prayer in Sivas this year he took his turn in preaching, and in addition to his medical practice, did more than any one of the rest of us in pastoral work and personal conversation. Yet his hard day's work was seldom followed by refreshing sleep at night. But as we stood by his side in his last moments on earth, we thought we had never before seen a more beautiful illustration of the familiar words, "He fell asleep."

And now for the first time in my whole life, I am ~~a little~~ lonesome. His sleep seemed so peaceful, and he had been so patient, loving, and thankful during all his fever, that at last I felt, for a while, like lying down by his side and sharing with him, his quiet sleep."

Mrs. West feels that she must break up the dear old home, and go with the children to America. Her own health is not good. We as a Station have no doubt but that it is best for her to go. She wishes me to ask permission of you, and at the same time to say that under the peculiar circumstances she does not feel that she ought to wait for your reply before leaving Sivas. Her remaining for the Spring here, would only be attended by loss of strength to herself and of time to her eldest daughter, who ought to be at school in America.

Yours Fraternally A. W. Hubbard

Vivas, Apr. 3. 1876. V V

Rec'd May 5.

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Noted by [illegible], & notified [illegible]
May 10/76.

Sivas, July 10th 1876.

My dear Dr. Clark,

I enclose a copy of our Station Report. You need not fear exaggerating in your imagination the difference between our condition at the beginning of this year, and at the present time. Then we were three families, and each member of each family seemed a complement of all the rest of us. We were all very different in temperament, training and experience; yet I do not believe that in all Turkey, was a Station working so harmoniously as ours. But our beautiful and strong arrangement of missionary forces has all passed away like the swift ships. First Dr. West, the most experienced among us and the most heartily a missionary, then his family, and now Mr. Riggs and all his.

But I have said to all there is left of us, that "I *will* *not* *whine*", and so I will not. I merely remark pleasantly in passing, that I do hope the "Committee ad Interim" will succeed better in convincing you than they have in convincing us that it is clear-headed, manly business policy to send Mr. Riggs instead of Mr. Perry, to Marsovan.

Nobody has consulted us as to our preference for future associates, but we say confidentially to you that we expect to like the Perrys very much. And since our "Fourth," when we read up Lincoln, Gettysburg and Bunker Hill, and snuffed the Centennial breezes of our far-away freedom, we feel like bracing our elbows up and holding this fort, till the reinforcements come.

Riggs himself is the bluest one among us, now. He wants to stay and see this thing through, and he dont believe in the teaching of English at Marsovan.

If Mr. Perry have not yet left America, please have him hurry up. I speak the Armenian language only, tho' I hope soon to learn Turkish. Tell Perry that there is a good cook-stove here, left by Mrs. West, which he can have. Mr. Riggs also leaves some furniture, of which he will write to you.

Wars and rumors of wars thicken about us. We have very indefinite idea as to how safe we are here. But there's nowhere for us to flee, if worst comes to worst. We are so far in the interior of Turkey, that whatever happens, we must stand our ground or fall on it. I think we shall trust the Lord considerably now that all our associates have left us. We shall not allow these increasing burdens and responsibilities to crush us; but cheerfully work far as our strength reaches, and beyond that, as cheerfully refrain from work.

Yours as Ever

A. N. Hubbard

Sivas, July 10. 1876.
Rec'd Aug. 16.

Sivas, May 30th 1876.

Dear Dr. Clark,

More or less has happened to us during the past year, but I had almost unconsciously been saving the account of it to put into our Sivas Station Annual Report. Having just written that Report and re-read it, and observing that it don't amount to much after all, and, perceiving moreover from your recent note to me that you do not look upon us merely as reporters but also as personal acquaintances, friends and brothers, I will also add to my public report a private letter. We have been well ever since leaving America. The tug of war with the Armenian language is past, altho we count not ourselves altogether to have apprehended it. My "better two thirds" and I early had a free talk over the matter and decided that our highest efficiency as missionaries demanded that our first two years be kept free from the severer family cares and devoted to systematic study of the new language. Accordingly we put ourselves under discipline and settled down for a long pull a strong pull and a pull both together. We did not find ourselves especially brilliant, but by steady work, within two years Mrs. Hubbard rose to the highest position here open for woman

Sivas, July 10. 1876.

-the Teacher's chair in the Infant Class of S. School, and I, to the highest position for man, - "pulpit in the Protestant Meeting-house.

In the beginning of the third year of our Missionary life, this remark was made by one of the S. S. Scholars, - "They loved us so much that the Lord has now given them a little boy of their own to love". The greatest privation of which we are now conscious is that of not being able to show his two grandmothers and grandfathers what a very superior baby we and they have.

The new baby was not exacting. He only kept his mother from the S. School Children for six weeks, and he has already begun to be a great help to us. Especially since our ever-sociable and ever-cheerful Dr. was taken from us, the baby always looking up with a smile and a readiness to frolic seems just what we named him - "Ray." With such a concentrated bundle of growing gladness constantly rolling in our arms and in our faces we have little inclination to look "back upon the things that are sad."

Perhaps my note to you announcing Dr. West's death was unnecessarily brief, but at time of writing I was completely fagged out, body, mind and spirit. Mr. Riggs was at Marsovan during all of Dr's illness, For nine nights in succession entirely without sleep, and other nights with partial sleep and also part of the daytime I had been with Dr. doing what I could to save his valuable life. I had hoped to the last hour, and when I saw that he was really dead I felt like lying down and going to sleep for a week or two, instead of writing obituary.

Besides, the main facts in his life and traits in his character were already known to you in Boston, and in Turkey were many others, who by longer personal acquaintance with him were better prepared than I to write, and it seemed to me the would write to you. I knew also you would soon see Mrs. West and the children. So having done what I could for the living, I, still very tired and sleepy started on a long-neglected tour, leaving others to write concerning the dead.

But in emphasizing our call for another physician immediately to take Dr. West's place, I would remind you that Dr. West had that trait of character so valuable to a missionary, which finds enjoyment and something of recreation and amusement in hard work itself. Not *merely* *financially* was he *self-supporting*. If it did not happen to be convenient for his associates to express sympathy for him, still he was able without the assurance of the sympathy of others, to work on cheerfully and grandly. Socially he always gave more than he took. He never caused us to fear that he might droop unless we made effort to entertain him. He was also a man of great meekness and love in all his dealing with the natives here, while at the same time he was a skillful surgeon. a sympathizer with children and an effective preacher. During the last few months of his life he was specially busy in personal conversation on the subject of regeneration. I sometimes almost envied him his unlimited opportunity as well as his exhaustless charity. Any one specially deficient in any of the above-mentioned qualities, as well as in others which readily occur to you, would present rather a painful contrast here, to the every-where remembered and beloved Dr. West. But of course, we his associates to be, will cheerfully welcome the best you can find for us, whether he is able entirely to fill the vacant place or not. The large house is now empty and people already are knocking at the gate enquiring if a new Dr. has come from America.

I think Dr. W's influence in Sivas will do much to protect us during these troublesome times.

I said in the Report that the Armenians here have a rule that the scholars of their day-school shall not attend our Sunday School. To-day I am visited by an assistant teacher of theirs, who in imitation of us, gathers his scholars on Sabbath and teaches them from the Bible only. He has been at our S. School enough to see something of how to do it. He now asks me for *tracts* to distribute among his boys. His object is, as I suppose, to counteract the attraction of our S.S. reward cards and so keep his boys away from us on the Sabbath. I cheerfully select such tracts as I deem most suitable for them. He takes the tracts and departs thinking that he is winning in this game, and I, thinking *I* am.

Please give our hearty thanks to Drs. Alden and Thompson for the circular they sent us last August, and tell them to send us another. I have read that one over and over and over again, and I do believe it has helped us all in the matter of direct conversation on personal religion, effort for the immediate conversion of individuals. But no less than the practical hints are the warmth of soul and perfect sympathy which the circular expresses, very precious to us all.

In the "Revised Aug. 16th 1875 Memoranda for Missionaries", sent us, the amount for which the Board will pay freight on goods of new missionaries departing from America is limited to, "six tons, 240 cubic feet." Is there any limit for goods of old missionaries returning for permanent residence in America?

I have no desire to return with my goods, altho some-times I arise from reading the "Herald" feeling that I am no missionary at all. You remember, perhaps, that Mr. Jenny came over in the same ship with us. I read of his tours and I see, this man has now become a missionary, and I am but a "wretched creature" who makes a tour and finds in it nothing to write worthy of special note.

And I must confess a growing feeling that the fault with us Sivas missionaries is in our-selves and not in our stars, that we are underlings.

Yours Fraternally

A. W. Hubbard

Sivas, May 30. 1876.
Rec'd July 13.

Sivas, July 18th, 1877.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Assuming that I sent you one account of my tour to Tocat, but that it fell into the hands of that naughty boy in Boston Post Office, according to request, I now send you another. This time I copy from my diary.

Jan. 31st. Most of morn. occupied by Doctors. Miserable Dr. Mardiros! He brings to my mind the remark that I once heard from a drunken man in Princeton, concerning himself — "Poor human nature! got stuck in the mud." Fifteen years ago this Dr. Mardiros was a most valued assistant of the missionaries. Now he is the laughing-stock of this whole city.

Dr. Mugger has just come from America, where he enjoyed first-rate advantages, became naturalized, but I think did not join Church. He talks and appears very well to me. This eve had quite a warm Prayer-Meeting. Dr. Mugger prayed well, altho' they say that he does not usually attend the meetings.

Feb. 1st. They all say "Madama ought to have come too: but when I tell them that she wanted to come, but had only one day's notice for herself and boy, they seem willing to forgive. First call to-day, at house of a wealthy Catholic. Splendid rooms and garden. They were quite friendly and among other things offered me alcoholic drink. Saw in the hands of their little boy a pack of euchre cards, and I gave him one of my S. School Golden Text Cards. Called at shops of half a dozen Armenians in Market. Also on a Greek, with whom I talked about the old Greek heroes, orators, philosophers, and, finally, about Christ. For first time in my life ascended a minaret. It had just one hundred winding steps. Descending, our attention was attracted by a large dye-house. Found a pleasant old Turk there who seemed determined to make me tell just what the Americans think as to Turkey's war prospects. The large stock of white cloth which they were coloring and printing, had been brought at great expense from Europe. They had very much to ask about American manufactures. I told them something of how we provide for ourselves and what progress we have made during the hundred years. The old man replied,- "Turkey has been asleep till now- but if Allah spares her life at this time, she too will do something in the world." He said also that if a religious war should commence, he and all his old grey headed companions would enlist.

This eve. another call from Dr. Mugger. He is extremely bitter against preacher Dikran and wants him to leave. The causes of his complaint seem to be, chiefly some careless remarks Dikran has made manifesting impatience and grief that his wife is not blessed with children. It does seem most too bad that in a city so celebrated as this for not wanting children, and for taking criminal means to prevent having them, a couple that do want them so much should not have them.

They have now adopted their new calf, which lives in the sitting room, is allowed access to our table and is named "Rosie".

Feb. 2nd. This morn. a call from Dr. Serope. He seems to look back on Dr. West as he would on a departed angel. Makes no pretentions to be Protestant; but seems hungering for a spiritual father. If all Dr. West's students were like Serope, we should not have this trouble with Sivas Chapel property.

Spent most of day calling among the sisters. Only six or seven of them regularly attend prayer-meeting. They say they need a "Madama" like Mrs. Van Lennep to come & live in Tocat. One of the best of them is our —'s mother, but her husband was such an adulterer at one time, that she could not live with him. But he's "Protestant" for all that. P's mother was very glad to see me, but as usual she had some cloth that she wished to sell us.

After supper took walk in the garden. Must be splendid in summer.

Feb. 3rd. Decided to preach to-morrow on "Lot's wife and her friends." There's one young man here who encourages me considerably. His father is a rich old Armenian and persecutes him constantly; but Simon seems really willing "to lose with God and Truth." He is oppressed with the burden of perishing souls here.

At this eve prayer-meeting, only half a dozen persons present.

Feb. 5th. "New broom sweeps clean," so people paid good attention yesterday. At preaching service, 35,—at P.M. S. School 12, of whom only two were children. Gave the children cards and promises. Hope for more next Sabbath. This morn. visited Prot. school here at Chapel. Small potatoes and only about a dozen in the hill. Sometimes Dikran, sometimes his wife, sometimes his stuttering brother, and sometimes the school itself, is teacher. They all beseech me to send them a teacher. Also visited an Armenian school of 400 small boys, and another of 40 larger boys, taught by a very pleasant frank appearing young man. Two of his boys had flogged some of the Jewish boys in the street and he had punished by presenting each of them a copy of the Gospel of Luke, our translation. He remarked that thus he was trying to overcome evil with good. The two boys were also called up and made to read from their Gospels to me and promise me that they would'nt trouble the Jewies any more. This teacher had also given several of our Testaments as rewards of merit. The boys are all fine looking fellows. A dozen children of Roman Catholics had also attended this school, till, becoming alarmed at so much Gospel, one day, with one accord they all suddenly removed. This teacher takes our Weekly Messenger, for his school. I made them a present of the Monthly also. Dikran tells me that the leaders of the old Armenian Church offered this fellow four pounds per month to teach under their control, but he refused, preferring thus to have a "Select School" of his own, responsible to no one else, but yielding him only about one pound per month, most of which he spends on the school itself. Made another tour thro' market. Everybody ready to talk religion."

Feb. 6th. Another long call from Dr. Mardiros. His eyes are deeply sunken and he has hardly rags enough to cover his nakedness, but he still retains the courtly manner of his better days. I tried in a polite way to hint that he alone was the cause of all his misery, and that he could help himself out of it. I said finally, "We must use the means God has placed in our hands." He answered innocently, "Yes, I *do* try to use you." I did'nt lend him the money he wanted. If he'd quit drinking and apply himself to his business, he might easily make money and to spare. He confessed that according to the universal custom in Tocat, he drank a little occasionally, but he said he had seen other good people do the same. Dikran says Mardiros is in daily danger of being thrown into prison for taxes.

Neighbor dropped in to see about repairing garden wall. We've had that garden little less than a score of years, and all its proceeds till last year have gone to improve and repair it. Now it wants some more repair.

Called also on the family of Z—, our high school girl. Mother a careless piece. — brother morally & physically corrupt, — elder sister unmarried but mother of a child. Very large family of relatives. If Z— is plucked as a brand from this burning and really converted and educated, she will have a fine chance to shine here.

Clerk told Dikran there was a paper at P.O. for him.

Entering we found no one in the P.O., but we found the paper and left. D. says this is a very common occurren
No wonder our letters are sometimes lost.

Feb. 7th Three or four hour's call from Dr. Mugger. He wants the garden, awfully. Also call from another brother, and from a sister, Each applies for the garden. Five hundred fruit trees and bushes on that amount of ground does make rather a desirable place. Dikran is afraid, because I listen attentively to all Dr. Mugger has to say, that I am being hoodwinked by him. He says when Dr. Mugger first came, he had a great deal to say against missionaries, asserting that while he and his brother were in New-York Medical College, they just up and exposed to the American people, these eating, drinking, loafing, money-wasting, number-one-loving scamps, and that it was due to these exposures the contributions fell off and the A.B.C.F.M. came out in debt, last year. Well, if Mugger said this, we've at least one consolation. Mug's experience and acquaintance with missionaries has been confined chiefly to one, whom he knew in Turkey and who helped him and his brother in America, but who, long ago, left the service of the Board at the Board's request. If N.Y. philanthropist, before helping Asiatic adventurers, would consult missionaries in the field, they would do a favor both to the Lord's money-purse and to their own reputations for business prudence. I begin to see fuller force in the words - Wise as serpents and harmless as doves. Returned a call from the Chief priest of Tocat Jews. Found him teaching Hebrew to a school of bright-eyed boys, who speak only Spanish. I amused them by reading part of the first Chapter of Genesis from one of their books. Their pronunciation sounds quite "foreign" compared with my Hebrew. Dikran was soon engaged in a discussion with the priest on the Messiah. He expects his nation to be gathered in Palestine. Thinks the ark was buried under the Temple and they shall yet find it.

Feb. 8th. Tried to prepare for the wedding to-morrow. Dikran wants it an hour and a half long, I, fifteen minutes. The Chapel will be crowded. He seldom has a chance to speak to such a crowd. I, therefore, let him do the haranguing, while I do merely the official and save the rest of forces for the sermon and S.S. lesson on Sabbath.

Feb. 9th. This morn. saw Dr. Mardiros in Dikran's room. Knew he was beseeching Dikran to intercede for him with me. Made a few common-place remarks, was blind to all his hint. He rose to go, trying to appear very cheerful, but really almost in despair. Seeing by his breath he was not under influence of liquor, and unable to refrain myself longer, I called him into my room alone and opened fire, aiming delibexactly at the center of his heart. He soon broke all up into a heap of sobs and tears. and in an hour he had written and signed two pledges, - one for me to carry, one for himself, and had gone away repentant and hopeful, to earn bread. This P.M. he was at the bride's house, but when the wine was passed he told them he'd signed the pledge and advised them to do so too. Chapel crammed with wedding. Dikran talked an hour or so on love and adultery. Presume it was all called-for.

Feb. 11th. Preached yesterday from Gen. 3:13. - What is this that thou hast done? For first time in my life found myself in a tremble at close of my sermon. Once I was a moment nonplussed by an excited brother's audible "*Wy*", at the critical point in an illustration on the danger of sin. International S. S. Lessons Dikran had disarranged, so it happened this P.M. lesson was "Intemperance." Dr. Mardiros spoke effectively. Having forgotten my crayons I pounded up some red brick to make on the blackboard a wine-glass filled with red wine from which an adder lifts its fangs. I wrote above it, "Look not upon", and after S.S. the whole crowd of men and boys gathered around it for closer inspection. The two Armenian teachers were there. They want to buy some of my S.S. Golden Text Cards, for their school-children. We had a dozen children present. Dikran says I must stay till next Sunday and illustrate "The Virtuous Woman" on the blackboard. But Bro. P. leaves Sivas this week and I must go to-morrow. This Mon. morn. another call from Dr. Muggar. It was tough for him, but he finally consented to have the garden go, this year into the hands of an Armenian neighbor, who understands the business perfectly, and who would be able to keep the Protestants from quarrelling over it. Dr. Mugger's brother now in America, was formerly one of our preachers educated at Marsovan. He left his preaching post and started for America without giving us notice. Now he wants to come back to Tocat to be preacher and medicine practicer. He dont ask any salary, they say, - merely the preacher's house and chapel garden. Dr. Mugger's own plan is to buy the whole chapel building from funds collected in America. He thinks the brethren ought to be willing to sell it at half price for a hospital. Then on a little piece of land there, owned by Mr. Van Lennep, which he thinks would be presented for the purpose, he will erect an Orphan asylum He wants me to send a letter to Boston in company with one from him, asking whether the Board would be willing to present the Tocat garden also, to his hospital. I told him I did n't think they would, but that I'd no objection to sending a letter with his, asking them. He says, "We must show, by some such practical operations in this country, how to execute Christianity."

Overhauled the book department here. Found tracts and books not needed here, but in immediate demand at Sivas. Made arrangement for a cheap book-store in market.

Mardiros still worse. Paid from our "tithe money" $1,25 to keep him from going to prison for taxes. Left also $2,50 with Dikran to buy flour &c as needed, that starvation have no chance to tempt him to drink, and he, get his equilibrium. This eve. all the brethren but Dr. Mugger called. At first individually, finally as a community they wished the garden. Tried to show them what a source of contention it would be to them. Mardiros played off at first that afterwards he might seem to be persuaded and bring the others with him. When he don't drink he is quite influential. One o'clock they gave up cheerfully, committing whole care of garden to me. I am told the original stone of Henry Martyn's grave was fine white marble. Armenians, building "Church of the Mother of God" stole that. Afterwards, hearing an Englishman was coming, they cut out the insignificant specimen now tumbled into a corner of our garden here, transferred original Latin inscription and presented that as the original stone. The present stone on the grave in our garden bears marks of a missionary's hand.

Rec'd Aug. 27.

Feb. 14th. Our muleteer and his Turkish companion had been drinking. Road completely lost. Two hours meandering in deep snow; all at sea without compass. Safe once more, muleteer exclaims, "The Lord isn't very rough on us, tho' we be pretty hard cases."

Found Swiss missionary ladies all alone, Bro. P. having gone to Kara Hissar on a tour. Hope I can stay in Tocat longer, next time, and "Madama" with me.

A.W.H.

Rec'd Aug. 27.

Sivas. Feb. 14th 1878.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I feel moved to send you a valentine, in place of my wife's photograph, which your note arriving yesterday, requested. It certainly was a most miserable blunder - sending my picture, and not hers, to represent the beauty of the Hubbard family at the Hub. There has been such a run on our bank for her photograph, however that I find we have not retained even one copy for our own album.

But we file your request, expecting to comply with it, sometime.

We have the photograph of Dr. Clark. We find no fault with it. It looks well. Still, in spite of all we can do, regrets will sometime be expressed on account of our not having Mrs. Dr. Clark's picture, also.

Fraternally

A. W. Hubbard

Rec'd March 28

Rec'd March 28!

Sivas. Feb. 14th, 1878.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I have recently returned from Tocat, where I spent nearly six weeks. Last winter when there, a protegé of Mr. Van-Lennep, fresh from N. York, and the fostering care of well-intending Dr. Agnew, was busy stirring up ill-feeling among the brethren. He was a graduate of the N. Y. "College of Physicians and Surgeons," and had also taken out papers as an American citizen. He wore a hat and cane, and plumed himself on being our country's sole representative in Tocat. But not only as a Christian helper, but also as a physician and a man, he became a fizzle. His short career in Tocat ended last summer with poisoning some street-dogs. Turks hang dead dogs before Dr.'s office door, "To show that a new science, all the way from America, has come to town." Crowd begins to collect in street. American Dr. finds back door of his office and puts for the sea-coast. Latest reports show him without work, wandering about in clothes hardly fit for a common beggar.

Arriving at Tocat this December, I found that our teacher there, - a young man from Marsovan Preparatory School, taking advantage of the preacher's temporary absence, had, both by fair and by foul means, got possession of a little money and left for America. His name is Avedis. He is a native of Tocat. Should he turn up in Boston at your office please remind him that he owes me $7.50 for books of mine which he sold, and also, that he drew his salary for a longer period than he taught the school.

Perhaps he will become converted in America. Some of his kind have done so and joined the Church there, and begun to backslide soon as they touched foot once more to Turkey soil.

These above-mentioned are very tame illustrations, compared with what missionaries of other stations and longer experience, might give you, of Asiatic adventurers who, unrecommended by anybody responsible, still succeed in tapping American benevolence at home with the expectation that they are to return finally, and do a great work for the evangelization of Turkey. As these fellows, far as I know, usually study medicine in New York. I have often thought, (and Dr. West had also expressed the wish) that especially Drs Agnew, Rosa and Willard Parker know what we think of their Armenian boys, both before they go to New York and also after they leave. Of course all this is nothing against such a man as Dr Karakeen Sivony so long as he behaves himself well.

I found Tocat at peace, as she reckons peace, and quite subdued by the troubles of the times in Turkey. The Week of Prayer developed a faint desire on part of the remaining Church members to be and to do more than formerly, both as individual Christians and as a Church. After suspending one member, and examining a young man and wife for admission, accepting them "on probation", we had Communion with the Tocat Church, – the only time within the last ten years. I'm most afraid to tell of it, for fear it may not turn out well. They really seemed, – seven of them, – to renew their vows. I think the devil at that time was so busy at Sivas, that he didn't pay much attention to what was being done in Tocat, and I have a little hope that it will yet appear we stole a march on him, there.

The battle goes on as usual here at Sivas. No apparent giving away on either side. Sometimes our supply of Grace and Grit runs pretty low. I dont feel like writing much to you on such a dry theme as our work in this place. After the battle is ended, I will try to give you a condensed history of it all. We do not yet get wounded anywhere except in our feelings. I'm more sorry for the Perrys than for us Hubbards. They were not brought up to this sort of thing down at Marash. The physical cold, also, of this winter has been rather hard for Mrs. Perry. But they have no idea of shirking their responsibilities. There has been more touring done from Sivas this year, than any previous year with which I am acquainted, - and this besides the fight for the chapel property and the weekly preaching by a missionary.

But I'm afraid I've written so much, that there will be nothing left for Annual Report.

Fraternally

A. W. Hubbard

Sivas, Feb. 14. 1878.
Rec'd March 28.

Second Impressions of Turkey

1. "Help me to do my work so thoughtfully and thoro'ly as not to leave unnecessary trouble for my successors," should be a part of every missionary's prayer.

2. The nominal Christians of this vicinity, until renewed by grace divine, are utterly unfit for national freedom. Even the entering the atmosphere of a Protestant community here, often dazzles their eyes and dizzies their heads. One of their own number recently remarked to me, "If once you say 'Sir' to one of these fellows, ever after that he will have for his life-effort the putting you down and himself up, in order that you say, 'Sir,' to him once more.

3. Flowers are often very useful to our work, but it isn't every kind of flower seed that we want. I hear that somebody has sent to a Turkey missionary, half a bushel of larkspur seed. Perhaps that missionary needs it, but *we* don't. We have acres and acres together of larkspur growing wild, here, and we gaze on it till sky and sea and earth and sometimes the very letters we write, grow perfectly blue.

4. It's hard, up-hill work in this land, to retain integrity as a Congregationalist or a Presbyterian. And simply a "Presbygationalist" would be endurable, but

Feb 11 1878

circumstances often compel us also to perform all the functions of a good Methodist, from those of Bishop and Presiding Elder all the way down thro' the "Circus Riders, Exhausters and Locust Preachers." And I caught an Old School Princeton man the other day admitting members to Church on three months' "suspicion". I dont dare tell how much some of our D.D.'s are becoming on Low Church ideas. I dont wish to call hard names, but they are many of them just on the verge of PresEpiscoMethogationalism.

5. Here's the place for your Bland silver man.

This morning the gold piaster here is worth 3.00,
the silver piaster nominally of the same value 2,85,
" "Metallic" " " " " " " 2,75,
" Copper " " " " " " " 1,50,
" Paper " " " " " " " 1,10
" Legal Tender " " " " " " 1,00.

Less than a hundred miles west of here, this 1,10 paper goes for 1,30 and south of us it is 1,20.

The "Metallic" 2,75 in Constantinople is much cheaper than here. Copper 1,50 to the East of us is only 1,00. My first and last speculation in gold was thus. Obliged to buy gold one evening when it was 270, I waited till early morn and paid 280. before night it fell to 250, and in two or three days rose to 300. O Bland, Bland!

6. They say that recently one of you Americans entered a burning building to save the life of some goats. But the goats butted too much for one man So he called in an assistant. But the crazy animals butted worse than before, and both the men were finally compelled to ~~beat~~ retreat and leave the goats to die. Those goats, however, were not the last of their race. That same species still lives and flourishes hereabout, walking on only two feet, and always butting awfully.

7. I have always had strong desire to "Die in the harness." But if ever a time come when I cannot keep up my end of the whippletree without the use of intoxicating drink before these tippling Asiatics, then, take off your harness, Sir, please, and turn me out to grass.

Locat. Asia Minor
Feb. 1st. 1878.

Sivas, Apr. 4th. 1878.

Dear Dr. Clark.

I wrote these impressions a few weeks ago, and threw them aside as not worth the postage, pass them over. I again read them since returning home however, the homely truths of some of them has been thrust into my mind deeper than ever, and it affords me a sort of painful relief the sending the sending them to you. It also [illegible] me for a little while from the oft-repeated hint from you that I am neglecting my duty duty in the matter of letter-writing to you. You ought, at this time, to have many letters from other parts of Turkey full of world-wide interest. And I honestly declare to you that I would rather not see any of these "impressions" printed, if you can find anything else with which to fill up the pages of the Herald.

We are all well in spite of the furious butting we get from the goats, and we are all the while loving more than ever.

Most Respectfully and fraternally

A. W. Hubbard

Sivas, Apr. 4. 1878.
Rec'd May 11,

Sivas, Sept. 17th, 1878.

Dear Dr. Clark,

It was not English, but American Board missionaries to whom I referred as keeping up their strength by tippling in presence of the natives. It is true we often hear it said, here and at our out-stations, that the Constantinople missionaries drink wine. Sometimes, the same concerning Marsovan. But my remark was suggested by seeing with my own eyes one of our missionaries during a voyage on the Black Sea, drink wine at the dinner-table, and by smelling with my own nose the alcoholic breath of one of our young lady missionaries as she entered the Prayer-Meeting room at Constantinople one Sabbath evening. Bro. Hitchcock has done a good thing for us all by circulating a temperance pledge among the missionaries at the Capital and obtaining their signatures all around, not to drink except when prescribed by a physician. This, together with the fortunate departure of the bummer for Birmingham, will prevent any one accusing them again (whether truly or untruly, I know not) of drinking wine at Eugene Schuyler's reception. What we "interior" fellows would like, and what I referred to chiefly was not drinking in public, at least, even when "prescribed by a physician". I meant to say that I would "go to grass" before drinking wine prescribed by forty physicians. Possibly in comparing the result of our labors in Sivas with the result of the labors of others in other places where they are not so radical on the temperance question somebody on the Board will say, as Lincoln once said concerning Grant, - "Show me the kind of liquor he uses: I'd like to send some to the other Generals too." In answer to such a remark I would say that we whose houses are in Sivas feel the stinging reproach of our apparent want of success more keenly than any one else can, and we must confess that in some way or other we are more or less to blame for it; but the fault is not with our temperance principles, as is evident from the fact that only recently have these been the principles advocated at this Station. A number of the first helpers (i.e. native preachers of ten and fifteen years ago) are now drunkards. Intemperance is blocking the wheels of the coming kingdom as much in this land as in America. But among all our Armenian Tracts I do not know one that touches squarely on this subject. Are we not a little behind the times, here?

Either the special and direct efforts of Christians in America for temperance are superfluous, or our total lack of such effort is a "short-coming."

The great Eastern war has come and gone; the reformations have been promised and we have been supposed to pass under the wing of the British Lion; but none of these things seem to have moved our Protestant Gospel work in Sivas. Our old Sodomite Pasha left us last Fall and in his place a drinking, enlightened man came, charged somewhat with European ideas. He tried hard for awhile but the rich and bigoted Turkes were too much for him. He has now for some months been touring, leaving the Government in Sivas just what it was before, only without a figure head. We (especially Bro. Perry) "keeps pegging away" at the Chapel property business, but as yet nothing has been done by the courts. We have some hope that next month they will do something.

The roads have not been so dangerous but that we have been able already this year to visit each of our out-stations. We find nowhere any very startling developments. Mr. Perry and family will probably spend the coming winter in Tocat, and we be left alone in Sivas: with preaching, Station Class, High School for Girls and all the usual incidentals. I half dread and half welcome the coming months. I never knew anybody yet who "got stuck" on the road and never got through the world someway or other, But we would like time for special and concentrated effort. Why, as it is now, if Mrs. H. and I should manage this winter to get the gospel net into the right place and enclosing a great multitude of fishes, and the net begin to break, we'd have no companions in another boat near by, to whom we might beckon for help. You say, doubtless, "If the Lord Jesus is in the boat, He wont see things going to smash without helping, and He's better than any James and John". So He is, and I'd like just once to see with my own eyes what He would do in such a case; yet I cant help feeling that it would be a first-rate plan to have another boat ready, too, or at least a woman to help dress the fish after they are caught. for these are not the kind to be forsaken soon as they are hauled to the shore. Soon as Miss Ellis completes her first course of lectures send her back to us.

Respectfully A. W. Hubbard

Rec'd Oct. 14

Sivas, Jan. 22nd 1879.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I've been waiting a long time for something to turn up worth reporting to you. But it dont turn; so I must write without it. The Perrys are in Tocat this winter, Miss Bliss in America, and we, only we - my wife and I, are left. We have no native preacher here as yet. I take turns with the schoolmaster in preaching and in lecturing Sunday School. The countless minutia of missionary life every day fill up my time with common place work, all of which has its influence in the reformation of Turkey, but none of which can be wrought up into a thrilling narrative to quicken pulses at the Hub. The same is true of Mrs. Hubbard, with her boarding-school of fifteen Armenian girls, some of whom are orphans and three of whom are just now sick. We have thus far been much favored by having servants who take good care of us and our own children while we are caring for others. But of course, with such a multiplicity and variety of cares, we are still compelled to act chiefly on the defensive, doing very little that is offensive, to anybody — unless it be to our associates, the Perrys.

This is not the most economical way to carry on missionary work. We lose our momentum and begin to drag. And all our out stations feel the contagion of our weakness. Only the other day I received a letter from Mangilick, where for some years we have had ten or twelve Protestant families, saying that recently, some twenty five Armenian families have become provoked at their priest and turned Protestant, all in a lump. They implore me to come and make them a visit. No doubt they are in need enough of a visit and of wiser counsel than the seminary student there for his vacation, can give them. Should I go I might get snowed in and not be able to return to Sivas in a month or two. The work here is central, and there are scores of little things here, that cannot go for a month without my personal attention.

We have continued daily morning prayer-meetings, beginning half an hour before sunrise, since the week of prayer, but with no very marked results as yet. Our meetings however, are warm, and well attended, - a great contrast to those of former times when there was so much strife and contradiction in the meetings, sometimes even in the prayers. The rebel Protestants of Sivas, now have their meetings altogether separate. The securing to the Board the titles to the Chapel property gives us plenty of elbow-room, and takes a great deal of wind off from their sails.

Our organ which we have carried to Chapel for the winter, while we use the one you presented to the Parsonage, together with the newly translated Moody & Sankey Songs also helps put wind into our sails.

Our congregations, which had decreased perceptibly by the long delay of justice to us and the short triumphing of the wicked over us, are now large as ever, and especially at Sabbath School, just all we have force to manage - even more than we can well teach.

Our Bible Reader who had thirty scholars among the women, and more coming has been laid up for some weeks with

acute rheumatism, and our school-ma'am with a sore eye. The small-pox has been almost epidemic in the city, and no vaccine to be had. It came as near to us as our garden wall. One of our boarding-school girls also is confined with Erysipelas in the same house with all the rest of us. But it has not come nigher than this to us.
Probably both the quantity and the quality of what I have now written will be sufficient to convince you that I was not stretching it when I said that we are in great danger of losing our momentum.

Please hurry up the coming Dr. for Sivas and get some one or two single ladies, either new or old, out here by next summer, so that I can have my wife back again, and my children can see their mother's face without cracking the eighth Commandment.

Yours Hastily

A. W. Hubbard.

Sivas, Jan. 22. 1879.
Rec'd March 3.

Sivas. Feb. 19th 1879.

Dear Bros Wheeler, Rec'd Apr. 24.

What would you model missionaries do in our circumstances. The scamps who didn't succeed in stealing the Chapel, still continued their separate meeting, and recently two of them, a common mason and a common carpenter performed a marriage ceremony. The mason was ordained, by the laying on of his companions' hands, the succeeding Sabbath. But at time of performing the marriage ceremony, he hadn't even that much show of authority. They do it all in the name of Protestantism, and there are ignorant folks enough in the city to point to this as the full ripe fruit of Protestantism.

What are the precedents for cases like this?

They are to have Universal Baptism and Communion in a week or two.

Our daily morning prayer-meetings continue and are well attended. We have taken up the Ten Commandments as subjects and we thrive well on them. I do believe that without sound of hammer or chisel the temple is being built up in some of the hearts here.

Hastily,

C W Hubbard.

Regards to Mrs. Wheeler.

Mrs. Hubbard also sends regards.

C. W.

Bro. Perry does not know that I have written this. a.w.h. 252.

Sivas, Aug. 6th 1879.

Dear Dr. Clark,

It is customary among the Orientals here, as soon as you have done one favor for them, to show their gratitude by asking you to do another. Sometimes they do not even wait to ask

The sudden news that Dr. Davis was soon to sail for Sivas caused tears of joy and thanksgiving to swell out from our eyes. We ought to have written and told you so at the time, before we had fallen into our present Oriental mood.

Just before our leaving Constantinople and soon after receiving the above-mentioned news, came a letter from Miss Bliss saying she was still unrecuperated and could not return to us this year. The tone of the letter also gave little hope that she could return even next year. While she was still with us, we had felt the need, and obtained the promise of an associate for her. One department of our work in Sivas must suffer very seriously till either rejuvenated Miss Bliss or some one else come to the rescue. And we do really need two others now we have none at all. It is high time for some of us to do something about it.

What are the [illegible] for [illegible]

Sivas, Aug. 6. 1879.
Rec'd Sept. 8.

On our return to Sivas we found the Perrys restless. Mr. P's mother is constantly insinuating tho' not openly saying in her letters, that he ought to return to America and take care of her. He is a splendid worker, but he feels, and consequently we feel, that his permanent stay in Sivas is very uncertain indeed. Mr. Tracy is now a partial superfluity at Marsovan. Was advised by Annual Meeting to remain there one year more, however. As I understand it, his location will then be changed. I simply suggest without having consulted any one else but my wife, that should you deem it best within the next few months to give the Perrys leave to go from us, you at the same time make arrangements for the Tracys to come to us. It would be a serious disaster to our Sivas field for all the work to be thrown again upon one missionary even for a few months, as it was when Mr. Riggs left.

We like our newly-come English Consul General very much. Two Turks have recently attended our Sabbath services trusting to his protection.

It is the time for us to fill up ranks and forward march.

Most Respectfully
A. W. Hubbard

Sivas, Sept. 12th 1879.

Dear Dr. Clark,

The letter that I sent you grumbling about our not having an American young lady at Sivas, according to latest reports, will reach you two months after her setting sail for us. It's too bad. After this, please depend on some one besides me for epistolary scolding across the ocean.

It gives us great satisfaction to hear that the last Annual Meeting's appropriation to Pera Church was not allowed at Boston.

Since our return from Annual Meeting Sivas life has not been uneventful. "Süraya Pasha," mentioned incidentally by Dean Stanley (Hist. Jewish Church, First Series p. 550) as "A man of considerable intelligence", and also noticed quite fully by Capt. Burnaby in his visit to Angora, (See "Horseback through Asia Minor") after serving for two years as Pasha of Sivas, has gone to his grave. He was not a strict Mahommedan, — did not attend mosque, — had a Unitarian Pole as tutor for his only son and a Protestant Irishman as his hostler.

Sivas, Aug. 6. 1879.

During his last sickness he was even known to read the gospel with much eagerness. His son also, "the Bey," liked no less by ourselves than by Capt. Burnaby, has recently added to his library two copies of the Bible, purchased of us— one French and one Arabic. The Arabic lies on the sitting-room table thus giving frequent occasion for discussion with visitors. The Bey is pleasant, intelligent, sensible, and bids fair to make his mark on Turkey.

The putting the written Word both into the hands of this dying father and of this living son, was to me a peculiar joy.

Sūraya Pasha's successor at Sivas, Abeddin Bey, has not yet arrived, but is casting fearful shadows before. He is still to the east of us where he was sent this spring as examiner and reformer. He examined and banished scores of Koordish chiefs and now, since his promotion and appointment as Pasha and his nearer approach to Sivas, time-honored Turkish troublers-of-the-land are being sent to join the exiles. Here in Sivas city are two notorious patrons and liberators of Circassian robbers. For many years they have been rich and strong enough to override all law, control the courts entirely and even send a mob of Turkish women to stone the windows of the Pasha's ~~office~~ room whenever he seemed refractory. We await with much interest the conflict between them and Abeddin, who still retains his former office, also, as Commissioner Extraordinary, with power to banish ad libitum, unanswerable to Turkish Courts. He is also said to value highly the good opinion of Europeans. And hereafter in Sivas we are to have Europeans, and they are those opinions. Col. C. W. Wilson R.E., C.B. whose last commission as Her Majesty's Consul General makes his residence permanent at Sivas, and gives him jurisdiction extending from Broosa to Van and Mardin, is a man who will ~~probably~~ doubtless elicit the prayers and hearty cooperation of all our Asia Minor missionaries. He is free from the drinking and Sabbath-breaking which make us so often dread the approach of Europeans. He has spent three years of his public life in Palestine exploration, also three years in America, surveying our North-West boundary. He will show the Turks some day what a modest Briton can do without bluster, after the lion is once aroused. He and Mr. Block his interpreter, with their gentlemanly manners and genial dispositions, are also a great addition to ~~our~~ small social circles, here in this grand center once called "poor Sivas." White, and green turbans, are ~~also~~ now sometimes seen in our increasing Sabbath congregations. And the opposition meeting mentioned in our last report is coming to grief. "Crazy Jeremiah" has had a quarrel with the very rascals who "ordained" him so "apostolically" only a few months ago. They now say of him, "Hungry dog," and he replies, "Dirty set! I'll never come near you again." So let all thy enemies perish, O Zion!

There are certainly new noises here in the interior of Anatolia. And they do sound to us like a ponderous car of human progress, (yet unoiled, perhaps,) cutting straight across these ancient oriental ruts."

Yours Hopefully

A. W. Hubbard.

Sivas, Sept. 2, 1879

Rec'd Oct. 18

Sivas, Oct. 1st, 1879.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Two weeks ago I sent you a communication treating more or less of the political prospects of this region. To-day I receive the enclosed letter from Mr. Barnum, which modifies somewhat the hope which I expressed from Abeddin Pasha. His "change of policy" is a great disappointment to us.

Dr. Davis is now within two days of Sivas. It is rumored that we are also to have a Vice Consul at Sivas, as assistant to Col. Wilson. So Dr. D. will have quite a number of valuable lives more or less dependent on him.

We are now all full of health and hope.

Fraternally

A. W. Hubbard

Rev. A. W. Hubbard

Sivas, Oct. 1. 1879.

Rec'd Nov. 3.

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Sivas. Oct. 29th, 1879.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Three weeks ago, I spent Sabbath at Zara. Preached on lessons from the life of Joseph. During the last hymn ("Heaven is My Home") a Turkish boy from the street began bombarding our chapel windows with stones. The echoes of the short benediction had not died away before one of the older brethren began to hop up and down blurting, - "Be patient! Be patient!! Who under heaven can be patient seeing things like this."

The influential father of the unruly boy gave me his promise, next morning that the act would not be repeated.

Twenty five miles from Zara, up the Halys still is the palace of the great Koordish chief, who rules over one hundred and twenty villages. I could not learn that any missionary had ever bearded this lion in his den. I found him seven feet high and with breast wide enough for two common men. His son eleven years of age was married last year, when a thousand sheep and goats were butchered and a hundred thousand dollars expended. One of the first questions which his hereditary highness asked me was, - "Is all this reform from the new Pasha to be effective merely on Koords and Armenians, or on Turks also?"

Rev. A. W. Hubbard
Sivas Oct. 29, 1879.

He had just received orders to report to the Pasha at Sivas. A caravan which I intended to join was to pass early in the morning. But the Chief told me to wait and talk a few hours, and he would give me an escort. His son and servants, and especially his brother-in-law were greatly interested in my Psalms and Gospels. The latter said to me, "I once had a little book some like one of these; but it was stolen from my house. I have wished they had taken the *house* and left the *book*." The chief said, as I was taking leave escorted by one of his horsemen, - "Now if you go to giving that fellow any backshish, I shall be angry". We had gone only a few rods, when my companion turned to me and said, - "What I *would like* is one of those books you gave my master's son and servant."

We overtook the caravan in the evening at an Armenian village which had probably never seen a missionary. After half an hour's effort, against the loud protestations of the women, but with consent of the son of a house, I entered for the night a clean room over a stable. Gave the young man "Psalms," and also six cents above the usual price for lodging. And when I presented him, besides all that, a native overcoat which I had found in his long-unused manger, even his mother invited me to come to her house always, The caravan was composed of Armenian pilgrims to Jerusalem. The leader and his wife evidently did not enjoy traveling together.

I found Kara Hissar just as barren as ever. But at Enderes, a day's ride toward Sivas, the scene was all changed. Kevork our prudent Colporteur, was snugly and freely located in a little store belonging to an influential family of fifteen, whose men have all become Protestant within a year, and whose women made the same remark that I heard also in the palace of the Koordish chief, - "The tide is rising. It will sweep everything else away and leave us all Protestants soon". In the spring we shall have two or three scholars from Enderes for our Sivas school, one of which will probably be the present village school-master, there.

Bidding good-by for awhile to his little flock, in which I believe is more than one of the true sheep, Kevork set out with me on a trip to Sivas. The first day on the road we overtook a man who owned five thousand sheep and was driving them all to Constantinople. He wanted to buy Psalms, Proverbs and the Gospel of Matthew, but could not be persuaded to pay full price for them. So we let him beat us down one cent and take the books at a bargain.

That night at our lodging place Kevork spent half the evening reading the Testament to Koords and Turks. Next day discovered by the wayside a variety of crocus new to me, the fifth I have found in this vicinity. Our horses, rejoicing in their strength, brought us to our friends in Zara, splendidly. Brethren reported that some other Turkish boys had been stoning the chapel again.- likewise, that last Sabbath zaptiehs had entered the Armenian Church during services, and scattered the congregation, telling them to go home and pay their taxes before they prayed any more. I promised to have a talk with the Caimacam of the town, in the morning. At family worship that evening I said to the mother, "You have so many boys; cant you spare at least one to go with us to Sivas school?" "They are all necessary" she replied, "to work the fields and take care of our cattle." At midnight a cry arose, and rushing out we found the stable filled with smoke and fire. Not a sound from our two horses and the fifteen cattle. No fire company. No water. The door, the only exit for the animals already burning. Smashing it down and flinging it into the road, I was seized with a wild despairing grip from Kevork. "Let me alone," I said "Possibly my horse is not yet suffocated. I'll throw my corduroy coat over his head and lead him out." But Kevork clung only the more fiercely, and three minutes later the last shadow of hope was gone. Although not a thing was visible in the dense smoke we knew that horses, donkeys, bison, oxen, cows and calves had all lain down together for one great holocaust.

"It is customary for the women of this country at such times to scream, wring their hands and tear their hair. But our hostess rose above all that, and said to Kevork as she looked into the devouring fire, "This evening I said the boys were all necessary for the cattle. Now that the Lord has taken all the cattle, the boy is free. I want him to go to Sivas and prepare to preach the Gospel." Her husband had gone to a near village. She moved like a queen and a heroine among her screaming children and relatives, till the poor weak man came home and broke down before her under the weight of his loss. My own loss was very light compared with his. But ours was the family horse. He would carry all four of us on his back at once. He has just learned to draw the carriage splendidly. Mrs. Hubbard could ride him at his fullest gallop for he was easy as a rocking-chair and never known to stumble. I could sit on his back and shoot pigeons for he never frightened. He instinctively caught the spirit of his rider, strong for the strong, gentle as a dove for an invalid or a child. Never in any circumstances flinching, never too tired to do his master's will. As they took his singed body from the earth and ashes, I felt a big lead-like lump in my heart. I turned and wandered off alone to a mountain top. When I came down the lump was gone. I gave a farewell look at my horse. "Consider it a burnt offering unto the Lord" I said, and passed on to see the Caimacam. He promised to see that none of the boys threw any more stones. It was nearly noon and he said he had not heard of the fire. Some of our enemies tried to make us believe it was all the work of an incendiary Turk, but as the children of our house had been playing with fire in the stable during the day we could throw suspicion on no one else. Next morning we took native wagon and arrived at Sivas in evening to find mine host, the Koordish chief in prison for many crimes, - the Caimakan of Zara dismissed, and six new members admitted to Sivas Church for next Sabbath's communion - a number not equalled within the memory of the oldest missionary here."

Fraternally, A. W. Hubbard.

Sivas, Oct. 29, 1879
Rec'd Dec. 1

Sivas, Feb. 14th 1880.

Dear Dr. Clark,

We thank you very much for the offer to make up the loss of our horse, but my younger brother, T. S. Hubbard, has anticipated you. Even had he not, still I should be very reluctant to do anything which might give weak missionary brethren reason to hope that their little losses from robbery and from accident would be made up to them by the Committee at Boston. You speak of my salary not admitting such losses without "inconvenience." What is "inconvenience"? Does it begin by comparing yourself with your neighbors, and having your "sitting-room covered only with a common Brussels when you might have three or four Turkish rugs on top of that? Is it enduring to see your dear baby rocked in cradle made of Turkey birch instead of American ash? Is it bathing in a big wash tub when some folks have bath tubs made all on purpose? Is its acone, to ride a $50 horse when you might ride a $100 one that would do nearly the same amount of work, and hold both head and tail considerable higher?

Sivas, Oct. 29, 1879

Your opinion of the desirability of "touring" corresponds so exactly with that of both the men of our station, that every year there comes just the alphabet of a quarrel as to who shall be permitted to tour, and who shall be compelled to stay at home. And one of our families takes special pains to arrange the time for the birth of the children so as to interfere the least possible with touring by themselves or by their associates.

We wish to give you a special vote of thanks for Miss Chamberlain. Without hearing anything about her having cousins at the Congregational House, but seeing only the promptness and consecrated Yankiness with which she enters into all missionary work, we should know surely that she must be a chip or splinter of the old Board.

The Reforms that we hoped for do not yet appear, but our Sivas schools and congregations are fast increasing.

Fraternally

A. W. Hubbard

Sivas, May 26th 1880.

Dear Dr. Clark,

"Mother Hubbard," now has, in place of a "dog," three children, all her own, and named respectively, "Ray," "Crocus" and "Faith." Our Faith is little, but fast increasing. The result of the late English elections at first made us somewhat anxious. The non-interfering policy was not a popular one with us. But now that it is understood the Berlin Treaty is to be insisted upon, and that the distrust with which European governments drew back from cooperation with the Beaconsfield party, [illegible]s not apply to the changed circumstances, we hope, more than ever before, from England. Our Sivas schools are daily increasing, and our Sabbath School is already larger than we can accommodate either with seating-room or with teachers. We are in great need of a good pastor, and yet we continually hear of some of our best-trained Armenian young men leaving for America.

We came near having the celebrated "Nahabed" here in Sivas after all. Half a dozen medical students had invited him, on good salary to give them lectures for four years. He would undoubtedly have become the champion of our Rebel protestants here, who are very weak and disorganized just now. Dr. Davis, however, accepted the students, and more with them, to the number of thirteen. My opinion has never been asked, and whatever suggestions from Dr. West's experience, which I have volunteered, have not apparently been welcomed. Perhaps, however, it was because I was not clear enough in my own convictions: for I confess that I have not yet been able fully to decide which would be the most injury (or benefit) to Turkey - Nahabed's preaching Gospel in Sivas, or a dozen ungodly men practicing medicine in this region with diplomas from our Missionary physician. Dr. hopes the boys will get converted. I think there's full as much hope for Nahabed's going thro' that process as for them. But none of Nahabed's old Protestant acquaintances have wanted him to come. Yours as Ever A.W. Hubbard

Rec'd July 6.

Sivas Oct. 4th 1876.

My dear Dr. Clark,

Miſs Bliss of Sivas Station expects to return to America two years hence, and remain there two years if not permanently. Altho. we hope the married ladies of our Station will be able to do considerable missionary work, - we who are husbands not wishing them to be entirely absorbed in care for us merely, - still, at least one single lady also seems necessary here. We understand that Miſs Williams, on account of the climate will not be able to return to Marash, but that she could probably stand such a climate as we have here. If so, we wish to invite her to our Sivas Station. We do not wait to consult the Perrys in this matter, because we know that they are great admirers of Miſs Williams, and we feel that we have plenty of work for her, now. She has the Turkish language, and Armenian is most used here, especially among the women and children, which is the only possible reason we know why she should not come here, but while she is learning the Armenian she can find plenty of practical work with the Turkish.

We feel also that we have no student of Dr. West in Sivas whom we could trust in time of sickness. Unfortunately for us the best of Dr's students have all left Sivas. Some of them are doing good service, for them, in other places but there is no one of them that we would think worth while to call from a distance. Therefore we very earnestly request that an American physician be sent as soon as possible. We are very thankful that Karakeen is permitted to remain here this Winter but Spring will soon be here and then we shall be without again.

My husband was obliged to go out and I must send the mail immediately. I could not allow this letter to wait another post. Please excuse my addition but it comes from my heart.

With very much love to your wife
I remain, Yours Truly,
Emma R. Hubbard

Sivas, Oct. 4, 1876.
Rec'd Nov. 2.

Leonard Julius T.

Leonard, Julius W

Marsovan Feb. 29/72

ev. I. F. Pettibone

Dear Bro.

You ask our "judgment" on Mr. Livingstone's returning. For myself I feel that I am not acquainted with him. Perhaps it is my own fault but he always seemed to me less communicative than most men. I certainly have nothing to say against his coming; and on general principles I believe that when a man and woman have given themselves to one another with the miſsionary work in view and have thoughtfully and prayerfully laid themselves upon the altar of Foreign Miſsions, the Master has something somewhere for them to do. and will bless their works.

I am sorry the Com. ad Int. could not see the way clear for an Annual Meeting in the interior. In our judgment the coming of Mr. Ward is a reason *for* and not against such a step, since it is impossible even for the "*oldest inhabitant*" in Stamboul to understand the interior without having been where he could *see through it*.— Very truly Yours

J. Y. Leonard

Marsovan Feb. 29, 1872
Rec'd Apr. 25.

Ack May 6

Rev. J. F. Pettibone

Marsovan, Turkey
March 8. 1872

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Boston.

Dear Sir

Our young Churches in Turkey just crystallizing into Associations and General Associations or into Presbyteries and Synods want just now special guidance in ecclesiastical matters. Pastors are young and without experience or precedents by which to steer. Missionaries too not seldom feel the need of a guide — having given more attention to doctrine than discipline. Would it not promote the welfare of these churches if the Cong. Board of Publication send to us Missionaries, - I mean the younger ones - and to the English speaking or English reading, native Ministers of whom there are say fifty pastors & preachers, and to the Theological School a few copies of Rays Manual or something better if they have it. I had thought of ordering half a hundred for distribution on my own account but issuing from the Missionary House they may effect wider usefulness and that more speedily — I have found very useful. Dr. Dexter's work. also Wardlaw's supplementing by own observations on councils & conferences which I was permitted to attend in Connecticut conducted as they usually were under the sharp eye of Dr. Bacon. The Presbyterian Manual containing Constitution & Confession of Faith and the Methodist Book of Discipline are on my shelves and have frequently served a good purpose. All the Churches of Western Turkey are planning for a General Conference in 1873 and not a few of our native Ministers in respect to this as well as the various questions which arise in the formation of Churches the installation and dismissal of pastors naturally consult the Missionaries and we want all the light we can get. After Dr. Treat's admirable report on the "Duty of American Congregationalists to Foreign Missions" we need have no hesitancy in giving to Mission Churches the full benefits of the Experience of Congregational Churches. A copy of some good Manual in the hands of every young Missionary and a hundred for the native Ministry I believe would be of incalculable advantage.

Very Respectfully and fraternally Yours
J. G. Leonard

P.S. Any thing for the Theolog. Sem. in Marsovan could come with goods ordered by this mail. J. G. L.

Marsovan March 8, 1872.
Rec'd Apr. 19.
Ans.

Marsovan
Mar. 13d 1872

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M., Boston

In the act of mailing the enclosed letter to the Rev. Mr. Pelton — which was intended for him & his people only — it occurs to me that you might be pleased to glance it over or at least to know the fact that a letter has been sent.

You will have the kindness to forward it as addressed.

I suppose the money was contributed on a suggestion which I made when visiting that Church. The first payments went into the general fund and no record of them is at hand. I intend to select a first rate Student give them his name & portrait & encourage them to keep one always in tow. But I could not write that to day —

Very Respectfully Yours J. Y. Leonard

Note to Rev. Dr. Clark For.

Dear Sir From your c
Schools requiring reports an
may like to see such letter
whether you have time to re
not a very good letter but
it. I hope it will do some g
A great many duties crow
as this and some have to go
The money here mentioned
Solicitation on our part.

Very

Marsovan Apr 6. 1872

accompany a letter addressed R. P. Cowle

262.

For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

r circular letter to the high

and so forth I infer that you

tters as the one here enclosed

read them or not. This is

but I cannot stop to improve

ne good and no harm.

ored upon us in such a station

go imperfectly done.

ed was sent to me entirely without

ery Respectfully yours

J. Y. Leonard

Cowles Esq. 632 College St. New Haven Ct.

For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston

Rev. J. Y. Leonard

Marsovan, Apr. 6, 1872

Rec'd May 8.

a'd May 16

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,

Marsovan May 9. 1872

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M., Boston Mass

Dear Sir

In the published Report of the Board for 1871 which has recently reached me I find an erroneous statement in regard to the Church edifice in Marsovan. viz that it has been finished "at a cost of $1.350 without expense to the Board". page 26. The fact is, as stated by Bro. Smith in a recent letter to Mr. Worcester, that edifice cost the Board first and last about $1000. viz $400 in buying off a quit claim on the old chapel (with no advantage to us except to end a dispute) and $600 paid direct as the Treasurers' accounts will probably show. The misstatement may have arisen from want of precision in our last Annual Report read at the Annual Meeting in Constantinople, and yet there is nothing to warrant so gross an error. That report was written by myself at request of the Station, though I was not one of the two delegates, and it was approved by my associates. I have not a copy at hand, but you can easily refer to it.

Rev. J. Y. Leonard
Marsovan, May 9. 1872
Rec'd June 4.

It was intended to mention only the finishing off as builders some times term it by a coat of white plastering and the protection of the grounds by a wall - which was done with money given me by a relative. The bell was a gift from my father in law. Reference was made to the account of the construction of the building presented to the Mission in the previous Report 1870, and with our own full knowledge of the facts it did not occur to any one that ~~t~~ this statement could be misunderstood.

Whether any notice should be taken of the Erratum you can best judge.

I was greatly pleased with your Circular letter on Missionaries' Salaries, and in honor of it have reduced the "Estimate" for my Salary next year by $50. This I had in fact proposed to do a year ago but was deterred for three reasons, first: I was already in debt and was leaning on my relatives not choosing to ask anything for "refit" when I left America; Secondly Everybody around me was alarmed with increasingly high prices and lastly Bro. Herrick requested me not to reduce my salary as he must ask for at least $50 increase - and that would have a bad look. Nevertheless I think I can get along for less and prefer to have it so, altho' I have never laid up a cent from the funds of the Board hitherto, as I do not wish to in future. - The Statement that Missionaries have their houses furnished for them by the Board, pertains I presume to other Missions. In my own case I borrow'd money of the Treasurer, from unexpended funds of the Mission appropriated as "Advance Rent" which I repay in annual installments $80 a year. Repairs cost at least $20. My Salary of $700 then (as it will be) finds an outlet about as follows: Rent and Repairs - - - $ 100

Tithes (gifts to the poor and help in various departments of Evangelistic work for which no appropriations are made) - " 70

Entertaining Missionary travellers and fitting them off for a week's journey where there are no taverns (A very agreeable work) Say " 50

Balance for family Expenses & friendship 480 $700.

I am sure that not even the plainest and most frugal supporters of the Board would object to $480 to cover the ordinary Expenses of a Missionary family especially when they regard that some things must come to us from the other side the globe and even a weekly newspaper the Congregationalist, for example, costs us more in Postage than in the paper itself. At the same time I am sure a plain, frugal, unostentatious manner of life helps a missionary's influence among his people, while the opposite would go far to nullify his efforts especially when crowding them to support their own institutions. I only wish that circular letter would reach certain persons in America who with the best intentions but mistaken zeal incline to berate the Board for illiberality and pity their friends, if they have any on missionary ground, for their sad privations. Privations are not our grief. We would willingly spend and be spent, if souls can be brought to Christ and trained for heaven. Our griefs are rather the cry of the heathen who have no one to show them the fountains of living water, the perversity and ingratitude of some professing hristians even here, and the prayerlessness and worldliness of thousands who roll in luxury in ur beloved native land.

With affectionate salutations to the other Officers of the Board - Yours truly J. Y. Leonard

P.S. Telegram just received announces approach of a large delegation from Cesarea on their way to Annual Meeting in Constple.

Postscript.

"The Mohammedans get a great deal of credit with some writers for their iconoclasm; but an event has just transpired here which, for adoration of relics, hardly finds a parallel in the annals of the most superstitious papists of the Dark ages. It appears that some faithful Moslem in the Province of Bagdad has discovered one of the clogs, or sandals, of Mohammed the Prophet! The other sandal has been long in possession of the Sublime Porte, and descriptions of it had been sent out (so the rumor goes.) to different provinces to find the miſsing mate. This then having been discovered, and duly recognized and attested by the authorities, is put, well wrapped, into a cubical shaped box, over which is thrown a green cloth, and started on its journey to the Capital, being borne with highest honor upon the head of a distinguished personage and deposited at every resting place only with the most scrupulous attention and care. The meſsenger is attended by a large body of police, and the people along the road are commanded to do homage to the holy sandal, wrapped in its many vestments within the green covered box. We heard of it on the road several weeks ago. Slowly and solemnly the procession marches, as if they were Levites bearing the ark. As it approaches a town or city, the people turn out in great pomp, with banners, to meet it. The highest officers of Government, the Pashas, Muftis and Kadis bow down before it, muttering sentences from the Koran, which they call prayers; and few of any class dare risk their reputation by intimating a shadow of disbelief in the presence, dignity, and wonderful power of so distinguished a relic."

¶ One of our intelligent brethren happened to be present when the Prophet's Sandal passed through the town of Ladik. The people, he says, poured out in a long procession, going many miles to meet it. Many flocked in from the villages. The Mosque in which it was deposited, and its large court, could not

contain the throng. The Mufti (a high religious officer) stood upon the steps and exhorted after this fashion: "Come do homage to the sandal of our holy Prophet! But let none come without having first performed his ablutions, for it is holy. Put away your sins and fear God. Our most holy prophet foretold that in the year ninety [It is now
(1288) 1288] there would be earthquakes and great destruction, the signs of which we already begin to see, as in the overthrow of Antioch and Aleppo. Whatever our Prophet foretold has surely come to pass in its time. Fear God. There is no god but God and Mohammed is his prophet!" While the Mufti was exhorting in this strain the people, standing, would respond "Ahmeen". Others were performing their ablutions at the fountain in the centre of the court, and others were passing in to view the box, as mourners [illegible] pass a coffin. But the box was unopened, and no one knew, except by faith, what might be its contents. Hundreds of people brushed the box with their handkerchiefs or turbans, which they then applied to their foreheads, eyes, and ears, to cure or prevent disease.

And even after the Messenger had mounted to proceed on his journey, holding the sacred box still above his head, great numbers, throwing high in air long strips of turban cloth, sought to catch some virtue by contact with its surface, while again, with great parade it was escorted on its winding way. What if, when it reaches its destination and is safely deposited in the archives of the Ottoman Empire, the old sandal shall be found to be longer or shorter than its mate!

"This report, which is given by a member of the Church in Marsovan, is in perfect accord with reports of the ado made in Amasia, as narrated to me by European gentlemen residing there, and I have no doubt it is true. Of course a great many stories are put in circulation respecting the miraculous power of the adorable relic; as for example, that as it ~~in~~ passing the river at Tocat the waters stood in heaps, and they passed through dry shod; and again, that the Pasha at Sivas paid a great sum for the privilige of looking at the sandal but before it was half unrolled he was struck blind. The Christians turn now upon the Turks"

To Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

I have clapped this down (though very hastily) as a record of passing events. Perhaps it will interest no one. but it seems to have made an impression on our people as an unheard of outburst of superstition for Mohammedans.

Yrs &c J. A. Leonard

P.S. We are anticipating with great pleasure the coming of Miss Washburne though we have no official notice of her appointment. J.Y.L.

Marsovan July 5th 1872

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

For. Sec. A B C F. M., Boston, Mass

Dear Sir

A copy of the Annual Report of this Station was sent you by Bro. Pettibone but as I have more confidence in the legibility of my own manuscript than of some copies I have taken an hour before breakfast this morning to make a copy of my own which I beg leave herewith to enclose. By accident or design a few verbal and unimportant changes are made. May I ask your clerk to send the previous copy (which is in ladys hand) to my mother Mrs. Hannah Leonard, Berkshire, Tioga Co. N. Y. It might gratify her.)

Mr. Herrick & family have arrived. Mr. Perry and Mrs. Perry & Miss Dwight have just left us for Sivas. Mr & Mrs Parsons and child after their visit to Central & Eastern Missions have just arrived from Erzroom via Sivas safe & well and are now my guests.

Mr. Parsons says the Eastern Mission have taken up the question of supplying the town & region of Kara Hissar over which Sivas Station gave us so much discussion this year, and it properly belongs to them being east of the 38th degree of longitude. It belongs to them also geographically being seperated from Sivas by a range of high mountains.

I intended to give you some notes of the Annual Meeting but the Tartar is at my heels and I must close. The brethren would not approve of the reduction of my salary which I had proposed. brother Herrick showing that I needed it all. Well I am thankful to the brethren & to the Board and a great many others for all their kindness and good will though I am so unworthy.

It was conceded by all that we had an excellent meeting, Now may we have grace to give ourselves to the work. I need not ask you to remember us in your prayers for I am sure you do. Very truly Yours

J. Y. Leonard

Rev. J. Y. Leonard
Marsovan, July 5, 1872
Rec'd Aug 5

(Copy)

Marsovan Jan. 30th 1873

Rev. I. F. Pettibone Sec. W. T. M. Consple.

Dear Bro. —— Your favor of the 22d inst. in behalf of the Com. ad Interim came to hand yesterday. Its contents were immediately, attentively and extensively pondered and discussed by us in Station meeting and I am requested to make answer. Your letter announces the "opinion" of the Com ad Interim "that Mr. Herrick should arrange to come to Constantinople as soon as practicable in the coming Spring to carry on the work of revision of the Bible in which Dr. Pratt was engaged"; suggests that probably Mr. Tracy must go to Marsovan to supply Mr. Smith's place if the latter go to America and that the supply of the Turkish speaking missionary must come from Sivas or Cesarea; asks several questions in regard to matters concerning which the Com. "are in the dark"; and specially inquires what we here can suggest as to the supply for the coming summer. To all which we answer as follows:—

1. With all deference to the convictions and action of the Com. ad Interim we do not clearly see that Providence in the death of Dr. Pratt calls Mr. Herrick from his important post as Instructor in the Theological School to a chair by the Translator's Roundtable. Rather should we interpret this providence as indicating a suspension of the Bible Revision work, unless it can be carried on by other hands — without this sacrifice.

2. At all events, we are not ready to give Mr. H. a final

leave of absence from Marsovan.

3. But if, on full investigation, his going appears in the judgment of the Mission clearly a duty, then we here are unanimously agreed on the following points:—

(1) His going need not prevent Mr. Smith's going to America. Mr. S. can leave in April or May and return after fifteen months.

(2) The demands of the Theological School for the eight months term now before us can be easily met, since we have but one class of some dozen students and except one lesson daily their wants are provided for by native teachers, viz, Baron Avedis and a teacher of Armenian Language and Literature (Haygapanutean) whom we have just engaged. What is requisite and most suitable every way, is, that Dr. Edwin E. Bliss or Mr. Tracy both of whom have been connected with this work and this field should come on immediately after the decision is made and before Mr. Smith leaves, occupy Mr. Smith's vacant house, using his heavier furniture, and hold on if possible till the Autumn of 1874; and it would be well if practicable that Dr. Schneider, with his preparations already in hand, take the Turkish department of instruction for that year (1874) beginning with the new class which will be admitted in March.

(3) The proposal to break up Sivas Station or divide it

temporarily between two other Stations already overloaded, seems to us to meet with objections of the very gravest character, since that Station is the only one between us and Harpoot a distance of fourteen days' journey; is the center of a newly developing work and the political center of a vast territory including even Marsovan under its jurisdiction; and, moreover, has the prospect - at least the hope - of being reinforced by two missionaries from America according to our urgent call at the last Annual Meeting, who, if they come will be homeless without a Station and helpless without an experienced associate on the ground. Furthermore, the effect upon the native mind of breaking up a Station, even temporarily, is always adverse if not disastrous to our work; it should not be thought of except in a dire extremity. Where centres are so far apart and the relations of each center to its own dependencies are so extensive, little disturbance as possible should be made in the established order of things. We are of the opinion, too, that Cesarea would not like to be disturbed.

In view of all the facts, therefore, we would say that if it becomes clearly necessary that Bro. Herrick remove to Constantinople, the supply of his place may be, and therefore should be, left to the decision of the Mission at Annual Meeting, and meanwhile, we are almost ready to make it a condition of his going that Dr. E. E. Bliss or Mr. Tracy for the present repair to Marsovan. Dr. B so long in the treadmill of the press would doubtless find a new path refreshing; or Mr. T. if the lot fall to him can doubtless find one or the other side of the Bosphorus a guardian for his pet lamb the Childs Paper. We suggest under the circumstances that Annual Meeting be appointed early in May. — Truly Yours &c

(Signed) J. Y. Leonard

P.S. You ask us to communicate immediately with Cesarea and Sivas Stations. We will do so, but not in the sense of suggesting their own depletion. We will lay the facts before them so far as we have the facts, and ask their judgment and wishes in regard to Mr. Herricks transfer to the Bible Revision work. — J. Y. L.

P.S. 2d. This letter has been perused by my associates and goes with their approval and Sanction. — J. Y. L.

Marsovan Jan. 30th 73

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir,

It is so important that you be kept closely posted in the latest changes & proposed changes of our work that I am inclined to send you a copy of our letter just dispatched to the Com. ad Interim touching a proposed removal of Mr. Herrick to Cons'ple & the supply of his place in Marsovan. Mr. Pettibone wrote us the action of the Com. ad Interim adding suggestions such as had occurred to him or had been thrown out by others at Cons'ple including Dr. I. G. Bliss who of course will leave no wire unpulled and no stone unturned to accomplish the well begun and confessedly important work of the new revision of the Turkish Scriptures from which service Dr. Pratt has been called to his rest and reward.

You are aware that the work of this Station becomes multifarious and heavy aside from the mere work of instruction, by the very fact of the presence of the Schools in this place, the wants of the Students, their appointments their relations to other Stations, & relations of the two Schools to one another, the occupation of our own outstations by Students requiring two adjustments & readjustments for almost every one every year, and so forth, Then we had pressed upon the Com ad Interim the importance of keeping up an enthusiasm in the School in regard to the acquisition and use of the _Turkish language_: an Enthusiasm not easily created against the strong tide of _Armenianism_, & for which Bro. Herrick is peculiarly fitted by his at first leisurely, critical and thorough study of the language and in one sense by his ignorance of the Armenian. This is a point which I had myself urged strongly though I think we shall eventually be obliged to yield it except so far as Dr. Schneider may come to the rescue who is the next best and in some respects perhaps a better master of the Turkish tongue.

It may seem to you out of place that I send the enclosed letter. I have no other object than to give you the picture of things as they appear now to us and which others may have omitted to mention though I would take the opportunity to beg that you push reinforcements for Sivas; it takes so long for young men to get initiated into the work and have the Stations ~~be~~ ready for somebody to break down, or for some of the more advanced ones to be drafted into the heaviest or most delicate & difficult work.

At Marsovan we have many things always to write about, but have no time to blow our own trumpet. As Bro. Tracy says according to his observation & Experience when here Every one in Marsovan has always on hand more work than he can do. Miss Fritcher has gone for health to Con^tple and is, I suppose, under the care of Miss Dr. Wadsworth. Miss Washburn is diligently studying the Turkish language. Our Boarding School for the winter has only twenty six mouths to feed and the lessons are being given by native teachers. We do not profess to be under full blast except in Spring and Summer, the full 8 months term corresponding with the term in Theological School. Our families are in usual health but Bro. Smith's youngest child, not yet three years old, was suddenly taken away about three week ago with Membranous Croup. A family physician nine days' journey away as Dr. West is (wintering in Cesarea) can really be of little use. A native physician was called from Amasia twenty five miles distant who came promptly but too late.* I have been down to take Miss Fritcher to the Steamer for Con^tple and make a tour in towns upon the Coast. Returning I was met by Bro. S. & Miss Washburn on horseback at the foot of the Marsovan vineyards, and he was the first one to tell me his sore affliction. But the good Lord comforts him and the bereaved mother with the same divine consolations which flow into broken pious hearts in our native land, only with more fulness it

* The doctor at first mistook her disease

seems sometime because we are on foreign shores. We have a great loss in the death of Dr. Pratt. You have abundant testimonials to his worth. He was a studious, wise, discreet, spiritually minded very laborious and faithful Missionary. Two things whenever I think of them touch my heart: his earnest and fervent prayer the last exercise at the close of our good Annual Meeting last year, and the proof sheets of the new Turkish Testament which I used to see coming from his hand after the last reading on the way to the printer marked. "Ready A. T. P." Again and again and again did he pencil that single word of sanction for the printer on those holy leaves followed by his initials while all unknown to him the recording angel too was penning in heaven over against his full name "Ready Andrew T. Pratt". Yes he was ready; his work though cut off in the midst was so far done and well done and his heart could always respond to the Saviors Call "Ready A. T. P." –

I have made my letter already too long and will close by asking a continued interest in your prayers and sending my own and Mrs. Leonard's cordial salutations to your own family and to all at the Missionary House – Yours truly

J. Y. Leonard

Rev. J. Y. Leonard.
Marsovan, Jan. 30, 1873.
Recd. March 8.
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Marsovan, Turkey
May 2d 1873

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir

Bro. Smith and family started last week for America taking Annual Meeting and possibly Vienna Exhibition on the way. This week we have sent off Bro. Herrick and family to attend the Annual Meeting not knowing whether they will return. His goods are all packed ready to be forwarded should he remain in Consple. Your favor to me of March 10th was duly received and Bro. Herrick showed me his letter in reply to you. During the agitation of the question he appears to have leaned from the perpendicular in which he stood in our united letter to the Com. ad Interim. Cesarea & Sivas Stations are quite earnestly opposed to his removal but Dr. Bliss thinks we shall all be unanimous after the discussion at the meeting. I am now giving the lessons which Mr. Herrick gave and running the Station as well as I may be able. The Theological Class numbers twelve very clever young men. The Station class of four join them in the Bible Lesson.

The Dozen Copies of Roys Manual were distributed among my associates and English Speaking native pastors and preachers. We ought to have something fuller as Wardlaw and Dexter, but best of all, as you suggest, we should have sound discussions in the "Unions" and thorough instruction in the Seminaries especially on the parity of the Clergy. Oligarchy and Episcopacy find congenial soil in this despotic land. I hope our brethren in the Eastern Mission will be enabled to act very prudently in the new trial which has come upon them. -

Very Respectfully and affectionately Yours
J. Y. Leonard.

Rev. J. Y. Leonard
Marsovan, May 2, 1873.
Rec'd June 3.

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Marsovan, Turkey
July 11th 1873

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir.

Marsovan is again reinforced. Bro. Tracy and family arrived the 21st ult. and after being guests with me a few days took possession of Bro. Smith's vacant house. How refreshing and delightful are these family gatherings and reunions among missionaries! Send on the young ladies but let them bring their husbands with them and have Homes. Homes where the natives old and young can go in and out freely, where they can bring their wounded hearts, their infirmities and sicknesses and anxieties, and where the missionary traveller can rest his weary head. The keeper of the home is sure to get more than he gives, and blessing others is doubly blest. Mrs. T. and the baby came nicely in the takhtravan which I sent down to Samsoun for them. I hope with caution they will both be able to endure the strong winds of Marsovan

Rev. J. Y. Leonard
Marsovan, May 2, 1873

//"Bro. Herrick had brought the Students through the book of Genesis; I lead them through Exodus; Bro. Tracy takes them up in Leviticus and will finish, with them, the Pentateuch I suppose. He leaves to me the English lessons which I can give at present without hindrance to other work. We have been under the painful necessity of dismissing one of the students for conduct which revealed in him great confusion of moral perceptions and a corrupt heart. Doubtless the want of early correct training and parental watchfulness is one chief cause why so many candidates for the ministry in Turkey run a little while and then fall by the way."

The Girls Boarding School, notwithstanding Miss Fritcher's absence now in pursuit of health, is going forward regularly in the hands of our two efficient native female teachers Anna and Maritza, assisted in one lesson by Baron Avedis teacher ~~of~~ in the Theological School. We have now twenty seven boarding pupils – none from Marsovan being admitted as boarders – who are unexceptionally industrious, studious, obedient and kind. // Crops having been cut off by drought all cereals have become unprecedentedly dear but I had the good fortune to have filled our granaries at a low figure before the fear of a famine became general. A few recent rains have helped to restore confidence but yet many poor people are without either work or bread and our helpers are asking for extra allowance.

When Bro. Herrick was preparing Reports to take as delegate to Annual Meeting I furnished him some incoherent data concerning the School expressly declining to write the Report. But to my surprise I learn that the identical paper was read at the Meeting & was sent to the Missionary House. The School should have reaped for once the benefits of Bro. H's vigorous and critical pen. Per Contra, I cannot help expressing my dissent from a suggestion ventured by him in the closing paragraph of the Station Report to the end that unless certain measures could be carried out for maintaining the right of domicil of American citizens we deliberately make up our minds to expend "considerable sums of money in presents and liberal patronage of local enterprises of public utility." I do not know by what consideration the Annual Meeting were led to adopt resolutions authorizing representatives of the Board's property interests in Turkey "to _contribute_ _liberally_ to _works for the public good_" (meaning as was explained the building of aqueducts, sewers, highways &c.) or "as a kind of indirect taxation", also to give gratuities (bakshesh) "_as a_ _perquisite of_ _ill-paid officials_". But I am sure the Prudential Committee before endorsing that action ought to consider whether, after half a century's occupation of Turkey any _necessity_ exists for this new measure; whether these gratuities which must be labelled so carefully lest they be mistaken for _bribes_ are not calculated to give missionaries in the eyes of the natives that commercial character or _mercantile character_ against which we have been repeatedly warned, and whether a system of drainage so widely opened upon the treasury of the Board can be properly controlled by ever shifting and often inexperienced missionaries.

It is generally conceded that the course adopted in this respect by Mr. Clark in Arabkir & Dr. Van Lennep in Tocat was more productive of mischief than good. I am glad to learn those resolutions did _not_ pass unanimously. Very Respt'flly Yrs. J. Y. Leonard

Rev. J. Y. Leonard.
Marsovan, July 11 1873.
Rec'd Aug 14.
Ans'd

Miss. Med.

Marsovan, Turkey in Asia
July 17th 1873

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M., Boston.

Dear Sir.

I have just made a visit to the town of Vezir-Keopreu accompanied by Mr. Avedis assistant teacher in the Theological School, and I must seize the present opportunity to give you some account of the work in that place and the happy impressions of our visit. This town lies about twenty five miles north of Marsovan and is the centre of a populous district. That the recitations in the schools might suffer no harm we went on Saturday and returned Monday morning. Our road - a mere bridle path - took us directly over a sharp mountain ridge called Tavshan Dagh. The south side is almost barren and the road stony but it commands a splendid view of the Marsovan plain and the mountains beyond. The north side gives us a steep descent for two hours through a forest of beech, oak and pine. I have often been over the same path with our missionary ladies, their horses sliding on the dry leaves or pitching fearfully over roots and ~~[illegible]~~ fallen branches but always fetching up unharmed at the bottom. The mountain abounds in copper and silver mines which have been slovenly worked for generations.

Travellers fearing robbers and having little relish for wild scenery usually go by a more circuitous route requiring two days. Crossing the dry bed of the Istavras Chay which is sometimes a torrent and crossing an undulating plain, or rather a series of low hills, ~~with~~ now waving with broad fields of wheat, barley and indian corn, we completed our journey under a midday sun, alighting at the humble dwelling of our preacher Garabed who with his tidy wife spared no pains to make our welcome sure. Their little low table was spread with sweet brown bread, a dish of *yaghoort*, and ripe figs fresh from the garden. Refreshed, we sallied forth to find and surprise our brethren, at their shops in the market. Of course they had interesting things to tell us, for there had been a recent addition of thirteen families to their little company, and this movement, as usual in like cases, had been followed by persecution on the part of the Old Armenians. Some had been compelled to pay unjustly increased taxes; others, under various pretences and false accusations, had been thrown into prison; two butchers had lain in jail because they ~~would~~ refused to slaughter sheep for Moslems on the Sabbath day. Our young teacher Hagop was thrust into prison so rudely, by a Turkish constable, that his hand was severely maimed. Then there were all sorts of maledictions and slanders launched against the Protestants. But they seem to have borne their trials with good grace and now relate their "experiences" with ~~a~~ zest, as being but the light afflictions of a moment. At their request we paid a formal visit to the Governor and his Court, which, without the necessity of harsh words, will go far, we are assured, towards securing justice and equity in the future.

"On Sunday three public services were held, the first at sunrise, conducted by Baron Garabed. A stranger would have been impressed with the primitive plainness and simplicity of our meeting house. Imagine a dingy old Turkish domicil, built partly of logs, partly of hewn timbers, chinked with brick, mud and lime. Its projecting roof is covered with tiles. Two rooms in the basement have been sufficiently transformed to accommodate a day school. Stairs in the court lead to the audience room above, which from the number of siderooms and cupboards it has absorbed, presents a somewhat angular appearance. A neat pine table, partly the work of the preacher's own hand, answers for a pulpit; mats and cushions take the place of pews: the inevitable contribution box hangs on its peg by the door - for the people understand that the centurion's *alms* and *prayers* went up together for a memorial before God, - and the only frescoes that meet the eye are a few half effaced inscriptions from the Koran, purposely left by the brethren in repairing, to indicate our hopes that the crescent is waning.

The morning service was mainly a biblical exercise, the whole congregation being questioned by their preacher on that ~~invaluable~~ digest of Christian doctrine, Jones' Catechism. Most gratifying was it to see what freedom this weekly exercise had imparted to some timid minds, how readily they could turn to proof texts in their well thumbed Testaments, and what a fund of Bible truth they had already in store, which no flames can destroy nor prison bars ever exclude.

"Mr. Avedis preached at noon. About two hundred persons were present including a few Greeks, all sitting compactly upon the floor except two or three distinguished individuals, who were honored with ~~a~~ rickety chairs. And the same congregation assembled again at five oclock when I spake to them from John XVI. 33. The ordinance of infant baptism was also administered. Notwithstanding the oppressive heat and a crowded room, I have seldom addressed a more attentive audience.

The school in Vezir Keopreu has taken a sudden start upward. Till last month we had only a school for girls, in charge of a pupil from the Boarding School at Marsovan. But the Armenian School being now closed, their children began to crowd into our doors, till I was obliged to relieve our young girl teacher by commissioning a lad who had been a few months in our preparatory class, and whom the brethren agreed with at two dollars a month to take charge of the boys. These two departments the preacher visits daily and under his general supervision their eighty pupils are daily receiving the moulding influence of religious truth. The Bible, Catechism, Christian Primer, and Spiritual Songs are their daily food. What donor to the American Board would not think his money well expended in such an education of Children at less than a dollar a head by the year? Not a few, perhaps, would have enjoyed the treat which the preacher gave us after public worship was over, by a brief exhibition of their accomplishments. Marshalled into line against the stone wall "arms folded & "heads up" they sing "Around the throne of God in heaven

A thousand children stand".

Then one steps forward and repeats the Ten Commandments. Two children confront one another before the pine table, one questioning and the other answering, in a long catechetical exercise without books. The hymn "Come to Jesus" is sung, and then a stirring soldier's hymn in full chorus. Two lads repeat successive portions of Dr. Todd's Sermon on Everlasting Punishment, not without a marked impression on the minds of some in the congregation. A thousand blessings on the noble men and women in Christian lands who thus by their gifts and prayers, their hymns and sermons even, are helping to mould the character of the rising generation in long benighted lands. Look a little way forward and ~~they~~ we shall see, by God's blessing, a Basil here and a Chrysostom there, a Miriam by the Sea and an Anna a prophetess in the city, raised up to speak the praises of Israel and guide their people in the way of righteousness.

As this visit to a near out-station illustrates one of the many modes of missionary labor, so the successes of the gospel in Vezir Keopreu illustrate what is transpiring in hundreds of towns and villages throughout the Turkish Empire. "Eleven years ago Protestantism had no foothold in this town. Upon its people the light of the gospel had not shined. God's law was unknown. The Koran for Moslems; crucifixes and penances for Greeks and Armenians, shed the only light -and how delusive a light- upon the soul's pathway to eternity. The first step gained was the sale of a Bible. The first missionary who ever visited the place was accompanied by a guard granted him by the Pasha, and had no small contention with the people and their magistrates ~~together~~ before he could secure even a small, close room, with two skylights, for a place of worship. But the hopes then entertained have been more than fulfilled.* The few rays of light then admitted cleared the way for more light as the sun piercing a mountain of ice. Prejudice has nearly dissolved away. The last effort at persecution proved a failure, confirming rather than alarming the friends of truth. And the little group of inquirers, of ten years ago, have in fact surrounded and taken captive, half of the enemy. It is safe to say that, in respect ~~to~~ of religious liberty and Christian character, more progress has been made in Vezir Keopree the last ten years than the ten generations preceding. This is the Lord's doing: to Him be all the praise.

Very affectionately & truly Yours
J. Y. Leonard

P.S. July 21st. Since the above was written a Sabbath has passed and I have just received a note from Garabed who says; "Our congregation yesterday was larger than I ever saw it before. Persons

(over)

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* See Missionary Herald 1863 page 180.

came who, as I am informed, never set foot in our Chapel before, and these, too from the higher classes; ~~and~~ while those children whom the priests had enticed away have returned bringing new scholars with them". He adds "Truly Gods Spirit is working in this city these days, and we do not doubt we are to have a large congregation of Christ loving disiples. Those who have recently joined us evince great love to Christ and preach Him with boldness and Zeal."—

J. Y. L.

Rev. J. Y. Leonard
Marsovan, July 17. 1873.
Rec'd ~~Aug~~ Sept. 1.
a Nov. 14

Marsovan, Turkey in Asia
Feb. 14th 1874

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M., Boston.

Dear Sir.

Asia Minor lies under a mantle of snow, thicker and broader than is remembered by the oldest inhabitant. Roads are everywhere blocked by drifts, and he is a wise man who stays at home, unless urgent necessity call him abroad. Credible rumors are afloat of travelers perishing with cold, or blocked by snow and devoured by packs of hungry wolves. For more than two weeks we have awaited the Constantinople post, which usually comes in six days, and our last mail from Cesarea, *via* Sivas, which usually requires but ten days, was more than a month upon the road. So severe a winter following the drought of summer, which in this region nearly caused a famine, has thrown the masses of poor people into deep distress. Unable to reach the forest on the mountain, many houses are without fuel, and the~~ir~~ half naked children, contracting various diseases from both hunger & cold, find relief only in death. I saw a woman the other day washing a measure of barley to make herself a little bread. She was too poor to buy wheat at ~~its~~ present prices. Herds and flocks in the villages are dying off for want of straw. One of our Protestant brethren ~~who is~~ a butcher, is lo~~o~~sing in this way on an average five sheep a day; And a farmer who began the winter with twenty four head of cattle has lost all but three—starved to dea Of course the cry of distress is continually in the ears of the leaders of the people; and our preachers and ~~other~~ helpers, in addition to their own increased ~~distresses~~ burdens are attempting to share the burdens of their neighbors.

"You can easily see how untimely is the proposal from Boston to cut off $500 from the usual appropriations to this field, on account of the deficiency in your treasury! Where shall we begin? What one of our little Congregations struggling to hold up a light in a dark place can assume a greater share of its

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Or, for want of the small allowance of half a dollar a week, which one of a dozen Miſsion Schools, standing twenty five miles apart, in the Marsovan field shall we extinguish?

expenses? ~~And~~ ~~what~~ where is the teacher or preacher who can properly be asked under the circumstances, to remit one *para* from his monthly wages? Will not our friends in America, who may be thinking to meet their extra expenses by diminishing their contributions to the Board, just give a serious thought to this matter, and inquire whether this is indeed the place where their Redeemer would have retrenchment begin? Dollars for fashion and pennies for Christ!

We are glad to welcome back Miss Fritcher after a year's absence with *improved* health. I met her at Samsoon and although the roads were already in a bad state from frost and snow she was able to make the journey of sixty miles on horseback in two days and two hours without harm - arriving at Sunset Dec. 31st. Whether she will be able to sustain the cares and labors which her position at the head of a Girls B-School requires remains yet to be seen; she has doubts. Miss Washburn is making good progress in the Turkish Language. Her administrative abilities have yet to be developed. She is a very pleasant, and I am confident will be a very useful member of our Miſsionary Circle and I thank you for sending her. Whether Miſs Fritcher is having any correspondence with Mrs. Williams with reference to her coming out as a third assistant in this good work I am not informed. It has been talked of, and as a Station I believe we are fully agreed that there is work enough for three teachers in this and the Preparatory Girls School which we must have corresponding to the Preparatory Schools now authorized and undertaken in Baghchejik Cesarea and Sivas, and for which they have American teachers. – An item of some interest to you will be the recent organization of a Church in Vezir Keupreu. It comprises eight members received by letter from the Church in Marsovan and seven admitted by examination. The pastor, (Garabed Harootunnyan) hails from [illegible] Nicomedia and is a graduate of the Marsovan Theol. Seminary. I was prevented by a severe cold and cough from attending the exercises which were performed by Bro. Tracy and four delegates from the Marsovan Church. Winter is not a favorable season for Councils here. –

Very Respectfully Yours, J. Y. Leonard

P.S. Dr. Schneider is probably waiting in Broosa for the roads to open – J. Y. L.

Feb. 21st

P.S. Your purchase of Bro. Smith's house here simplifies the administration by bringing the Theological School and two missionary houses - the last a double one - with all their grounds, gardens and water priviliges, (like a Collection of College buildings) under the control of the Board. Considering all that has been spent upon these in various ways first and last including the absorbtion of the Mission house and grounds formerly owned by the Board in the center of the city, this property ought to be very valuable. I suppose it will be my duty as Treasurer to charge rent to the occupants of the houses, say $100 a year, to be credited to Mr. Ward. And on the other hand we shall need a sinking fund or an annual appropriation to meet expenses of repairs, taxes, improvements &c.

¶ It is a great comfort to me that under no circumstances did we allow ourselves to be led into any of the crooked ways so common here, to remove the injunction which the local government laid upon the building of Bro. Herrick's house. No bribes, and no gifts or rewards or wages that had to be labelled "This is not a bribe"! Our young Governor, with something of the old Roman nobleness, said before the Council, "The hindrance of this work was a piece of sheer injustice, and whoever is unjust I am against him; let the work go forward."

Speaking of a "Sinking Fund" reminds me to say that I have opened such a Fund a/c for those graduates who sink out of the Ministry. In accordance with a rule of the Theol. School similar to one observed by the Am. Ed. Society, all students on entering obligate themselves to refund the gratuities they may have received - "bread money" - in case they fail to enter the Ministry. The first and only repayment we have received hitherto is the sum of twenty Liras (2000p) from Dr. Bassian of Broosa. What shall I do with it? -

This letter has waited a full week for the Tartar who still sticks in the snowbanks this side of Sivas - (Feb. 21st -)

Mrs. L. unites with me in most cordial - I hope Christian - Salutations to yourself and Mr. Ward with the other officers & assistants at the Mifsionary Rooms -

Respectfully
I. G. L.

Marsovan, Turkey
Feb. 5th. 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Cong. House. Boston

Dear Sir.

For more than eight months I have been wanting to write you but could not get to it. Such has been the rush of work and care that every week, day, and hour seems to be used up, and we see the mail going off week by week without being able to bring up our correspondence due. But, passing by for the present all things which I wanted to say dating back even to our Annual Meetings in Constantinople & Samokove, I must come to a matter which demands immediate attention. At our last Station Meeting, Dr. Schneider, Bro. Tracy & myself being present, we discussed the situation & upon my own presentation unanimously adopted resolutions in nearly these words:—

Resolved, That on account of the many cares and labors necessitated by the Theological School. Girls Boarding School and two Preparatory Schools in addition to the usual business of an interior

P.S.
We sympathize deeply with Dr Clark in his prostration and cherish the hope that it may please God soon to restore him J. Y. L.

Station and on account of the important relations which these institutions sustain to the whole Mission, we should endeavor to secure and maintain in Marsovan not only a full corps of Missionary laborers but also the best native help procurable.

Resolved 2d. [This resolution related to the calling of Hovhannes Mugrdichyan now in Robert College & preacher in Vlanga pro tem. - formerly a graduate of Marsovan Seminary to the post of Teacher in the Theol. Sem. and was not agreed to.]

Resolved 3d. That as a proper provision for future necessities here we call the attention of the Foreign Secretary of the Am. Board to the action of this Mission at the Annual meeting in 1873 calling for a new Missionary for Marsovan and request that a first rate man be sent as soon as possible; if practicable let him come with Mr. Smith, or at least make his acquaintance.

[See Minutes Ann. Meeting W. T. M. May 20th 1873, last clause]. The call then looked to a supply of Constantinople and the feeling was, as I was informed, that Marsovan was a good place to educate a new missionary for the Capital, but doubtless there was also in some minds the thought

~~also~~ that the missionary might be needed here and there would be an advantage in having him already on the ground. At all events the necessity is already upon us. Even with Mr. Smith returned to his post and all the rest of us supposed to be in good trim we shall not have the requisite force for so many so arduous and so important works. But the case is worse than that. Dr. Schneider though he was able to fill a gap last summer is already quite enfeebled and does not seem to rally. Bro. Tracy feels that his hold here is maintained by a brittle thread which any slight breeze may snap. And as for myself another year like that we have just passed through, even if I could endure to its close, would necessitate absolute rest. The additional strain which we have had, however, on account of the famine may be expected not to recur.

It may be proposed to call a man from some other Station. But this measure has many objections to meet. It would so far weaken the station from which he is called. Language, the condition of the health of families & other circumstances interpose difficulties. If you would inspect carefully the *accounts*, too, of successive years you would perceive pecuniary objections very weighty to the transfer of missionary families already settled. How many leased houses have to stand empty! How large the expenditure of transportation of heavy household goods on the backs of animals and men! How many extra grants for broken and damaged goods! How great the loss of time & strength in packing & unpacking, which might be devoted to higher purposes! So that to us it seems expedient that a missionary come as soon as possible and grow into the work on the ground ready at the earliest moment to put his shoulder under the burden which any one of us may have to drop. Precisely in the same manner we need another female teacher, for Miss Fritcher is too feeble to fill her place and the native teacher Anna whose invaluable services in the School have often been mentioned is now engaged to be married. On this subject Miss F. has already written Mr. Smith. Not but that Miss Washburn does well her part but at all events a third teacher is quite desirable. Could all these come with Mr. Smith without delaying him how much pleasanter for them than to move into the dark without a guide! Respectfully yrs

Julius Y. Leonard

Rev. J. Y. Leonard.
[illegible]
Rec'd March 24.
Ans'd. Ap. 15
P.C. Mr. ~~[illegible]~~ Smith
New missionary & a new single lady wanted

Marsovan, Asia Minor
April 20th 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Boston

Dear Sir

Hoping the reports of your convalescence are true and that you may perhaps personally see this letter I offer you my sympathy in your sufferings and trial; my congratulations if they are past. Whatever may have been the immediate cause of ~~them~~ your prostration it is plain that no man who is called of God to fill and energize two Hemispheres can long endure. How small a part of the Christian Church at all realize how much brain work is necessary to carry on this vast system of foreign Missions! The Secretaries (and other officers perhaps) of the Board deserve more help. Dr. Gulick to the rescue! I am glad he is going though we should have been glad to call him to the East instead, had there been any sense in depriving you or any hope of his coming. Some two months ago our Station unanimously agreed to ask the Prudential Committee for a new missionary and Bro. Tracy in setting forth

Note. Although this letter was begun as dated it was interrupted by the rush of business & lay in my portfolio till today the 18th ~~April~~ May – Meanwhile all my associates & delegates from Sivas & Cesarea have passed on to Annual Meeting. & Mrs Schneider writes that Dr. S. is no better. J. F. L.

the reasons spoke freely of Dr. Schneiders feebleness.

Whatever may be the issue of that debility which Dr. S. has experienced the past winter or however the indications of Providence may be interpreted by the Mission and the Committee I cannot help giving just here a word of testimony to the valuable service which Dr. S. has rendered in Marsovan. He came here a year ago. He assisted in the long and thorough examination of candidates for admission to the Seminary, in regard to their abilitees, attainments, piety and poverty or need of pecuniary aid, for all these matters have to be sifted before we get through. Then he began his lessons and lectures, and he sometimes preached on the Sabbath. Having free command of the Turkish language and making extensive use of material already in hand he trod a familiar path and was able to fill an important gap. His prudent counsels in our Station meetings where plans and measures are discussed and determined upon, were of great value; and where we were not able to see our way clearly & yet some step must be taken the ~~awful~~ sense of responsibility was diminished by being distributed between three persons instead of resting on two, or, as sometimes happens, on one. In a field where Station Meetings Trustee Meetings and "Faculty Meetings" have to be as frequent almost as the days of the year this is a matter of considerable moment. A proper admixture of the conservative, with the progressive, element is advantageous. Under the circumstances Dr. S. was in this regard quite helpful. (After the Seminary was opened for its long eight months' term and while some of the Students were yet detained by floods and famine, Dr. S. took up a course of lessons outside of the regular curriculum but of great use to the students of both classes, and that was a critical study of Osmanlee Turkish in the use of Mr. Herrick's Commentary on the Gospels. I attended several of the recitations partly as a Trustee and partly as a Scholar and I am sure I know of no missionary except the author of the Commentary himself who could have led those students through the Analysis and Synthesis of the Turkish text tracing out words also to their roots and original force and meaning, so completely as did Dr. Schneider. Then followed the regular lessons one almost daily & sometimes two concerning which I have never heard any word of dissatisfaction, which is saying considerable for a high School in any country. The good influence of the Dr's exhortations & prayers in the Seminary, and of an occasional Sermon before the large congregation, as well as the uniformly gracious influence of his presence in our missionary prayer meetings and social gatherings furnishes additional cause for gratitude. His ability to converse in the Greek language helped make the Greek students feel at home, although he was not able to give them lessons.)

But no sooner had the term closed and the students dispersed than Dr. S. began to decline so that he could not even write a short note without an unpleasant confusion and nervous excitement. Whether his task had been too much for one at the advanced age of sixty-eight, or whether the winter was too rigorous for his constitution or whether it be the commencement of some organic disease he hopes to be better able to judge after a visit to Constantinople for which he takes his departure today. I hope he may be permitted to return. I should say that after so many years of faithful service the good man should not in any way be made to feel ~~either~~ obliged to labor nor obliged to desist. — I have written this partly with a view to anticipate and dispel any regrets which some might feel that ~~the~~ Dr. S. should have been called back from America to take this post. For the time it was a necessity.

Respectfully yours
J. Y. Leonard

Marsovan. April 20, 1870.
Rec'd June 22

P.S. I intended to add a word also in regard to Mrs. Schneider's very unremitting & useful labors here but Space & time fail me. J.Y.L.

Marsovan Asia Minor
May 20th 1875

Rev. Isaac R. Worcester
Mission Rooms. Congregational House
Boston, Mass

Dear Sir

I beg to commit the enclosed communication to you. I would not like to trust it any way without going first under your practised *Stylus*. But more than that, if it seems to you unnecessary or untimely or fussy or fulsome don't let it go to press; at least in such a first class paper as the *Congregationalist*. I was moved to write it in defense of the Board's Treasury but on reading it over I dont much like its style though it tells the truth. Several small sums have been sent us in one way & another for the famine, and I see Mr. Pettibone has put in contributions from America into the English Commissions Fund at Consple. I have feared lest while they are properly moved with compassion for the hungry, our friends needed a word to guide them into the channel which they desired to meet. But I have no time or strength to write good articles, in fact *English* has pretty much dropped out. — *Perhaps a word in the papers from the Editor based on this statement would be better. I commit it entirely to you* —

Respectfully J. Y. Leonard

Rev. J. Y. Leonard
Marsovan, May 20. 1875.
Rec'd June 21.

a July 8

Marsovan, Asia Minor
June 4th 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir

"Our beloved associates Mr. & Mrs. Smith, with their three happy children, arrived last Saturday. They were duly welcomed and escorted into town by a promiscous multitude of citizens and students, male and female, in true oriental style; and Mr. Smith has already resumed his vacant chair in the Theological School.

"Words can hardly express the gladness of our hearts, the sweet sense of relief we now feel. For the Lord hath, in the same moment* as it were, both lightened our burden and strengthend our back. On the one hand, by virtue of British charity and favoring seasons, the hordes of refugees from a famine stricken province have suddenly disappeared from our streets and doors, like the locusts of Egypt before "a mighty strong west wind": on the other, we turn our exhausted frames to greet these

Rev. J. Y. Leonard

our colleagues, after two years' absence, fresh and hale from the green hills of Vermont and the salubrious uplands of Wisconsin; fresh, too, from communion with the churches and beloved kindred. Had they succeeded in capturing for us an additional pair of young missionaries from those flourishing seminaries, or depleted to that extent some plethoric pulpit of New England, our triumphal procession would have been longer, and the Doxology sung as we halted in a shady place by the wayside, *might* have swelled with even more grateful praise." //

Hoping to give you by the next mail some account of the Missionary work of the past year and our labors in behalf of sufferers from the famine, supplementary of Bro. Tracy's pretty full reports as presented at the Annual Meeting of the Mission, I remain

Very Respectfully Yours
J. Y. Leonard

P.S. I send a *Fremdenblatt* - list of strangers here & abouts. Please let Dr. Gulick see it. And I enclose open to you a few notes to him - J.Y.L.

St. Moritz (or St. Maurice)
Upper Engadine, Switzerland
Sept. 6. 1875

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
For. Sec. A. B. C. F. M., Boston

Dear Sir

You will have been surprised, probably, to hear of me at a *health retreat* in Switzerland! The Levant Herald erroneously makes me say of myself that I am *completely* broken down under the weight of duties imposed by the famine. It was not these alone but these together with the innumerable duties and Cares of Marsovan Station which *almost* broke me down. The Mission very kindly granted me a vacation and an appropriation of 50 £ T. towards the expenses - not half enough to cover them since it takes 10 £ T. or 11 £ T. to get from Marsovan to Constantinople and back but the same which they gave Mr. Tracy three years ago for like purpose and *quite as much as I should be willing to receive from the Board.* It probably did not occur to any one that whereas Mr. T. came to Switzerland from Cons'ple, I should have six hundred miles more to travel! Very many advised

my coming and I am very sorry I could not have brought my wife with me. But under the circumstances this could not be done without shutting up house, breaking up the Girls boarding School, and probably breaking down Mrs. Smith who had just arrived and was not strong. The Schneiders were cruising about Constantinople, and Bro. Tracy had abruptly removed his family to Scutari. where Miss Fritcher also was waiting. This came near breaking the *historical* connexion entirely & leaving Bro. Smith in the position of a General of a large army ignorant of its condition and resources. I was very reluctant to leave and yet it was necessary to get out of sight & hearing of my work, if I would not completely go down. While weighing the *pro's* & *con's* of the question a note from Mrs. Schneider determined it. They had decided to go to Switzerland and would be very glad of my company; I might manage the finances &c. and Dr. S. would be interpreter.
The result is we are here: and from the "highest inhabited valley of the Alps", neither *mortui* nor *moritari*, so I hope, O *Caesar*! we salute you!

The Schneiders had taken tickets for Trieste before they got my telegram, and so could not wait for me though I went in a day and a half by post from Marsovan to Samsoon. I came by the Danube to Vienna and met these dear friends in Innsbruck and we have been together ever since. My own health is much improved. Rest, high altitude, tonic waters, and a change of mental occupations have proved beneficial and I hope to return in October quite invigorated & renewed. I wish I could say as ~~f~~ much for Dr. Schneider, but notwithstanding a slight improvement, he is still so feeble, and has to be handled and nurtured so carefully I fear that at his advanced age he can not reasonably be expected to resume the labor he so much loves. His physician advised him not to put himself in a position where any exactions would be made upon him. but go straight to America "If you were my own father that is the advice I should give", were just his words. Of course we are very reluctant to part with our good and venerable friend, but if he were going to Marsovan just to turn round and come back again or be hemmed in by wintry snows and muddy impassible roads, I could wish he might be spared the *fatigues* by land & sea - Say

St. Moritz, Sep. 6. 1878.
Rec'd Sep. 23.

nothing of the Expense. Dr. Washburn who spent a few days here with us thinks Dr. S. will decide to winter somewhere about here in a civilized land watching his health and the Providences of God; since he does not wish at this stage to decide for himself that he has no more work to do in Turkey.

The Rev. Mr. Merion who has been suddenly called home to the bedside of a sick mother (in Springfield?) was obliged to leave his family here in Switzerland. They have given me the address of a Boarding house on the lake of Geneva where a person can subsist for five francs a day including everything. Our expenses here have been from 8 to 10 francs. The Rev. Mr. Bartlett whose wife remained with Mrs. Dwight in the Summer, took my class in Church History in the Theological School. Since Mr. Tracy has gone to America I have suggested that we borrow Bro. Barrows on his way to Manisa*. Our work is too heavy. Bro. Smith & I should not be left alone. Expecting by leave of Providence to sail from Naples the 9th of October I request all friends to address me till then "Care of Maquay Packenham & Hooker, Bankers. Rome, Italy."

Very Respectfully Yours. J. G. Leonard

* Dr. S. approves the suggestion.

Marsovan
Jan 29th 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For Sec A B C F M
Boston. U.S.A

Dear Bro.

I wish to note some events which have transpired since my return from Europe in October, which may possibly be of some interest to you.

On the 8th 9th & 10th of November occurred the Annual Examinations of our Theological School and Girls Boarding School. We were favored with the presence of Missionaries from Broosa, Cesarea and Sivas ~~as well as~~ and native pastors as well as the usual crowd of interested but less intelligent spectators. Some of the orations pronounced by the eight graduating students of the Theological school were of a high order, and elicited commendation even from the Turkish Governor who with great composure and manifest interest heard in one evening more condensed gospel truth, sound theology and Church History than he had probably heard before in all his life.

We trust that every one of this class is sincerely devoted to the ministry as a life work and we look to see them burning and shining lights in the several provinces of Asia Minor to which they have already gone. As much time must elapse before most of them could fall in with any meeting of an ~~native~~ Evangelical Union for the purpose of procuring what is technically termed a "License", it was deemed expedient to give them Letters of commendation to the Churches. good for what they are worth till such an opportunity occur. Part of a day was given to a conference with them in regard to their personal religious experience and doctrinal views and the letters were signed by all the Native Pastors & Missionaries present. An evening Soccable, in which the two Schools were brought together, closed the exercises of the third day and the next morning long trains of horses going in opposite directions took away graduates & undergraduates Missionaries preachers & visitors to their distant homes or their respective posts of labor. Of the twenty one members of the Junior Class some will remain out to supply the demand for teachers for two years others will return at the opening of the term in March.

The obstacles we have to encounter in procuring a Greek teacher are somewhat discouraging to our Greek students but we expect all who have been members of the School will return. We shall be glad if the Mission succeed in ~~returning~~ restoring to us also Mr. Egyptiades the teacher who came to us last year from Demirdesh in the Broosa field but who returned with Mr. Richardson to resume his ministry there. One of the students, and a very promising young man, now laboring at an outstation writes that he shall return and if we have no Greek teacher he will learn Armenian, he has no hope that a School or class started any where else will in many years be able to furnish all the advantages which this Seminary with its surroundings does.

The case is that the young man from Cesarea who is being trained in Athens at the Expense of the Board for this post, having entered upon a completer course of study than was at first contemplated can not be released from his School, the "Gymnasium", till a year from next July, when he may be expected to graduate with all the honors and advantages which such a graduation affords. His mother tongue being Turkish he will naturally be in sympathy with the Turkish speaking Greeks among whom are the great majority of converts to the Protestant faith, and he will be able to teach the Sciences to Greek students not only in Greek, but (what may be equally important) in their own tongue wherein they were born.

The Rev. Mr. Constantine, who came with this young man to the Piraeus to have an interview with me upon a French Steamer at midnight and from whom I first learned this change in the course of Study, bore pleasing testimony to the firm Christian character of the young man amidst the temptations of that Capital & to his good Scholarship, and he thinks though Latin & French & some of the higher Mathematics might have been omitted if the Gymnasium had consented, Still in the end we shall not regret the cost of having a Teacher in Our School endorsed by the highest literary Authorities of Greece and thoroughly furnished to every good work.

Assuming this to be true, our chief difficulty for the present is to get over the Sandbar of the next eighteen months. The Com. ad Interim have the matter in hand and it is to be hoped some economical & satisfactory arrangement may be made without aggrieving any member of the Mission or any of their congregations.

/ "You will be glad to hear that most of the Congregations under our Charge have observed the week of prayer, in accordance with the invitation of the Evangelical Alliance. Our own place of worship was well filled daily, and there never was wanting a readiness, on the part of the brethren, to speak and pray. Nevertheless we wait for those showers of blessing which are refreshing our ~~own~~ native land, and the disaffection and misconduct of two or three members still disturbs the peace of the Church here.

"On the last day of December Brother Smith and myself mounted our horses and rode over the mountain to Vezir-Keopreu. Before Monday morning a heavy fall of snow had so effectually blocked the roads that we could do no better than resign ourselves to a six days visit with that young Church and Congregation. We had the pleasure of seeing five new communicants received into fellowship by the Church, making, at the completion of its second year, a membership of thirty souls, the nucleus of a congregation five times that number. Steady growth had necessitated a third enlargement of the meeting house, ~~and~~ but while the congregation were rejoicing in a spacious audience room they were not so happy to begin the new year under the burden of a heavy debt. To them, in their weakness and poverty, fity dollars was what five hundred dollars would be to a society of equal size in a civilized land. But they had undertaken the work in love to Christ, and in love they were bound to finish it; so a day was appointed for bringing in their offerings. After a half hour of religious exercises, conducted by one of the brethren, the pastor, resuming the chair, pleasantly remarked – ~~that~~ "To morrow is "Courban Bairam" (the Festival of Sacrifice) – If we were Turks some of us would have to butcher two or three sheep to a house, and distribute the meat among the poor. But we have no need of sacrifices. The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin; only if we believe in Him, and receive Him into our hearts, we shall prove our faith and gratitude by our works."

"Then, appointing three Secretaries to record the contributions with names of the donors, he sent messengers through the house to bring in the offerings. Some gave money; others, the products of their hands, - a bunch of candles, a pair of towels, cloth from the loom. A widow woman added a small field, and Children gave their pennies. When the result was declared - "Debt all paid & something to spare!" every face beamed with joy. Thus with a very little help from the America Board the infant Churches are learning to walk & to transact their own affairs. In those six days, surrounded by snow two feet deep, and not a little incommoded by cold rooms and the poisonous coal gas from their chafing-pans, where stoves and furnaces are unknown, we were heartily welcomed into more than twenty different families, usually having a good season of prayer and religious conference, and seem~~ing~~ed to live over the joy of those early disciples who, "breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God, & having favor with all the people"."

of chafing-dishes

"As soon as a track was opened through the wide, pathless fields of snow, we set out for home by a circuitous route, and arrived on the second day, without harm, to the

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great relief of our families and friends, who had felt no little anxiety for our welfare. The perils of winter travel in Turkey are increased by the want of bridges. Three men were drowned but the week before, in attempting to cross the Halys. But "perils of waters" and "perils of robbers" did not deter the apostle Paul from vigorously prosecuting the work to which the Lord had called him; neither should they, det. us. The Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save, nor His ear heavy that he can not hear." //

We are anxious to get tidings from the venerable Dr. Schneider. I have seen the opinion expressed that he ought to have returned and finished his career here among the people whom he loved so well. But if I mistake not this sentiment is contrary to the Doctor's own judgment. He would often say "Unless I am going to be able to labor I dont want to return to Turkey". He also feared (with good reason) that the winters in Marsovan were too severe for him though he might be ~~be~~ able to endure the climate of ~~well in~~ Broosa or Manissa. And in his state of health to be beyond the reach of a physician would impose on Mrs. S. cares which she was little able to bear. Does not their own choice then seem to be justified? — Very Respectfully & fraternally Yours J. Y. Leonard

J. Y. Leonard
Marsovan, Jan. 29. 1876.
Rec'd March 22.

P.S. I have read this letter to Bro. Smith and he endorses the sentiments expressed. J. Y. L. –

Marsovan, Turkey
June 17th 1876

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Cong'l House Boston Mass.

Dear Sir

For at least three successive weeks some unexpected hindrance on Mail day has thrown us out of answering your favor of Ap. 8th lately received. We beg your indulgence.

If your Clerk will draw out for you from your files of letters from Marsoovan mine of Feb. 5th 1875 and Mr. Tracy's of Feb. 13th the same year, you will find a *loud* and *long* *call* for a *new missionary*, and somewhere about that time you must have the unanimous *Resolution* of the Station asking for a *female teacher*. You were probably South when they came to hand.

The Com ad Int. instead of endorsing our call for a *new missionary* recommended (So I understand) the transfer of an *older* missionary from some other Station. The consequence is that we are yet without either, whereas *we need both!* the one for immediate service speaking Turkish, the other to be preparing to assume the burden of the first man of us who drops in the harness! Doubtless the man whom you had hoped

Rev. J. Y. Leonard

to send, would have soon cheerfully enlisted in the different departments of Missionary work and given his fears to the winds. He would also have found ample scope for all his powers and attainments not less than in a College Professorship! For the present necessity most of our Missionary brethren feel that it is best to transfer Mr. Riggs to this place & supply his place in Sivas some other way. It has been suggested that Mr. Perry go there. In regard to a *female teacher* circumstances have changed. Eighteen months ago Miss Fritcher was very feeble and our hitherto main stay Anna Bedrosyan was at her home in Trebizond expecting to be soon married. Those expectations have now vanished. Anna is at her former post in the School and Miss Fritcher is *less feeble*. *She is not disposed to call for more help*. I fear her hesitation is based on an unwise economy. Looking at the probable growth of the School, the possible failure of health in Miss Fritcher or Miss Washburne ~~before long~~ at any time, and the length of time requisite for a young lady to acquire the language together with ~~such~~ a knowledge of oriental manners and of the manifold relations of a Girls' Boarding School in the interior of Turkey, so as to become a good *Administrator* or *Administratrix* — I mean a good efficient *manager* from the domestic department to a School Examination — looking at all this, as well as the difficulty of finding the right person for such a post the *Missionaries* here feel that *when you do find* a *young lady suitable* and *willing to come* *you would do a wise thing* to send *her*. In a long war the Government (if it is wise and able) keeps up constantly the training of new recruits.

I presume you received my letter of last January (the 29th) though I have no means of knowing. It spoke of the Theological School Examination, our position in respect to a Greek Teacher, and a visit with Bro. Smith to Vezirkeupren in mid winter. We have now a Greek Teacher of considerable experience whom Mr. Herrick acting for the Com. ad Int. found for us in Constantinople. We have in the Theological School five Greeks and in the Preparatory Class three. Two are from the Marsovan field, one from Cesarea, one from Manissa two from Adrianople and one from Radosto in the Constantinople field. None as yet have come to light in the Broosa field, and any proposition from whatever quarter to establish a Greek School in that expensive place seems to us much like a proposition to lay a new track because you have an extra load instead of hitching a third horse to the car. We do not see any necessity and have yet to hear in fact any reasons for such a procedure. Aside from pecuniary considerations which certainly have some weight these days, the moral advantages of educating christians of the different nationalities together we judge from our experience so far are very great. Doubtless they will appear greater still next year when our Turkish speaking teacher now in Athens shall arrive and our system be complete. If on the other hand it can be shown that this Mission needs two seminaries say one in the region of the seven ancient churches, why, let the mountain be tunneled for it — only dont let us have a Seminary exclusively Greek! As to the happy working of two Seminaries in the same Mission I have no experience I only remember that just after I came into the Mission when the Tocat house burned down one of "the fathers" wrote with an air of triumph "Now there's an end to two Theological Schools in the same Mission"! and he wrote from Tocat.

We came within a hands breadth of having Annual Meeting in Marsovan, but at the last moment the fears of brethren at Consple prevailed and the Meeting was abandoned. Our reports &c lie on our desk I am now chiefly engaged in giving Bible Lessons in the Theological School. Our families are in usual health Affy yrs
J. Y. Leonard

Rev. J. Y. Leonard
Marsovan, June 17. 1876.
Rec'd July 17.

Marsovan July 22d 1876.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

For Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Congl House Boston. Mass.

Dear Sir

Since my letter of the 17th ult circumstances have changed. Following up the propositions of what proved to be but a conference of young delegates from Broosa, Manisa and Consple ~~intended~~ appointed for the Annual Meeting the Mission have at length come to approve & through the Com ad Int. authorize, whether it be constitutional or not, the removal of Mr. Riggs & family from Sivas to Marsovan. And we expect to receive them into our own house next week. This is bad for Sivas but I trust it will be good for the Theol. School & all our work. Both Sivas & Cesarea urged Mr Barrows coming & that were a practical measure & not unacceptable to ourselves or to him. But I think the ~~Easte~~ Western three Stations of this Mission for various reasons more unanimously inclined to the arrangement as now made and so far as we at Marsovan could decipher the indications of Providence I think we rather inclined to the same side. The health of Mr. B's family & the political state of the country rather assured us that Mr. R. could arrive ~~first~~ earlier, especially if Mr. Bartlett instead of spending his summer in Yuzgat where one of our best graduates is preaching should join Mr. Hubbard for company in Sivas. In the work of instruction Mr. Riggs will have some advantage over Mr. Burrows by reason of considerable familiarity with the Armenian & Modern Greek as well as the Turkish in which he is to teach. Mr. Herrick had previously expressed his conviction that for himself he ought not to think of leaving the work in which he is engaged at Consple.

Having a little lull in the general station work for the last two months I have enjoyed the work which Providence seemed to devolve upon me of giving lessons to the Senior Class & have derived advantage from it. Probably for a few weeks I shall divide the lessons with Mr. Riggs & then commence touring.

The statement in some of the Reports of Womans Board or Branches that we have built a new Girls Boarding School is altogether a mistake. Partly for want of time to attend to it, partly by not being able to fix on a site or agreeing to the purchase of a desirable one at twice its value, but chiefly on account of the war & its contingencies we have built neither house nor School House. All our families & teachers are in usual health. Respectfully Yours
Julius Y. Leonard

Rev. J. Leonard. Marsovan July 22. 1876
Recd. Aug. 23

Marsovan. Turkey
Mar. 14th 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M. – Congregational House, Boston.

Dear Sir.

In another letter I purpose giving you some notes from a tour which has detained me most of the winter on the Coast. Mr. Riggs has shown me your letter to him of Jan. 4th You accuse Marsovan of much silence. We must plead guilty. But then you generously anticipate our apology "All doing work rather than writing about it." That is just the case, and I think if you were on the ground you would find that the doing of the work is less inevitable and, in truth, more important than the writing about it – where one cannot do both. I trust Mr. Riggs has written you fully and that hereafter with his good help we may all be more faithful in this regard to our kind patrons at home and the patient officers of our beloved American Board. The truth is the high schools in Marsovan and the Station work together in their relations and co-relations bring up an endless succession of cares and labors which nobody outside—not even our nearest missionary neighbors—can well understand or appreciate. Our docket for Station Meetings is never clear; and quite usually when one has thought to have a quiet half day before the Tartar shall heave in sight, a whole avalanche of unexpected affairs comes dashing across his path and his plans of correspondence for the day are all knocked into pi. I fancy the Secretaries of the Board can in a measure appreciate this feature of the case, albeit they are not in *Turkey*! When we have done buying and building and making walls and aqueducts and recording deeds in Turkish courts a good deal of this irregular work will cease. Those who come after us will probably wonder what there was so much to be done!

Then, (to expand our apology a little farther into history) the peculiar *political situation* obviously has hindered us in many ways both in *doing* the works for which we are sent and in the "*writing about it*." Sometimes we study the newspapers to forecast the chances of war and send out our orders accordingly. Once we were just upon the point of disbanding the Girls Boarding School. A year ago we were see-sawing over Annual Meeting. First it was to be at Cesarea; then the time was postponed: then a proposition came to have it *here* and we were to arrange with other stations by telegraph for it & reply to Consple, This done, at last the order came from Constantinople "*Annual Meeting wholly postponed for this year*"! And from that day till this the uncertainty of what is going to be, the excited state of the people both Mussulmans and Christians, the actual perils of the situation, the increased and still increasing distresses of our people (including a dozen outstations) under the exactions of Government, the paralysation of Commerce aided by an irredeemable paper currency suddenly spread broadcast over the land in place of gold & silver, — these and other circumstances peculiar to the times have embarrassed us at every turn. Like the diplomates of Europe we are often fatigued to no purpose, but yet we are fatigued and the hours glide by.

Among the Crimes and Casualties of the last few months some have touched us sorely, & others have come unpleasantly near. A young man Mugrditch by name who had studied two years in the Theological School and labored two winters in the vicinity of Chorshumba was brutally murdered for the pittance of money upon his person and the goods in his saddlebags. This was last Spring. The perpetrators of the deed are still at large. Government does nothing (but Evil) except where it is galvanized into action by some external force.

In November several Theological Students going to labor for the winter in Sivas were waylaid by Circassians near Amasia and stripped of all their goods. Bedding, clothing, books even, were taken from them, to the value of some 400 dollars. With great suffering they plodded back fifteen miles to the city. Complaint was made to the Governor, but as yet to no profit, He is too busy sending soldiers to the front to protect citizens at home.

Just now, while I am writing comes in one of our teachers from Herek, a town three days journey East of us. He and his companion were relieved on the road of purse, watch and clothing by four armed Circassians. They are very poor, and the loss comes heavily upon them. Our sympathies are enlisted for all, & Of course we share their woes and in some measure sooner or later bear their burdens.

"Last Autumn Our Sexton on entering the Meeting House one day, discovered upon one of the cushions on the floor a bundle of pitch pine fagots bound up with matches, powder & rags, all saturated with petroleum. Attached to this inflammable compound was a slow match, which had burned a little way and there stopped! The bundle had been placed there by some unknown fiend whose steps we traced through an upper window to the roof of an adjoining house. He still goes uncaught & unwhipt of justice, but the Meeting House, preserved to us as by a divine hand, still stands; and half a thousand worshippers assembling in it every Sabbath, praise the Redeemer of sinful men.

I turn from the record of crime and danger to mention another event, which though sad in some of its aspects, is adapted to fill the heart with gratitude for the unspeakable gift of Salvation by Christ. I allude to the sickness and death of one of our brightest and most earnest native helpers, Hovhannes Torosian. Trained in our Schools, graduating the Theological Seminary in 1870, five years a successful teacher in the large protestant School of Marsovan, his home, then preacher at Samsoon, where he displayed great zeal, tact, and ability, his strong active frame at length yielded to inherited disease and at the early age of twenty eight his earthly career closed, Feb. 9th in the Prussian Hospital at Constantinople.

It was during the last months, while lying in that hospital, that the power of divine grace in Torosian was most remarkably revealed. His patience under suffering, though of a naturally fiery disposition; his cheerful aquiescence in the divine will; his humility, faith, and triumphant hope in the moment of death; deeply impressed all who were conversant with him. ~~They attest the transcendent worth of the gospel in this land.~~ A friend and Classmate, who was often by his bedside, has given an account of one or two interviews with him ~~(The account is)~~ published in the Armenian Messenger (Avedaper), from which I will venture to make a few Extracts.

"Alluding to his bodily Sufferings, and the great disappointment of cherished hopes at this period of life, the writer says, "Yet never from his lips did fall a word of murmur or complaint. One day Torosian said to me, "God, by this sickness, has been filing me, that if I live I may be a worthy Christian, and if I die I may go to be with Him." Truly God had "filed" him, and wrought in him a wonderful (miraculous) change. He deeply realized his unworthiness, and powerfully believed God's gracious gift. He longed to live that he might work for God. Almost his last request was that a younger brother might be trained for the ministry to fill his place, and he fervently prayed, "Grant, O Lord, that our name may never fail from the service of thine house." A few days before his death, a friend pitying his sufferings, the sufferer replied "Not these light afflictions but eternal torments are my desert; but I am saved by free grace."

"I was thinking of you this morning", said the patient, with a feeble voice and faltering breath, as his friend came in,- "whether you are ready to go with me. What will you do in this world of sorrow? Oh, let us go together. This morning they came for me, but went back again. Ah! I thought I should be with Him."

"Who came for you"? asks the friend.

A moment's silence, then casting his eyes upward he exclaims "O Lord, send them quickly."

"After a brief absence again the friend returns to that low room in the Prussian Hospital now "priviliged beyond the common walks of life quite, in the verge of heaven", - ~~"I~~ ~~went~~ ~~came"~~ ~~says he~~ that ~~I~~ he might have the privilige of witnessing ~~my~~ a fellow students triumph over death." ~~breath~~

"Would that I were able," he says, "to convey to others the sentiments and emotions of that dying christian. Would that his other ten classmates might have stood with me around his bed. There they would have learned, from one of their companions, in a most impressive manner, what is the evidence of a future world, and what is newness of heart, what is hope and faith."

"To the question "Are you ready?" the dying man replied - "Ready? By my own righteousness how can I be? Who am I? What virtue have I that I should be ready to die! I am by nature fallen - a beastly sinner. But I know that He is faithful to His promise. He will not frustrate the hope of them who trust in Him. I have not a doubt He will keep me. Oh, how great, how great are His promises, made to such a worm as I! Oh, how sweet is Eternal life! I am bewildered with joy. He is by my side. We are just now going. I have no fear of death. My heart is full of peace, for He hath conquered death. O, Lord Jesus, all this is of thy merits not mine. Come ~~Lord Jesus~~

O Savior! Strengthen my faith, confirm my hope, that as I go through the valley of death I may not separate from Thee." After praying in this manner for some time he asked for water. "O how delicious," he remarked after tasting it, "now O Jesus! give me one drop from thy living fountain; that only can quench my thirst." Soon after this the spirit left the body. His hand was uplifted as if in prayer; and the last word distinctly heard from his lips was the name, & the all prevailing name, of Jesus.

"Who can doubt that those prayers were indited by the Holy Comforter? that those longings and that strong faith in the hour of dissolution were granted by the Savior to one who had his feet already planted on the rock? And who does not see, in such a trophy of grace, abundant testimony to the value of missionary work? Here is a youth born and reared in poverty, at first surrounded by the sights and impressive customs of false religions, scarcely better than dark heathenism. ~~but~~ He is rescued by the foreign missionary; brought under the influence of the gospel, trained in mission schools and made a preacher of Christ. Hundreds of pupils pass under his instruction, and ~~some are~~ several of them are prepared for entering the Theological School. A few are already in the Evangelistic work. Here is reward to the laborer,—a cluster of ripe grapes from the vineyard. Is there not here an argument to the hesitating students at home to come and join the Missionaries in holding up the light of truth before these waiting nations? —

The return of our Theological Students this week for a new term of Study may suggest to you some reasons for the fragmentary character of this letter. Were it not already too long I would detail, perhaps to your amusement, some of the more than twenty interruptions which the letter has already suffered; but I forbear. Three weeks hence I start for the Annual Meeting taking with me Mrs. Leonard & the Misses Fritcher & Washburn. Mrs. F's health is quite poor. I have not the least doubt that the time has arrived for seeking a new associate for these ladies.

We have just closed the Contract for a building lot for the Girls B. School for 100 Turkish Liras, the reward of very much patience and weariness of Spirit in devising expedients for the last year. It is the same lot which the Mission two years ago authorized the delegates then present Messrs Tracy & Smith to purchase for 200 Liras. But in any case we should not have built last year lest the chances of war turn our building to ashes or possibly send us to our homes. We hope now to build the School during the Summer without molestation.

I regret that the last news from Mr. Tracy does not favor the hope of his soon returning.

With cordial salutations to the Other Secretaries & Officers of the Board with yourself and to their Excellent co-laborer & ours the Rev. Mr. ~~[illegible]~~ Worcester I remain

Very Respectfully Yours
J. Y. Leonard

Rev. J. Y. Leonard.

Marsovan, March 14, 1877.

Rec'd April 16.

Use

Marsovan (Turkish *Merzifoon*)
June, 14th 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A. B. C. F. M., Cong'l House Boston. Mass.

Dear Sir

Before our Annual Meeting recedes too far in the distance I want to make a few observations of matters connected with it and if time permit add from my note book some marks explanatory of some of the transactions which you find recorded in the Minutes.

Mr. Riggs and I went up to Constantinople together taking our families with us. Miss Washburn waived her right to go this year and Miss Fritcher had the benefit of the appropriation for the attendance of a female teacher. Miss Fritcher & Miss Dwight being too feeble to travel three days on horseback were carried in a *taht-ravan*. A favorite teacher Moritza in the G. B. School who is in feeble health also accompanied us and remained at the "Home" during our stay at the Capital. For convenience in getting animals and finding room on the Steamers and for other reasons it was necessary to go so as to arrive in Consple a week before the meeting was to begin. That I might not thus be or seem to be an unnecessary burden to the Board the first thing I did was to draw two Turkish Liras and pass them over to Mr. Baldwin to the Credit of Annual Meeting Expenses. I mention it in this connexion not to get some credit for generosity but to let you know that we missionaries are thoughtful not to get double appropriations for personal expenses. The Missionaries resident in Consple are allowed to charge to the Board 1 Lira a week for every guest, and of course the longer we stay the greater the charge unless it be cancelled or reduced by the guests themselves.

Some think an appropriation should be made for the travelling expenses of our families but I cannot agree with them since in most cases our expenses at home are diminished by our absence while our Salaries run on. Yet rents. service &c are constant.

The first thing that impressed me at Consple was the contrast between the Missionary work there and in the interior. There they have to seek men and make a great deal of a few. Here men seek us. There the visitors (~~from~~ natives) to a Missionaries home, if I am rightly informed, amount to but few in the course of a year. Here either from the city or the outstations or the Schools the visitors singly and in groups are so many in a week that we long ago left off counting them. It is even difficult to find needful rest and leisure to bring up correspondence and to *think* — just the place for a lazy man who must be swept along with the flood!

The "Home" is a jewelled breast-pin on the bosom of all the Turkey Missions — just the place to wear it if it is to be worn at all. The proper adjustment of Expenditures must be a difficult and ever recurring problem to our Secretaries and the Prud. Committee.

When your letters for the last twelve months were read in the Meeting, I could not but regret, as I have often regretted before, that so many of them as are designed for the whole Mission could not have had a timely and wider circulation. None of all the mission except those who happen to be present at the Meeting ever hear or see them at all, and the delegates themselves often hear them under unfavorable circumstances for getting their full meaning. Some perhaps would even be absent on important Committee business. or fatigued, or not yet arrived! That we may all be of *one heart and one mind* may I not *petition* that the Foreign Secretary adopt some course whereby the Six Stations of the Mission shall severally be supplied with copies of such missives as are intended for all? It might be by a "Papyograph" or by having copies made at Consple and forwarded. Some years ago we got a rule adopted by the Mission making it the duty of the Secretary of the Mission to forward copies of all "Doings" of the Com. ad Interim to the Missionary House and extracts of all letters from the Missionary House to the several Stations immediately. But so far as the latter is concerned the Rule has little effect; our friends at the Capital are too busy. A dozen letters can not be well described in a dozen lines. And besides the description sometimes comes too late. As when it was said that Dr. C's letter No. – warned us against writing on political subjects. In the interval any hot blooded "Messenger of peace" among us might have unwittingly sprung ~~exploded~~ some of the dangerous mines over which we walk, and we might have got our "walking papers" before we got your views on the subject! Trusting that my bold but humble petition on this point will be kindly received and by no means regarded in the sense of a complaint for the past. I remain Very Respectfully Yours

Julius Y. Leonard

Marsovan, June 14, '77.
Rec'd July 19.

Marsovan
June 21st 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M., Boston Mass.

Dear Sir.

My letter of the 16th inst. closed abruptly as I was starting for Hadji Keoy and Gemmeush to spend the Sabbath. I am this evening packing for a visit of greater length in Vezir Keupreu, taking Mrs. L. and our teacher Anna Bedrasian who needs a little rest and change from the arduous duties of the Girls. B. School which fall to her lot.

Enclosed please find my letter to Mr. Dwight and after reading what you may care to of it let our friend Mr. Chapin forward it to New Britain. This will assure you that I have not forgotten my promise to write—something.

Your favor of May, 5th came to hand by the last mail. Miss Fritcher will write you and her friend Mrs. Gulliver, in regard to Miss Clarkson. If she be the right person,—and I trust she is from the manner of her appointment and the testimony— then I hope nothing will occur to prevent her

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coming and I think my Colleagues are of the same mind. Of course congeniality is essential for Miss F's sake. This is as near as I can come to expressing the sense of the Station. I wish each one would write for himself. As to the "need" and "scope" here who can doubt? With the Girls B School a Girls Training School, seventeen out stations and more to be added, an increasing number of Bible Readers and female teachers to be looked after and so forth, and the fields all ready white to the harvest! May the Lord of the harvest send forth and designate laborers!

Very Respectfully Yours

J. Y. Leonard

P.S. Laborers have been engaged to build the new Girls B. School house and the requisite permit from Government is in our hands. J.Y.L.

J. Y. Leonard Marsovan
June 21. '97
Rec'd July 23

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Marsovan June. 16th 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

For Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Boston

Dear Sir

I see in the Congregationalist notice of Miss Clarksons appointment to Turkey & probably to Marsovan. You will be puzzled to find in the Minutes of Annual Meeting any light on the wishes of the Mission or Station in regard to such appointment. For myself if she come I shall regard it as a providential arrangement. By unanimous vote of the Station the delegates to Annual Meeting were instructed to call for a single female with the hope of her becoming an associate for Miss Fritcher. But when the call was made though she had here assented to it Miss F. manifested so much sensitiveness that the subject was dropped. I think it is mainly an unwillingness to be known as in feeble health or to have the appearance of three female teachers here with so little show of work.

Mr. Riggs has just read me part of a letter he had written you while I was in the villages two weeks ago. His argument for a fourth Missionary here seems to be exactly in the line of my own pleadings on that subject for the last four years. In Annual Meeting I added another namely that I was most fifty years old and might expect infirmities hereafter to multiply upon me. I think it the duty of every first class tooth to mak way for its successor. When Prof. B. Silliman resigned his post in Yale College he said to the Students "My eye is not dim nor my natural force abated; but I want to resign before I am old, for I have observed that men sometimes get so old they dont know they *are* old". We hear nothing from Mr. Tracy of late. I hoped he would have returned this summer.

You will find in the Estimates 5 £.T asked for Education out of funds sent from Whitneyville near New Haven. This was in accordance with the wishes of the donors and of our Station. You may observe upon the Minutes a transfer of certain Chapel funds in the Marsovan field to cover the purchase of an additional lot to the Chapel in Marsovan on which the Community have now a little parsonage & hope to erect a School. Mr. Smith found 20 Liras due from himself to Dr. West. He had given Dr. W. a draft several years ago for the Amount but it had never been used and it is supposed the Dr. had omitted to record it. This was granted by the Mission to aid in extinguishing this debt. I have your letter of Apr. 14th and will write Mr. W. B. Dwight. You had not then received mine of Mar. 14th. — I remain Yours truly

J. Y. Leonard

Rec'd July 19.

1877
Marsovan Nov. 2d

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A. B. C. F. M. Boston. Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Sir

Dr. Edwin E. Bliss writes me that "the young lady (Miſs Clarkson) who *was* coming to Marsovan *is* going to Japan." So it seems we shall miſs her after all, and I suppose it must be set down as one of the misfortunes of *war*! Yet I trust she might have come and dwelt safely. Unlike Erzroom and Adrianople, Marsovan does not expect to feel the shock of battles and siege. Our new Girls Boarding School building is approaching completion. It will be a commodius and fine Mansion with accommodations for fifty boarders and suites of rooms for the teachers. Naturally it has some ideas in its construction which are borrowed from *the* "*Home*"!

I shall be exceedingly glad if the Expenditure shall be made to keep within the appropriations. —

A friend in London writes me that the Turkish Miſsions aid Society have dedertined not to give money in the present state of Turkey for building

Chapels at Vezir Keupreu and Adana; two cases mentioned in that Society's last report.

Examination of our Theological School has just closed and I have had the pleasure of adding my signature with others to Diplomas for Eleven graduates. We hope they will prove true and faithful Ministers of our Lord. They came to us from different and distant provinces of the Empire and congregations are awaiting their return. You may like to see their names and places of residence.

1. Abraham Hagapian of Divrik in the Sivas field.
2. Aristides A. Moomjiades of Tekirdagh (Rodosto), in the Constantinople field.

Kapriel H

3. Kapriel H Shahinyan of Erzroom.
4. Garabed H. Boyajian of Talas Cesarea field
5. Hagop Der Sdepanian of Murad Chay Broosa field
6. Hagop Filian of Bitias in Aintab field.
7. Hairabed Odian of Istanos now in Cesarea field.
8. Harootune Seyranyan of Afion Kara Hisar, Manissa field
9. Hachadoor S. Altoonian of Murad Chai, Broosa field.
10. Mangasar M. Mangasarian of Mashir in Harpoot field.
11. Parsegh Donigian of Gemerek, Cesarea field.

Aristides is a Greek, He goes to Broosa, is to have some connexion I believe with Miss Rappleye's School. Hagop Filian had studied in the Central Mission Came here for his Senior year. goes to labor in Angora. Mangasar was graduated Robert College in 1776. in July & came soon after. He takes the pulpit of Marsovan.

Previous to the two days' Examination of Theological Students a day was given to Examination of pupils in Preparatory Classes. Of these there are fifteen including five Greeks. Three more Greeks from Cesarea have come to study and prepare to Enter the Seminary in the Spring. With his new Papyrograph Bro, Riggs has printed the Order of Exercises for Examination & this Evening's Orations in the Chapel I enclose a specimen Copy. Mrs. Wood can decipher the Armenian & Turkish if desired.

I have many things to write but cannot add more amid the interruptions of the hour.

With Christian Salutations to all at the Rooms. Yours truly

J. Y. Leonard

Markovan, Nov 2, 1877.

Rec'd Dec. 3.

Marsovan, Turkey (in Asia
Jan. 19. 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Boston. Mass.

Dear Sir:

You have a right to hear from us oftener: You would hardly own as valid our many excuses for not writing; yet to us they *seem* sufficient. At present all members of the Station are in health and our town is in quiet. Yet the reiterated levies upon all classes of the people for the support of the government and carrying on the war, cause very deep distress. That there is no organized, open, resistance bringing worse calamities upon the heads of the people, is a matter for profound gratitude to God. Impoverishment in some of the towns and villages has reached the last extreme. Snow is falling, and there are widows and orphans who have neither food, fuel, bedding or clothes. We are endeavoring to help those whom we can reach. As in the recent famine, you can see how difficult it is becoming again for our feeble churches and congregations to support their native ministers and maintain schools. If supplies from the great reservoir in Boston be cut off Some of these plantings will have been made in vain; they must yield to the drought. But we hope better things from the Churches at home even things that accompany Salvation.

On the first Sabbath of the new year fifteen communicants were added by profession to the Church in Marsovan. making the present member-ship one hundred and ninety six. Then followed the week of Prayer usually observed by all the Congregations in this field. We follow the topics proposed by the Evangelical Alliance. This method assures us of Concert with many Churches of Christendom, and gives opportunity to lead the people into ~~unusual~~ new paths. Many facts and truths are thus communicated enlarging their sphere of thought. and often awakening deep interest. The meetings in Marsovan were well attended by ~~hundreds~~ every morning at Sunrise, - an hour which accords best with the habits of the people, - and various other meetings for young men, for Children &c were held. At the close of the week it was resolved to protract the series of meetings another week, and we are now in the full enjoyment of these meetings. Endeavor is made to concentrate now the prayers and discourses upon the immediate practical wants of individuals in the church and community. Besides this we are holding prayer meetings daily in the Missionary families. If you ask for the fruits, it is too early to measure them. We hold on to the promises. Notwithstanding the coldness of many, the "effectual fervent prayer" of the earnest few in all lands cannot but avail much. For some months past the church had been tossed with party strifes and they were hardly brought into peace & reconciliation when those fifteen new members were added. But a better feeling prevails and several leading members are strenuously laboring to gain the unconverted. About seventy persons who have declared their determination to seek the Lord & lead a christion life are distributed by name to certain individuals for their special watch and care and visitation. Thus our "Inquiry Meeting" is a meeting of individuals with individuals in their own homes and shops. The burden of our anxiety, is, lest many who have made this profession may, not have felt the plague of their own hearts; and hence will be building on a foundation that is not Christ. May the Great Searcher of Hearts deliver them from Self righteousness and Self deception!

Letters received from several outstations - Amasia, Vezir-Keapren, Hadji Keay, Samsoon, Zile &c. - indicate general prosperity. From Zile our lay preacher Baron Parsegh writes under date of the 11th inst:- "The Lord's work here is good. The garden is small but the flowers are fragrant, deepcolored, gladsome; and the fruit is appearing. Among Armenian families, if not among the Greeks, God is working." He also makes pleasing mention of three bright Greek girls in his School, daughters of influential and heretofore very bigoted primates in the Greek community.

From Hadji Keoy under date of Jan. 4. Preacher Garabed alluding to a series of daily prayer meetings begun on the occasion of a week's visit by one of the Miſsionary families, says:-
"Our meetings are still continued. New persons from without are continually coming. By God's blessing we expect important results. Pray for us."

Rev. Avedis wrote from Amasia Dec. 8th. "The attendance at our evening meetings is increasing."

Br. Manoog ministering to the Church in Vezir Keopru and (Kiri) Mr. Gregorios laboring for the Greeks in Unieh on the Black Sea, speak encouragingly of the work in their respective congregations.

I have just space to add that our new Girls Boarding School building was so far completed that the School was transferred to it the week of the American (U.S.A. Thanksgiving. One of our Thanksgiving prayer meetings was held in it. It joins Bro. Smith's garden and he superintended its construction. It has cost so far about 400 L.T. This includes the Site. ——— Truly Yours J. Y. Leonard

Marsovan, Jan. 19. 1878.
Rec'd March 2

Bible House Constantinople
May 30th 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For. Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Boston.

Dear Sir

During past weeks several letters to you have been welling up in my mind but for some reason they have not issued from my pen. I was deeply impressed by your last letter to me, so kindly and cordial; And your own enthusiasm inspires in us all new courage. I have seen your letter to Mr. Riggs. You refer Mr. Tracy to my letter to him you probably meant Mr. Smith's. Dr. Farnsworth when at my house suggested that a better arrangement would be to have Mr. Tracy remain in Constantinople and Mr. Barrows come to Marsovan on account of language thus giving a strong preponderance to Turkish instead of Armenian. But the Mission today have been informally approving another plan which is to send Mr. Herrick to Marsovan and assign Mr. Riggs to the Greek work

In the midst of the conversation on this subject a letter was received and read from Mr. Tracy asking advice and putting himself freely in the hands of the Mission.

A proposal to have Mr. Riggs give a few months to the special study of Greek, and so have the way open for a full education of the Greeks at Marsovan satisfies Mr. Bowen, and is frankly endorsed by Mr. Richardson. Only a preparatory School corresponding to our Station classes will be necessary in the Manissa field. The matters are referred to proper Committees and will come up in due shape for action but so far there appears to be great unanimity and Concord.

No delegate is present from Sivas. Mr. Perry came down as far as Marsovan bringing Miss Bliss en route to America. He could not be persuaded to come farther. The chief reason he gives is the need of his presence in Sivas while a case is in Court involving the fate of the proprietorship of the Sivas Chapel. Query. Is it best to go on building chapels and houses with-so little knowledge as Missionaries possess of the forms of Law, and the annoyances to which we may be subjected in this land of Turkey? Is it not better to get along with such buildings as we can rent for places of worship till a community and Church are sufficiently large and strong to pay at least half the Expense of a Church building and then own and manage the whole? Sometimes real estate embarrasses. Mr. Bowen confesses that if the Board had not "property" in Manissa he would advise occupying some other place. Manissa is not a healthy location for Missionaries and Schools. This fact is a little embarrassing while Manissa asks an increase of Missionary force.

My health having become considerably impaired during the past year I have come down to the Capital with the purpose of running into Switzerland or Scotland for a season of rest and recreation. My Colleagues cordially approve of my going and as I propose to lay my own Kindred under contribution for the Expenses of the journey, at the same time relinquishing the half of my Salary while absent from Service, doubtless no one will object

I can the more easily be spared since we have but one class this year in the Theological School and the obstacles to profitable touring in the present disturbed state of the country are very great. Mrs. Leonard remains at home and continues her labors. I should have been glad to take her with me, for I think she needs rest and change, if not medication. But it was next to impossible for us both to be absent together and the expense of course was a consideration of some weight. Our Marsovan Report & the Reports of the Schools occupied an hour in the reading. Allusion is made to the dangers and difficulties of travel. Between robbers on the one hand and the Government on the other travellers and travelling trains of animals find endless trouble, in the northern part of Asia Minor where Circassians most abound and food for the army, has most transportation. I venture to enclose to you a list of our Standing Committees in advance of the Minutes, and also a sketch of the G.B.S. for Woman's Board. Very Respectfully Yours, J. Y. Leonard

Constantinople, May 30, 1878.
Rec'd June 20.

The sketch of G.B.S. School House is drawn by Mrs. Riggs.

Bible House Constantinople
June 13. 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir,

Of course at Annual Meeting the American Board and Especially its Secretaries and Treasurer are continually in mind. I trust we pray sincerely for you and that you are praying very fervently for us.

Confirming mine of the 30th ult, (from here) I will venture to give you a few additional Notes from our Meeting, thus anticipating by a few days perhaps, the Minutes which will be forwarded you by the Secretary.

With marked unanimity the Mission have decided that by the Providence of God and the logic of Events the Theological Seminary is shut up to one Mission and the Mission for the present shut up to one Seminary. No one ~~expressed~~ maintained an opposite opinion and the only doubt expressed so far as I remember was expressed by myself. Should it please God to open the hearts of the Greeks in this region to receive the gospel so that Churches may be organized among them and any considerable number of Candidates come forward for the ministry I presume it will eventually be deemed expedient to establish something like a Theological School in this region to satisfy the demands of the Greek Speaking Greeks.

The result of the decision of the Mission is to transfer Mr. Herrick to Marsovan, send Mr. Riggs next year to Athens to study Greek, and leave Mr. Tracy's location to be determined by the changed circumstances.

On account of the growth of the stations and the pressure from the Woman's Boards of Missions, as well as the difficulty of transporting girls great distances in this distracted land, the Meeting have placed the Girls High Schools of Bardizag and Manissa (and prospectively the school of Cesarea also) in the same rank with the Girls Boarding School at Marsovan.

I shall not be able to add more for this mail.

Very truly & Respectfully yours

J. Y. Leonard

Constantinople, June 13/78.
Rec'd July 1.

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I shall not be able to add more for this mail.

Very truly & respectfully yours,
J. K. Greene

Marsovan Mar. 2d 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.,
Cong'l House Boston Mass.

Dear Bro.

Your favor of Dec. 4 was duly received and has been partly responded to by Bro. Riggs for the Station. I am very sorry for all the causes whatever they may have been which lost to us the noble Miss Clarkson. Possibly if there was remissness here it may have been due in part to the ~~fact~~ opinion that on account of the disturbed state of the country her coming would of necessity be delayed for yet several months. May the Allwise Disposer of Events give her a happy and successful service in Japan!

I esteem Mr. & Mrs. Tracy and shall be glad to welcome them back here. Doubtless every one here and at Constantinople where they did good labor expected they would return of course soon as health allows. I have no confidence that we shall get a Greek speaking Missionary here, or that he would be long contented outside of a Greek speaking community. Nor, so long as ninetenths of the Greek students have Turkish for their vernacular and they expect to preach to Greeks whose language is Turkish only, do I see any need or propriety of their lumbering through their studies in a foreign tongue. They should take Ancient & Modern Greek only as a Classic - as Students in Andover have taken Ancient Greek & German. Bro. Herrick, if he were here, could teach them better Theology and Church History than the best Greek Speaking Presbyterian in Greece or Asia. And so perhaps can Bro. Riggs if he has the leisure for it. This is the Sentiment of our Greek Students here from Cesarea and of their teacher. The great problem, as Bro. Bowen says, is, what to do with the Greek Speaking Greeks. Unfortunately these are very few and the open doors for them to enter among Greek Speaking populations are few, and as yet there are no Greek congregations from which supplies would come forward if you had a Greek Speaking Seminary already cut out and set up with full apparatus in some Greecy part of the crumbling Empire. I can hardly hope that the Mission this year can arrive at a clear solution of the problem. There are difficulties whichever side one turns, and no perfectly Satisfactory Course can be found. But I did not purpose to enter into a discussion of the subject. Only that whatever measures may finally be adopted for the Education of Greek speaking Greeks who may be found about Smyrna, there can hardly enter any mind a doubt that this *Andover Hill* of all Asia with its central position, its salubrious climate, its pleasant surroundings, its cheap living, its just completed array of houses and School buildings provided by the American Board with much thought and toil, shall continue to be regarded as one of the best locations for training young men and women for the Evangelistic work, and therefore a variety of Missionary talent and experience will always be in demand at this point. I think Mr. & Mrs. Tracy would find enough to do even if a Turkish or Greek speaking Missionary also were to come with them. What new openings may be made or what changes wrought by the turn of political events can be better conjectured in Boston than Marsovan. We get news of events in Constantinople two weeks after they are published in the Boston papers!

You may hear from our telegrams to Constantinople that the Trustees at the latest moment have decided to extend for a longer period — perhaps for two years — the vacation of the Senior Class. Among the reasons for this action are chiefly

1st. The fact that most of the class being young and without experience will be more profited, it is believed, by continuing their labors abroad as teachers and lay preachers before taking the last two years of their course, and in general they are fulfilling a present urgent demand in their several fields. The class is small. —

2d. Our native Assistant Teacher the Rev. Avedis G. K. Asadoorian having labored during the winter vacation in the city of Amasia and with good success is very urgently demanded by the Congregation in that important centre. By his continuing there a year or more we hope the way will be prepared for organizing a Church which will embrace members in Herek and Zile as well as Amasia.

A Junior class however will be admitted on the 11th of March and it promises to be a large one including several Greeks already on the ground.

Thankful for the general health in all our familis and the Schools and craving continued interest in your prayers. I remain Respectfully Yours J. Y. Leonard.

Marsovan, March 2, 1878.
Rec'd Apr. 12

Martigny, Switzerland
July 13th 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir,

I am stopping here for a day or two of rest on my way to a watercure and rest and change as per advice of Dr. Patterson, Consple.

Having entered upon the unfrequented path of volunteering extra Notes from Annual Meeting, I will venture to tax your patience a little farther.

Questions relating to the work in Manissa in one form or another consumed a great deal of time. How far to depart from established principles of the mission in the amount of Salary to be paid native helpers, & in the methods for Evangelizing the Greek speaking Greeks, and whether to construct buildings at a point which is confessedly an unhealthy place for missionaries to reside ~~in~~ and where the direction of the future progress of the work is yet uncertain, was not clear to many minds. Dr. Riggs opposed the opening of a Boys Boarding School and instanced the ill success of the Bebek School for Armenians. attributing the comparatively little good fruit to the carrying of Educational beyond the Evangelistic stage of progress. Dr. E. Bliss on the contrary thought better of the Bebek School & its fruits. You will hear from the Committee appointed to write you on that Subject.

The refusal to advise publication of Anc. Armenian Bible quite disappointed Dr. Isaac Bliss. But the Mission were not ready for it. Mr. Byington put in a plea from the Bulgarian Mission for whatever of strength remains to Dr. Riggs. Just before the meeting I received a letter from Mr. Allen in Harpoot in which he says "We don't go in for the talked of Anc. Arm. Bible. There are ancient Bibles enough now for all purposes of reference and Comparison. Why spend such an enormous sum for a doubtful good? In many cases now Priests read the modern, sometimes in Church."

You will have observed a sweeping Resolution in respect to future Estimates. & bearing allusion to your letter of Nov. 8th. 77.

This resolution lost somewhat of its original shape in the Course of the discussion, but it for substance was well sustained & together with the two following led to a closer inspection of Estimates under consideration and a review of others which had already passed in Committee of the whole. It gave opportunity for a re reading of the letter referred to, And it was observed that inasmuch as that letter accompanied our appropriations for 1878 reduced from the Estimates and was written upon the heels of that affair at Providence which the Board evidently would not like to repeat too often, it must have expressed the deliberate conviction & foreshadowed the future policy of the Prudential Committee in respect to self support in Turkey. Mr. Herrick supported the ~~object of the~~ resolutions & Dr. Wood said "Some step must be taken". I think the Prud. Committee will be gratified rather than the contrary to find that the sum of our Estimates this year is 723 L.T. less than the Appropriations made after reduction last year. L.T. 15,742^{39} as against 16.465 L.T. if I have the figures correctly.

Someone introduced a Conversation in regard to Expenditures in Tours, and if I mistake not the prevailing Sentiment seemed to be that it is well in general for a Missionary to avoid accumulating "Station property" at the Expense of the Board in the Shape of Rubber Coats "Station boots", "Station bedsteads", Station horses" &c. and be conscientious generally!

Mr. Herrick will explain the action of the Mission in respect to Bro. Tracy, He has already written him fully.

One remarked at the close of the meeting "This is the longest meeting we have ever had" "And one of the best replied Dr. Wood with Emphasis - "best in practical results"! -

It contrasts certainly with that of the previous year, when we came together after two years absence & found we had been drifting asunder and we could do little else than cut out work to finish up in '78. ——— I parted from the Herricks in Italy. Have some purpose of joining yet Dr. Bliss in Great Britain. Resp. Yours &c J. Y. Leonard

My address for the present is: Care of Greene & Whineray Liverpool.

Martigny, Switz., July 13, 1878.

Rec'd July 29. '78

Freiburg, Baden, Germany.
Aug. 20th. 1878.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M., Boston, Mass.

Very Dear Sir:

I find in my port-folio the beginning of a letter which I set out to write you last Spring when I was filing away and shoving into their pigeonholes the various documents, records and native letters out of which I had been making up the *Tabular View* for *Marsovan* for 1877. Although you will have received the body of these statements embodied in the *Tabular View* of the *Mission*, I thought you might find it convenient to have it by itself where you could lay hands on it at any moment and to have it, too, with some of the statements *distributed* – some more *particulars* than the form of the Tabular View would admit. As often happens, I was interrupted – perhaps by some call of a student – followed by other calls from brethren – and the little service I had thought to offer you was not resumed. Yet as it may be not altogether in vain I will resume it now. We endeavor - by averaging the records of successive ~~seasons~~ months of the year - to give in the Tabular View/ not the exact condition of the work at every point just - at the close of the year, nor at any one moment, for that would be impossible, but rather the average view & average results for the whole year. And I always endeavor to secure the attestation of the items from at least one of my associates before the record goes out of my hands.

According to our Report therefore the record for Marsovan for the year 1877 may be summarized as follows:—
Under the general supervision of three Missionaries Messrs Smith, Riggs & Leonard with their wives and two single female teachers from America, the Misses Fritcher and Washburn, there were in the Marsovan Field in the year 1877,

.18 Protestant Evangelical congregations,
.17 Sunday Schools
.18 Common Schools comprising
.659 Scholars male, and female.

1 Theological School having
22 Scholars Armenian and Greek.
1 Girls Boarding School with
25 Pupils, and
1 Station Class of 13 Young Men preparing
for the Seminary or for immediate Service.

Also

164 Women receiving instruction in the
Primer and New Testament at their homes.

There are Three Churches with a
membership of Two Hundred and Sixty One
souls; Thirty Four having been received
on profession of faith during the year.
More than half (146) are females.

The Average Attendance on public Worship
in the whole Marsovan Field has been 1504,
On Secondary Schools 1197,
And the number of "Registered" Protestants is 1434.

Supported wholly or in part by the
American Board and laboring mainly
under the direct Supervision and guidance
of these Missionaries already named, are:-

Two Pastors (installed),
Five Licensed Preachers,
Sixteen Male and Seven female Teachers,
Six Lay Preachers, called "Helpers" (Exhorters), &
Five Female Bible Readers, (teaching
those 164 women from house to house.)

— A few of these teachers & helpers are students in the Seminary. —

— In all there are Forty One native laborers. Many of these, besides their more regular service in preaching or teaching, keep in the towns and villages where they labor a stock of Bibles, Commentaries and other Religious Books and tracts for sale, in three languages the Armenian, Greek and Turkish; and make regular returns to the Missionary who has charge of that Department. And they collect subscriptions to the Weekly & Monthly Religious Paper the Avedaper published at Constantinople.

Contributions 17,425 p. made by the people to the support of Schools, the Ministry and for incidental Expenses is estimated to exceed $800 in Gold. —

N. B. Taxes by the Government were (Very heavy this year) ~~increased~~ by reason of the war, and inland trade was almost stopped.

Another page of the Tabular View shows an Inventory of Property belonging to the American Board, as follows:—

A. Missionary Dwelling Houses.

No. 1. House & Garden (occupied by Mr. Smith)	L.T. 375	
No. 2. Do, do (Messrs Leonard & Riggs)	450	825

- The last Estimate includes Porter's Lodge

B. School Houses.

No. 1. Theological School & Grounds	" 800	
" 2. New Girls B. School — unfinished	450	1250 +

C. Meeting Houses.

A. House bought and used for Chapel and School in Amasia	50
Amount in Real Estate	L.T. 2125

Add

Other Property.

Theological Library about 500 Vol's.	L.T. 100	
" Apparatus	40	
Girls B. School Utensils	5	
Travelling Apparatus	5	150
Grand Total		L.T. 2275

[+] The Old Girls B. School L.T. 200 is omitted here because it is understood to have been sold recently to cancel debts on the same. I. Y. L.

The appraisal of Real Estate is based simply on the direct expenditures from the treasury of the Board, and does not include the "one pound a day" which Dr. Barnum says is due for Missionary's time in building, nor Student work which is recompensed from other appropriations. Our buildings and lands cost us at best more than what they would sell for. If ever laid waste by Turk or ~~Moslem~~ Russian our proper claim would not differ much from the aggregate charges on the Treasurer's books.

From this little Summary two things are clear:- 1st. Here is a harvest. Though the work hitherto has been largely a work of getting ready, of cutting and fitting, of planning and building, of setting first stakes and laying foundations, of breaking up fallow soil and sowing the first seed in fields not before traversed, yet these native helpers reared on the ground are results; these congregations, schools and communities gathered organized and directed are results. And have not a goodly number of bright spirits already passed to the heavenly land? 2d. There is little temptation or opportunity here for Missionaries to be idle. The care of the Boards property, the care of souls, the care of institutions do they not necessitate work, fatigue, failures, reinforcements?

I dismiss the Interior View without further note or comment.

I found the "Champel" Baths of Geneva stimulating and friends very kind and obliging, but expenses high and the climate uncongenial. At Freiburg I enjoy the friendship and aid of Mr. Carl Ariez an Honorary member of the Board. It is a pleasant place at the opening of the Black Forest. One can walk among the pines.

I made a short Missionary Address at Geneva which was translated after me into French, and another at a festal gathering of some seven hundred people near the Lake of Thoune which was translated into German. I think both were favorably received.

I have received your kind letters of — and June 26. and am almost surprised to find that my own original desire and endeavor in regard to certain measures so exactly coincided with your own.

As to Bro. Tracy, I know not what to say or whether to say anything. Though the suggestion to remain another year in a "useful work" at home without expense to the Board, came from himself (in his letter to the Mission), the very thought of it has distressed me from that hour till now. There is ~~not a~~ no inhabited point in the whole ten thousand square miles of the Marsovan Field where I should not like to see him at work, Or, if that is better, I would cordially yield him to Constantinople. I am sure we should have been specially glad of his help this Autumn and Winter, when Mr. Riggs as I understand wishes to be in Athens. I think I do not know well all the considerations which led to the final action of the Mission in his Case. If it was unwise the only remedy lies in Boston. There is one Comfort, "~~X~~ Unto the ~~righteous~~ upright light ariseth ~~out of~~ in the darkness."

You will have seen Bro. Herrick and perhaps have become better satisfied with the situation after hearing his statements. I hope some one of those Colleges will have thought to add lustre to her Catalogue by recognizing his high endowments and truly valuable literary attainments and Services.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servt.
J. Y. Leonard

P.S. I have requested that my American letters be addressed care of Green & Whineray, 5, Tower Chambers, Water St. Liverpool, who forward them to me. J. Y. L.

Frieburg, Aug. 20, 1878.
Rec'd Sept. 11.

Samsoon. (Euxine)
Oct. 21st 1878

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.
For. Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
Boston. Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

By God's guidance and blessing I have made my tour in Europe recuperative and instructive and have returned to my field strong at the moment when our Autumn work begins to press. It has cost me and my friends some dollars, but the Board not one cent. On the contrary by my own choice the Board has been relieved of my salary during my absence, my wife's half being paid by the Womans Board. A ridiculous way, I think, of dividing families, but it is not my doing. I am very glad that you and good Dr. Thompson are coming to England.

Could you not profitably extend your tour to Constantinople and even to Marsovan taking Austria on the way? We would meet you at the landing and make the land journey as comfortable and easy as possible.

-I was in Paris having a set of teeth made when Dr. Bliss telegraphed me to engage rooms for the Tracys & Pierces. I then remained a week for the sake of assisting there and bringing hither the Fowles. Thanks for these reinforcements. The present is in some respects a hard time to work but while the Turkey is stewing throw in the salt. I hope Mr. & Mrs. Fowle will be allowed to remain in our Mission. Perhaps now Isbarta may be occupied as a Station and more hopefully since Great Britain has territory so near. Caesarea was big enough without taking in Angora and Konieh which can not be worked so well so far off. —

Mr. Tracy as advised by Bro. Smith has left all his heavy luggage, furniture, stoves, bedsteads &c in Scutari untouched. their movements to depend on future indications of Providence. They will use Mr. Riggs' furniture this winter and occupy his rooms sharing my house with me as did Mr. Riggs. Dr. Schneiders furniture is not yet all sold. Would that Missionaries could be spared the toil and the Board the expense of transferring heavy goods any way! In New Haven Methodist Ministers have their Salary plus house furnished: which is cheaper than double removals would be. You may have been surprised at the details in my letters, and my presumption in offering suggestions sometimes touching economy. but I have the impression that the wonderful wisdom of the Prudential Committee & Officers of the Board is due in part to their patience with details and power to generalize.

Mr. Fowle feels quite sore over a little box of goods which he purchased in England mostly for Mr. Stover & Dr. Farnsworth and which has cost him some $10, besides the freight, and two day's time because he brought it throug France. All here agree that America is a better place for shopping than England and that at all events goods should go around rather than across. We need for the comfort of missionaries going both ways a *good* agent in London and another in Paris. The Chain then would be complete

A glorious Mission work is going on in Paris more interesting than even the Exposition. You will doubtless receive reports of it.

Without seeing my good wif and friends who promise me a *welcome* I now plunge into touring on the Coast. Murderous Circassians and Malarious plains and swamps await me but man is immortal till his work is done. Very Respectfully Yours, *Julius Y. Leonard*

Also Let me bespeak in behalf of our families and two high Schools a few copies of the fullest reports of your Great Missionary Conference in England to be forwarded by Dr. Bliss or post or box as may be most Expedient to Marsovan.

They must be very instructive and Stimulating. Happy they whom the Lord has counted worthy to be present & enjoy the meetings!

Yrs obt Servt

J. Y. Leonard

Samsoon Oct 2d. '78

To Dr. Clark Sec.

Vezir Keopreu (Marsovan Field)
Dec. 16. 1878.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Boston. Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

You are aware that Vezir Keapreu is one of the more important outstations in the Marsovan Field; that is, under the care of the Missionaries who reside in Marsovan. I am here for a visit of a few days and to make the visit doubly profitable have brought along with me Mrs. Leonard Miss Fritcher and one of her Assistant teachers Manitza as also a graduate, Helen, who is to take charge of the girls' School in this town. We have spent two Sabbaths with the intervening week and now before returning I wish to give you a few notes which will assist you to understand the progress and continued prosperity of the good work here. You will be obliged to see also some signs of the affliction which comes upon christian people at the hands of the wicked while Government sleeps, or joins hands with the oppressor.

Coming over the mountain we had just a touch of the inconveniences of travel in Turkey. The first pelting cold rain of the season seemed to have been watching for us up in the home of storms. Then our guides mistook the road and before we had reached the foot of the precipitous mountain side our bridle path ended in a goat track, the smooth shod hoofs of our horses became treacherous, we were obliged to dismount & committing the horses to our footmen join them in the slippings, sliding and plunging till we reached the plain. But in the city Protestantism has made a road for itself. How different this two-story house with glass windows and a blazing fire upon the hearth from the wretched hovels in which I was obliged to lodge in my visits to this place sixteen years ago!

In Vezir Keopreu exists the third Protestant Church organized in the Marsovan field. We always find here now some warm hearts and it is pleasant to look around and note the various fruits of evangelistic labor. With an average congregation of two hundred souls, two flourishing schools, forty to fifty women learning to read in their own homes, the majority not yet protestants but moving toward the light, and with a commendable spirit of self denial on the part of his church and people, — to the giving of one tenth of their small income for the support of the gospel, — Pastor Garabed certainly has every reason to feel encouraged in his work. Three meetings are held every Sabbath. The first, before breakfast, is their Sunday School, but old and young alike attend and they show a great readiness and home preparation by their prompt answers to the Questions on the International Series of S.S. Lessons. The Sermon takes place at noon, the hour when the Muezzin calls Moslems to prayers. Toward evening they again meet for a Biblical Exercise which is often supplemented by the Monthly Concert or exhortations from the Pastor and others. It is the free hour. Yesterday I gave them an account of the Meeting of the Board at Milwaukee, and the Grand Conference in London. for which they expressed many thanks. The congregation had become quite discouraged by the hard times, the failure of some of their plans, and the long delay of promised reforms in the government. But catching a glimpse of the zeal & hope of the Secretaries and other Orators at Milwaukee their faces lighted up with joy: their own hope revives and cheerfully they lay: hands again to the work.

Why should they have been disheartened? Shall I name to you some of their hardships? Sit with me in this Chapel, already thrice enlarged, and survey the congregation decently but plainly clad in their usual native dress and seated mostly on mats and cushions on the uneven floor. There is Stepan (Stephen) the blacksmith; One of the earliest protestants, poor as poverty itself; toils hard from morning till night over his anvil, lives in a wretched hovel in the edge of the city, where with great difficulty he maintains his large family. He has had two horses stolen from him by Circassians. Near him sits, bending forward, a younger man, Anastos, a Greek. Deprived of one eye in Childhood by the small pox - a common affliction in Turkey - he too struggles to keep soul and body together and to pay his quota toward the support of the pastor. Just now he has an unusually downcast look; for a bevy of marauding Circassians have broken in the door of his house, ~~in a village~~ and taken off his cow. They have the impudence to offer to sell ~~it~~ her back to him for eight hundred piastres (paper) about half her value! He is pondering whether to give it. To complain to the government would be worse than useless. Passing a few more fortunate brethren notice a third, Muggerditch, the barber. He was almost hacked in pieces by Turkish robbers on the mountains as he was bringing a small drove of cattle over from Marsovan. The deep gash in his right cheek is scarcely healed, leaving a horrid scar and perpetual deformity, and four broken, bruised fingers have grown crooked upon his hand, for there was no surgeon to dress his wounds. Moreover as he goes out ~~and into~~ church you would see him limp with the ball in his right leg, freshly received from a Cicassian's gun—one of the Circassians recently come over from European Turkey, (I suppose) with his "bag and baggage", and his devilish hate of Christians. These men are all members of the church.

"Shall I add another instance of affliction, one not so recent, but deeper, sadder, more abiding? Among the women seated on the floor, in the rear of the audience room, ~~in this lowly house of worship~~ you may observe a young lady, perhaps twenty five years of age. A wreath of thin gold coins adorns her white brow and a neat shawl of various colors is thrown gracefully over her head and shoulders. A nearer view would show how those features, once so bright and cheerful have been ploughed with grief. For the iron has entered into her soul. Three years ago her oldest brother, a member of this Church, was brutally murdered while engaged in selling bibles and dry goods together, in a wild region near Charshamba. I need not mention the additional griefs, abuse, and injustice which her father suffered in the vain endeavor to promote prosecution of the murderers and recover from the government even the murdered man's horse which had been found tied to a tree in the woods and delivered to the Magistrate's hands. This sister never takes my hand now after service without bursting into tears. The memory of her murdered brother comes forcibly upon her because he had been a member of our Theological School in Marsovan and twice in our employ.

I should not have singled out these cases of distress but that they exemplify the general calamities of these times while the ~~General~~ Government is engrossed with the work of

Clearing herself from foreign foes or quelling Sedition at the Capital. Who can be indifferent to the anxieties which disturb so many breasts in almost every town & village of the realm?"

Of course as Christian teachers we endeavor to turn these afflictions (which are certainly not without divine permission) to good account. We remind the afflicted ones that the Lord reigneth; that their distresses are less than they deserve, by their own confession, on account of their sins; that they should lay up treasure in heaven beyond the reach of thieves, and anticipate the Mansions prepared for the faithful where the wicked cease from troubling. We teach them according to the Scripture to pray "for Kings and for all that are in Authority"; that they may lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty". And we cannot help comforting them with the assurance which we feel that if Christians pray as they should, God will make use of the British Government or some other Government, and the Sultan himself in the near future to accomplish such a reformation as shall involve and secure "all great human interests".

Especially shall not that great nation that professedly goes by the Prayer Book and the Bible fulfil her mission under the cover of an Authorized Protectorate to protect the innocent and restrain by actual & prompt punishments the haughty oppressor?

During the week of our visit here, while the ladies were visiting among the families, I have made a tour among Greek villages lying in a circuit of thirty miles. Pastor Garabed and the old blacksmith Stepan (Stephen) accompanied me. We were cordially received in every place but one where a woman possessed of fiery zeal for her church made a ludicrous display to turn out the village teacher who was politely offering us a resting place. She would have no such heretics for guests in her house. Elsewhere we had opportunities to preach the gospel, and though it was the first visit of the kind attempted in that region we were heard with manifest respect and gratitude. One of their School teachers a man of twenty five moves down with his family to Vezir Keupren to begin preparation for entering our Theological Seminary. May God's blessing attend our humble endeavors! Very Respectfully Yours. Julius Y. Leonard

Vezir Keopren, Dec. 16. 1878.
we Rec'd Feb. 21. 1879.

Marsovan, June 12th, 79

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D., " "
Sec. A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

I find myself indebted to you for letters of Jan. 13th. and Feb. 26th. To the former I should have responded immediately but that I was just starting on a journey, and since that I have been variously occupied. Mrs. Leonard and myself are very thankful for all your kind thoughts toward us, but we should prefer that the value of our services be not overestimated, which are very defective and faulty at best. We could not expect more "attention from head quarters" than we have received, nor indeed half so much, considering the size of your world-wide family. Pray that spite of our oft infirmities we may so labor as to be accepted of Him who is Head over all.

As to my letters to the Missionary House I may say they have been prompted usually by a desire to communicate something which perchance may be useful to the Secretaries in their work or to make due report of our movements rather than by any thought of their publication. I am perfectly satisfied with the use that has been made of them - through these now more than twenty years - and only wish they were worthier.

In your favor of Jan. 13th it is said "Since your return to your station nothing has come to hand". Hence I doubt whether a letter sent you from Samsoon Oct. 21st to the care of Mr. Stanton in London, may not have miscarried. If not from the Station it was from a part of the field. Among other things mention was made of my purpose to tour among the outstations of the Seaboard before going home. That tour deprived me of the pleasure of assisting at the ordination of the first pastor of the Marsovan Church which I had anticipated for ~~twenty~~ eighteen years.

The ordination was at last suddenly resolved upon by the brethren then present in Marsovan. The Candidate but one week before had openly declared his fixed determination not to be ordained and not to labor with this Church!

My letter from Vezir Keapren might have recorded many pleasant things (some of which Mrs. Leonard has noted in letters to the ladies of New Haven.) but it is needful that the dark side of the picture sometimes be held to the light.

You will have received the Station and School Reports written by Mr. Smith who with Mr. Riggs represent Marsovan at the Annual Meeting.

Our slow Post has not up to this moment given us the least intimation of the topics to be discussed at the Meeting. Of course there will be Hallelujahs over the late bequest, and Estimates too will feel the swell. But if the Board has suddenly become rich it does not follow that all her sons will become prodigal. Moderation and general adherence to established principles of economy may be expected to characterize their deliberation and action.

The service which Bro. Herrick has been able to render the Cause by his public addresses and visits at home seems to be very timely: May his return to Marsovan be equally auspicious! Material is being collected for his house and the requisite legal permission to build has been granted.

In my next I will give you some notes of tours made during the winter and spring. In my last visit to Samsoon and other towns on the coast I fell into the hands of robbers with some damage, but the Lord graciously deliverd me alive. Miſs Fritcher who accompanied me was unharmed. To day I enter upon my fifty-third year. May it carry me upon a higher plane of christian activity and spiritual joy than any that have preceded! Pro Xto et ecclesiâ.

Mrs. L. joins me in cordial salutations to Mrs. Clark & all at the Rooms. Yours truly,

J. Y. Leonard

Marsovan, June 12, 1879
Rec'd July 15.

Notes of Tours. J. Y. Leonard.

I will give here some jottings of tours which with God's blessing I was permitted to make during the year 1879.

These tours take the Missionary through a great variety of experiences: they also have vital connexion with every department of evangelistic work in his field. They are sometimes restful and refreshing; more often quite the contrary, inasmuch as they frequently involve sleepless nights, meals at ~~irregular~~ improper hours, fatigues of excessive travel on horseback in burning heat and biting cold; besides the mental strain of settling hard questions, reconciling disaffected brethren, combatting prejudices, defending the oppressed before Turkish tribunals, devising with true brethren plans and measures for carrying on the gospel work as far as possible without foreign aid and other suchlike matters. Yet the work of touring is ~~one of the most~~ remunerative; one is cheered by new evidences of Christianity taking root and bearing fruit, and however imperfect his own labors may be, he knows that a hundred wheels are in motion which would not have been in motion but for his presence.

A note from Pastor Avedis in Amasia - twenty five miles away - brought me on the last day of January to that city and his door. He desired me to assist at the celebration of the Lord's Supper on the following Sabbath and among others baptize his infant son. The congregation here constitutes a large branch of the Marsovan church and only ~~lacks~~ wants a little more unification and indoctrination to justify their being organized into a separate church. Saturday evening we had a delightful prayer meeting in the house of one of the brethren in which several persons took active part. About a hundred and twenty persons were present at the Communion Service on the Sabbath including a few German friends. The Sunday School of the afternoon closed with a stirring Monthly Concert of prayer for foreign missions. Next day, beginning first with a sunrise prayer meeting, we had the pleasure of inspecting the three Schools of the Board - one a girls School, - and giving needful directions

for farther improvement. The work in this place was never in a better condition, and could Pastor Avedis consent to remain a little longer he would reap a rich reward.
He was soon after this called to the Church in Vlanga.

II.

On the 27th Febr. accompanied by Mrs. Leonard and ~~Teacher~~ Anna Felician, teacher in the Girls B. School, I visited Aukat Hadji Keoy, thirty miles south of Marsovan. It is too long a journey for a lady to make comfortably in the saddle in one day; but there being no decent resting place by the way, we pushed on and arrived at *early candle lighting*, having been in the saddle ten hours. The preacher's brisk wife quickly strewed cushions upon the Chapel floor, our only suitable lodging place - and tired nature as quickly and unceremoniously appropriated them. The brethren distributed our horses to their own houses and very soon returned with their families to give a more formal hearty welcome and spend the evening. Our interview was enlivened with the singing of sacred songs and closed with a brief exposition of the 23^d^ Psalm and prayer.

Early the next morning the head man of the protestant community, who had also been elevated to a seat in the city council, - a great thing for so small a community in so small a town - came to ask leave of absence. The Governor had requested him to go with a posse comitatus in search of robbers who had attacked two protestant young tradesmen on the highway and relieved them of all their goods, money and clothes:- except such as decency requires. Of course we could excuse his absence under such circumstances and felt strongly tempted to join in the hunt. During our stay of seven days, making the chapel our lodging room, reception room, and meeting house, and comforted by its rude and rusty yet generous stove, we had daily religious services and almost incessant intercourse with the people. Mrs. Leonard also conducted a separate meeting for women, which was attended by members of Armenian families, and we visited by companies from house to house usually having a prayer before leaving any place. —

of Tours.

The following incident will show the general friendliness of the people toward us.

One morning while the priest was chanting his litany in the Armenian Church, not more than three yards from our own door, I slipped in and took my stand reverently by the wall, to observe. It was an uncommonly rude structure of unburnt brick with nothing but the bare ground for a floor, which in spots was relieved by a soiled cushion or piece of reed matting. Smaller congregations I have seen in larger churches even. There were by count one man, six children, and six women. A daughter of thirteen years assisted the priest in chanting the appointed liturgy and seemed to do her part very commendably. At the close everyone came up to the altar and kissing the priest's hand received his special benediction in these words "God remit" (thy sins). I stepped into the court and as the priest came out, bade him "Good Morning". He received my salutation pleasantly and invited me to his house. We went together. As we entered the dooryard, "This" said he, pointing to his son's wife, "is a Protestant, - 'bring the reverend a chair." We sat in the open court before a huge pile of wheat and had a long conversation. "You protestants *preach*" said he, "How well it would be if I could preach every day, but I havent the ability, I havent learning." "In Chorum" he continued, "the priest translates into Turkish, (i.e the Ancient Armenian which the common people do not understand into their vernacular the Turkish) but it won't do here" "Why not"? I asked, "Because Ertesian (the bishop) would be angry." — "Bring out the *Karoze*". His "protestant" daughter in law brought out a book and placed it in the priest's hand. It was a copy of *Dr. Goodell's Sermons* in Turkish. "Such sermons", he added, "if I only had the ability and liberty to read them would do this people a world of good". That evening the priest returned my call, and when, after a short visit, I apologized to him that the people had assembled for worship he replied "No, matter; I will remain also." And he did remain all the evening, apparently much interested. Seated by my side in our extemporized pulpit, he even attempted to join in the singing. The next morning he sent us a half gallon of sweet fresh milk."

Our preacher, Deacon Lazarus, and his indefatigable wife seemed to take a lawful pride in exhibiting to us some ripe fruits of their hard toil. Women who could scarcely read were set to rehearsing large portions of the Catechism and Chapters from the Bible. A blind woman repeated from memory the Sermon on the Mount. We accepted a bright girl, whose mother is a widow, upon our free list for the Girls Boarding School.

Of course we had to give a part of one night to the settling of a chronic quarrel among certain brethren who ~~their~~ through ignorance and want of discipline, are inclined to make mountains out of mole hills. But then on the other hand we bore off an unprecedentedly large subscription for the support of the gospel during the year.

The ground was covered with fresh snow when we set out for home; but spite of cold and slippery, dangerous, roads, we arrived safely, feeling well rewarded by having seen unmistakable fruits of religious culture in that isolated village and by the opportunities to sow new seed.

iii.

On the 9th of April accompanied by Mrs. Leonard and Anna Bedrosian Felicion - who is almost as a daughter to us. having been a member of my family for eighteen years - I made a second visit to Amasia. The native brethren who were apprised of our coming showed their good will by coming out three miles on horseback to meet us. Others, on foot half as far, among whom were faithful Abraham and his school of happy boys. Our visit of fifteen days embraced a great variety of labors which space here forbids to describe. The opportunity was improved to investigate the condition of certain refugees from Batoum and Sokoum Kalè, who had not so much fled before the Russian armies as been swept [illegible] by force of Turkish arms. These claimed to be Christian, and consequently had been sold by Circassian Beys to Moslems since their arrival here, and when the order was telegraphed from Cousple to release them were left in a starving Condition. We distributed alms to them. —

Notes of Tour.
Feb. 19, 1880. Samson.
Recd Mar. 22.

[To be continued]

Samsoon (Black Sea) in
the Marsovan Field. - Feb. 19th 1880.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D., Sec. A.B.C.F.M., Boston.

Dear Sir:

My last letter to you was written July, 12th '79, and the same enclosed a letter to Rev. Mr. Strong. My only apology for not writing during this long interval, is, that I have been very much abroad, and when at home find accumulated business demanding immediate attention; have to maintain a large correspondence with our native preachers, teachers and Calporters; and sometimes - as last Autumn - after traveling in Malarial districts, am abliged to make some concessions to infirmity and disease. You will have learned from the pen of others, if not my own, that during this winter vacation - of four months - in the Theological Seminary, the Miſsionaries of Marsovan are occupying posts of labor somewhat widely separated from each other: Mr. Tracy and family in Amasia, twenty five miles South East of Marsovan; Myself and family - here in Samsoon seventy miles from these places respectively; ~~to look after towns & villages on the Coast~~;

while Mr. Riggs and family continue in Athens. Only Meſsrs. Smith and Herrick remain in Marsovan. We have hired rooms here for the winter, but the winter is so unusually severe and the houses are so badly constructed we find that no device will keep out the cold and no medication entirely ward off the diseases which proverbially make this city their peculiar home.

Did the conditions of climate admit there would be advantages in making Samsoon the permanent residence of one or two miſsionaries: in no other way can the necessary measures for evangelizing this rapidly growing city be well carried out; in no other way can the evangelistic work among ~~both~~ Armenians and Greeks in outstations up and down the coast be efficiently and adequately superintended.

In the town of Marsovan the peculiar pioneer work belonging to the Miſsionary is in an important sense finished. This work has been carried on uninterruptedly for twenty years (It was in 1860 that I took up my residence there) — A religious Evangelical Society numbering at present five hundred souls has been gathered and to say the least made far more intelligent in morals and religion than the communities from which they were derived; a church of some two hundred souls, united to one another and to the Redeemer in solemn Covenant according to the usages of Congregational Churches in America, has been prepared and handed over to a native pastor, himself a graduate of Marsovan Seminary; Schools exist; intelligent committees are competent to manage their own affairs whether civil or religious; a meeting house has been built and repeatedly enlarged and improved partly at the expense of the Board and partly by the Congregation, and it is passed over to the ownership in fee simple of the Church and Society.

"If we leave out of account direct work for the Conversion of Moslems and rare opportunities for woman's work in that place, the only reason for Missionaries continuing to reside in Marsovan, is, because the Theological Seminary and Girls' Boarding School must be conducted by them, and because this is the only healthy town within an area of twelve thousand square miles where a missionary family can properly reside the year round for superintending the whole field".

Our congregation in Samsoon is composed of Greeks and Armenians. During the summer they were left without the ministrations of the gospel and consequently fell into bitter dissentions among themselves, the chief blame, however, resting with one man. With a protestant name, a graceless heart and an unruly tongue he succeeded in doing much mischief. He annoyed the rest in their meetings for public worship, - of whom two are worthy church members, - and he freely maligned the protestant religion, missionaries and preachers to lazy gaping crowds in cafés and groggeries. He seems to have had his counterpart in the "ungodly men" of whom we read in the Epistle of St. Jude. It is said to us that our coming has had the effect to neutralize the influence of his ~~this man~~'s blasphemies among the people, restrain his passions and promote the general harmony which now prevails. How true it is that "one sinner destroyeth much good"!

Not having found as yet the convenient opportunity nor a suitable location for erecting a house of worship in Samsoon, we have hitherto depended on leasing rooms in khans and houses for School, congregation and preacher's lodgings. At the moment of my arrival these leases expired and could not be renewed; and we have had no little difficulty in an inclement season to find and fit suitable rooms elsewhere.

Greeks and foreign residents - as Consuls, Agents of Steamer Companies etc - do not intend to be led much by Armenian preachers. They will make friendship with an American; give and receive visits; privately protest against many erroneous doctrines and practices of the Oriental Churches; commend almost flatteringly the aims and achievements of the American Missionaries: but not many will attend public worship with us where in place of Costly churches to which they are accustomed, they must condescend to enter some backstreet domicil or extemporized chapel in a hall of no reputation and there sit among the poor. ~~But has not~~ Admirers & worshippers of Crosses from Childhood, they yet see no. beauty in the cross of taking on themselves His yoke who was meek and lowly of heart. But has not the Savior some elect ones among these also? Will not the Holy Spirit search them out in answer to the prayers of believers and reveal to them their own poor hearts, and then the depths of the riches of redeeming love?-

Samsoon is from Marsovan a distance of four day's journey (as Caravans travel in Autumn and Winter,) and then the outstations in this quarter are reached by one, two, or three days journey more. These are Yaghbasan (Greek); Charshamba (mainly armenian); Kapoo Kaya (Armenian) with its three outlying School and preaching centres; Unieh (Greek); Fatsa (Greek); Bafra (Armenian and Greek), at present vacant for want of a preacher. Besides these is Sinape, one day by Steamer, where our Greek

Calporteur, Hadji Savas is trying to preach the gospel in Grog Shops and Café's.

Of the work in these several places I cannot now speak in detail. The mountain on which the scattered people of Kapaokaya Church have their homes is reported to be buried in snow six feet deep. Roads are every where blocked. It has been very difficult & sometimes impossible to assemble for (worship). In Fatsa a new work has developed under the labors of a Greek Student of Marsovan Seminary. Amidst opposition and persecution a small band of faithful adherents to the truth maintain regular worship and the Scriptures are finding lodgment in families both in the town and its villages; while daily disputations in the market place are opening the eyes of many to the errors in which they had previously rested secure. In Sinope our Calporter finds one chief obstacle to his work in the free sale and universal use of Boston rum! The citizens drink; the sailors drink; the Captains drink; the Bishop drinks — every body drinks. The man who comes among them and neither drinks nor smokes is an anomaly.

It matters not whether Goshen butter has ever seen Goshen if it only bears the name. "Boston rum" brings the best prices and is fancied to smack of western civilization. Some Moslems in this region dropping the restraints of Islam have begun their reform with

Boston rum! I saw fifteen barrels of the stuff landed from a steamer the other day each barrel plainly marked "Trull Brothers, Distillers", "Boston Rum". I was ashamed to tell a bye-stander in answer to a question, that Boston is in America. But I got one ray of comfort in the hope—from the make of the barrels—that it was only Boston in name.—Go forward in all your reforms in America! Both good and evil from that exalted land reach round the world.

Partly because I promised it I have spun out (sic) from my diary and memory some "Notes of Tours" to enclose with this letter. They might be called "A Leaf from a Miſsionary's Journal". I venture to say the leaves at this late day will appear exceeding dry.

With cordial salutations to all at the Miſsionary House and theirs—in which Mrs. L. unites—I remain,

Very respectfully and truly Yours,

Julius Y. Leonard.

Samoa. Feb. 19, 1880

Recd Mar. 22.

Samsoon, Turkey in Asia
Mar. 4. 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D. Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir;

I have a petition to lay before the Prudential Committee, and I respectfully beg a gracious hearing.

It has pleased our Heavenly Father to spare the life of my widowed mother till she is now in her eighty first year. Her letters have frequently expressed of late an earnest desire, — if it may be the Lord's will, to see myself and wife once more in the land of the living; and she would like my assistance in arranging her worldly affairs. Similar requests have come repeatedly from Mrs. Leonard's parents also, seconded emphatically by her sisters who are in feeble health. While we were pondering these things in our hearts and anxiously inquiring how far filial duty and privilige at this moment weigh against the claims of the Missionary work in its present stage, and with reference to our own health, tidings reach us concerning Mrs. Leonards ~~own~~ mother that she who was the strongest of all has been suddenly removed by death. I need not say how poignant is our grief and disappointment by this affliction while yet we bow submissive to the divine will.

There remains the aged father now in his eighty fourth year. In his deep sense of loneliness and with an open grave but a little way before him, he now earnestly requests that without delay we return to share with him his home in New Haven, and assist his tottering steps. Under the circumstances we are constrained to regard this as a call from the Lord, and accordingly we do now earnestly request permission from the Prudential Committee to return at once to America.

Another consideration supports this request, and one which doubtless will have more weight with some minds. It is twenty three years since we first sailed from Boston for Smyrna, in the Bark Henry Hill; and ten years since, after a grateful visit in America, we sailed a second time from

New York. These last ten years have been full of commotion in the Ottoman Empire. Famine, and Sword have brought their alarms and exactions upon the people around us, taxing our own sympathies as they were never taxed before. Nor have our own persons wholly escaped the misfortunes of the times. Add to these the effects of malaria in our outlying districts, and it will not be thought altogether strange if my own health has become seriously impaired. Indeed, on this account alone the question had begun to revolve in my own mind, whether it were not due to the Board quite as much as to ourselves to ask, if not a release, at least a furlough for a longer or shorter period as Providence may direct.

Upon these two pillars, health and domestic relations, let our petition rest. To our own minds the voice which said "Go work in my vineyard" now says with equal distinctness, "Come ye yourselves apart ..... "and rest awhile".

By telegraph we have secured the approval of our Colleagues in Marsovan: we confidently expect an endorsement from the Committee ad Interim as this petition passes through their hands to the Missionary House.

An incidental advantage in our going immediately will be that on Mr. Riggs' return the four families will find, then, just sufficient room in the Mission houses at Marsovan; without the labor and expense otherwise requir. For the sake of improving the first dry roads in April or May, and because of the declining health of my father in law, I would respectfully request that the answer from Boston be sent by telegraph to Rev. T. A. Baldwin in Constantinople. It may be a single short word — "Yes"; or, "Yes", coupled with my name. The expense may be placed to my private account.

In the Service of the Gospel,
Very truly Yours. J. Y. Leonard.

Approved by Com. ad Interim March 22 1880
I. F. Pettibone Secy —

Samsoun, March 4, 1880
Recd April 19

Leonard J. Y.

Samsoon, Turkey in Asia
Mar. 26th 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Boston.

Dear Sir:

On the 4th inst, I addressed you a petition for leave to visit America, and sent it to Com ad Interim for their endorsement. What action they have taken in the matter I am not yet informed. Violent storms have interfered with the regular transmission of mails upon the inhospitable Euxine. It would have been much more consonant with my own feelings could I have had the privilege of a freer correspondence with you on the subject of our visiting America, and probably this would have been more satisfactory to yourself; but, this seemed to be precluded by the circumstances. In confident expectation, therefore, of a favorable answer from Boston, we are preparing to improve the first passable roads to & from Marsovan and to embark from Constantinople before Annual Meeting. Perhaps we may not be permitted to return to Marsovan at all - to take any thing out of our house. or say "Farewell". The roads are in a horrible condition, and likely to be so for a month. Deep snow supervening on deep mud, animals flounder with their loads; travelers are detained in cold Hanns (inns) not half so comfortable as a farmer's barn or an ordinary Carriage house would be in America; and where it begins to thaw the treacherous plain, half buried in water, or the bridgeless torrent turns back the Caravan. The want of roads is looked upon in the distance as merely the absence of a great convenience: it is only when some great necessity compels and you must drag through the mire seventy or a hundred miles sometimes at the rate of five or ten miles a day, that you realize how backward is the oldest of all Countries in the means of civilization and comfort.

Ap. 2d. This letter has been interrupted and detained. Meanwhile Mrs. Leonard has been twice prostrated with Fever and Ague.

The condition of the roads has not improved. It is for this reason that no letters reach me from Marsovan, and I have only a brief telegram, as yet, respecting the death of Mrs. Smith; which I understand by the telegram to have occurred on the 15th of March. Strange, there is no direct postal connexion between two so important centers as Samsoon and Marsovan. The winter is said to have been less severe in the interior; the heavy falls of snow in March were confined more to the Black Sea Coast. If Miss Bush still adheres, since her fathers death, to her purpose as intimated, she may arrive in Marsovan this month.

Notwithstanding many adversities, things are coming into better shape in Samsoon. I have succeeded in leasing a very good hall for a Meeting House in the very centre of the city, It had been used as a tobacco factory; but with cleansing and whitewashing, it has put on an entirely different aspect and now subserves a far more useful purpose. The congregation is more than doubled,* and we have started a school with a Greek student for teacher.

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*About ~~80 last Sabbath~~.

¶ "We have likewise been prospered in making excellent arrangements at a trifling expense for the sale of Bibles and Testaments and our other books in the Bazars, or central Market-place. Here many inquirers congregate and after the discussions of the day they not unfrequently take to their homes a copy of Pilgrim's Progress, Butler's Analogy Saints' Rest, the Anxious Inquirer, or the Bible itself".

Since beginning this letter I have received a very cordial note from the Rev. Dr. Wood saying that the *Com. ad Interim* had voted *approval* of my application to the Prud. Committee. I accordingly await the response. Every effort to extricate ourselves from here only reveals more deeply our attachment to our field and work, to our colleagues and other Missionary friends - and not less, to our Students and many grateful loving native brethren and Sisters in Marsovan and all these provinces. But yet I find my nerves giving out and I think the Lord is opening the way for us to be excused for a season. Very respectfully Yours, J. Y. Leonard.

Samsoun. March 26, 1880
Rec'd April 80

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address
Rev. J. Y. Leonard
133 Crown St.
New Haven, Conn.
U. S. America

S 57

S. S. City of Berlin. N. Lat. 42 W. L. 50
Off the Banks of Newfoundland
July. 7th 1880.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D. Sec. A. B. C. F. M. Boston,
Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

If this letter reaches you (by Mail from New York) it will be the token of our safe arrival by the good Ship "City of Berlin".

Unlike our former experiences of ocean travel we have been favored with remarkably smooth seas and fine weather, and consequently are at the present moment in good condition and quite free from suffering. We know, it may be because that friends in New-Haven, and Marsovan and Constantinople are praying for us. Nevertheless every drop in the wave had its position assigned it by the Great Architect for every minute of this week before the worlds were made. How wonderful!

Your very kind letter of Apr. 30th. met us in London: a previous one there mentioned has not appeared.

The telegram to Mr. Baldwin, authorizing our return, was handed me at the close of Morning Service in our stone Chapel in Samsoon Sunday Ap. 25th - I was deeply moved as I held that telegram in hand reflecting with what kind thoughts the Prudential Committee may have considered and granted this request, and to what issues this step may finally lead.

I may note that it is twenty three years today since we embarked from Boston in the "Henry Hill" & going out, I trust, in obedience to a divine call, to a land which we knew not but which God was to show us. However imperfect and unworthy has been our service - and none can be more conscious of this than myself - we have this to record, that Goodness and Mercy have followed us continually. "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits."

July. 8th

While I was writing the ~~last~~ above sentence the Boat slacked speed: the screw almost ceased to revolve & a chill dense fog enwrapped us. I hastened on deck. The passengers in their "Ulsters" and "Mackintoshes" stood trying to peer through the chill mist. Some were a good deal agitated. By a quick turn we had just avoided an iceberg whose presence was first revealed by the echo which it gave to our own fog whistle! The Captain acknowledges that we were within a mile of it, Others say we missed it by less than a hundred yards! At all events that was a moment of imminent peril. We had passed a Steamer in the morning from which we had responses though nothing could be seen of her, and we had gazed coolly upon an iceberg in the distance. But this new one came suddenly upon us, and no one could tell what more craft of that sort or some other might lie in our path. For two successive hours we crept ~~at~~ slowly, bellowing with our big iron throat through the mist. At last the clouds ~~have~~ lifted and we are now coursing on again at the rate of fifteen knots an hour. It is still hoped that we shall reach New York before the Sabbath.

I will just mention that we left Miss West among her friends in London. Miss Ferguson of Cape Colony is with us. We bring with us the female teacher, Anna Bedrosian, whose name is known in the Womans Board as Mrs. Leonard's assistant and later the chief assistant teacher in the G. B. S. at Marsovan. She is to Mrs. L. in the place of a daughter - almost; and except temporarily ~~at short intervals~~ has never been absent from our table for the last eighteen years. Mrs. L. felt that Anna deserved and needed the journey, and the Station gave assent. Her expenses will not come upon the Board. Your Oft Servant and grateful brother - - J. Y. Leonard.

P.S. Came to land in New York Sunday morning, and were met by Brothers in Law; Major R.P. Cowles of New Haven and Andrew P. Vantuyl of Elizabeth N.J. whose kind assistance superseded ~~the~~ all necessity for the provision & proffers of Mr. Broughton. Was glad to reach Marsovan: am Glad to be home again. "Thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverance."

Salutations

J.Y.L.

[illegible]

Recd July 12, 1880

New Haven, Ct.
Aug. 19. 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. Am. Board.
Boston.

Dear Sir;

Prof. Leonard Waldo of Yale who is a good friend to me as well as a near kinsman, proffers his aid to buy at best advantage, if you have not already bought, the Telescope for Marsovan Seminary. He is anxious that the Board should get the worth of its money, and there is nothing in which one is more liable to mistake or be cheated. He also says that a manufacturer of telescopes in Dublin makes a kind for Schools in which the worth is all put into the glass - nothing for show or finish - mountings rough & strong.

Just the thing I should think for Turkey. If the suggestion comes too late it may be of use at another time.

I am glad to see that you have moved the Government to take up earnestly the prosecution of poor Bro. Parsons' Murderers. The absolute supineness with which my robbers were hunted for is not very creditable to our Administration, albeit Mr. Maynard is such an excellent man. I ache to see those Circassians taken in hand by a Government that dares disarm them and wills to protect the innocent. The way will then be open to teach the ignorant mountain shepherds the Sixth Commandment.

Your kind letter of Welcome of the 13th ult was duly received. Concerning "Allowance" for Expenses during our Visit in America I will write you shortly. At present I am living on borrowed money and my friends. Mrs. L. highly appreciates your willingness to let her rest. Besides her natural diffidence and aversion to public service, her fatigue and domestic afflictions amply justify seclusion and reserve. The little visit to our special friends and the supporters of Anna in Madison was exceptional.

That it is a duty as it is an unspeakable privilige to be with our dear parents a little while once more, since God has spared their life and ours, I have not the shadow of a doubt. Nor can we be too thankful to our Heavenly Father who grants to them and us this indulgence.

Very Respectfully Yours
in the Hopes & Service
of the Gospel,

Julius Y. Leonard

P.S. Mrs L. unites with me in Cordial Salutations to Mrs. Clark.

New Haven, Aug 19, 1880

Rec'd Aug 20

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New Haven Ct.
Aug 23d /80

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. Am. Board

Dear Sir:

I venture to enclose letters which I have just received from Dr. E. E. Bliss and Dr I. G. Bliss, for although Dr. B. says that "full particulars have gone to Boston" respecting the murder of Bro. Parsons, so that these letters may be only the chips of the Reports sent you I think on the other hand there may be facts here mentioned and views expressed which in some way may supplement what you have. I betray no confidence in confiding these to you as you cannot but be most deeply interested with us all in whatever reflects a ray of light upon this tragic scene. The testimony of the

Vicar of the Armenian Patriarch that Dr Parsons was a man of "Spotless character" will never be questioned by any living man. He has received the Martyrs Crown. Who will come forward to fill his place in the ranks?

The pencil sketch may have been prepared for the Anecdotes. You can tell at a glance if you have it. I should be glad of additional particulars if they can be conveniently forwarded to me. Bro. Parsons was very dear to us all. He rests from his labors and his works follow him.

I hope the sending of these will not burden you. & I would like - if convenient that you let your clerk return them to me after any use you may have for them.

Very truly Yours

J. Y. Leonard

133 Crown St. New Haven Ct.

Aug 3d 1880

New Haven, Ct.
Aug. 28. 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Boston

Dear Sir:-

I have yours of yesterday inviting me to a conference Wed. or Thurs. It comes in a bad time, as my father in law is away for health and has left me in charge of his house and affairs. Wednesday it is ~~specially~~ important that I be here on account of some business specially appointed for that day. Moreover I fear I can render you but a very poor service in the matters referred to: I was not a delegate to the Annual Meeting, really caught but a few broken half hours of its first sessions and from force of circumstances feel less posted in regard to the Seminary and the present views of the Mission than any time before during the last fifteen years.

Nevertheless if you do not find it convenient to postpone the conference or excuse me altogether and do not so notify me I will try to come up Wednesday Evening.

I have written Mr. Barrows and shall probably hear from him Monday or Teusday.

Very Respectfully Yours.

J. Y. Leonard

133. Crown Street.
New Haven. Ct.

New Haven, Aug. 28, 1880
Rec'd Aug. 30.

New Haven Aug 31. 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Boston.

Dear Sir:

In regard to the proposed changes in the Marsovan Seminary (except the change in the length and time of vacations) I do not feel prepared to express an opinion; because I have never seen an adequate reason for the changes proposed and have not heard the arguments which led a majority of the delegates present at Annual Meeting this year to adopt such a resolution as appears in the proposed "Basis of Cooperation."

I shall be surprised if you have not received a protest already from some members of the Mission against making a subject of the Ottoman Empire a member of the Board of Trustees, and against installing permanently, if that is the intention, an Armenian Professor in regard to whose election (and deposition—should that become necessary) the Mission must be so hampered.

Quick as you invite Armenian or Greek or both into partnership in Real Estate you will have trouble. What trouble have we not already had in a _fancied_ partnership in Sivas, Consple, Marsovan* and other places. Let the natives have _some_ Churches, _Some_ School Houses, all by themselves. And let the Board have Churches, i.e. _Meeting Houses_, and School Houses in some places all by themselves. The Armenian Trustee represents the weakest as well as the strongest nominal protestant within the bounds of two scarcely organized Unions, and you can't buy a stone pitcher without his consent. I think the missionaries who have toiled for years to get the Seminaries of Marsovan into their present condition could not but feel sad to see the Board at any time embarrassed in its right of absolute possession and control over them.

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* I refer to the fight over the old Chapel in Bro. Dodds day

And then, as to an "Armenian Professor" if the framers of the Resolution had said *Instructor* instead of Professor I should have understood that there would be a teacher employed from year to year. and the Unions would have the privilege of contending with one another as to who he should be. But if it is contemplated installing a Professor whose tenure of office shall be stronger than that of any Missionary, then I think it a dangerous experiment; unless the Seminary, like Aintab College, be taken out of the Mission and put into the hands of a Corporation.

These are my thoughts on those two points at present. I have not seen all the Minutes of the Annual Meeting which undertook this *improvement*, nor have I received any Expression of the Views of my Colleagues in regard to it.

The desire in young men to see America – that goodly land from which all blessings flow – will not be cooled by adopting these measures.

Kindness does not require it. And if the Miſsion have proposed it in order to throw off the imputation that they stand between the Oriental Churches and the Board, in my view, they have gone to the very edge of an awful precipice.

But I do not wish to urge my Views upon your attention, I may be in Error. When wiser men than mysel do repeatedly make great mistakes in the administration of our difficult work what can I but hold my opinions with diffidence and humility? Pastor Garabed Harootean ian of Vezir Keapren and Pastor Mangasar, the boy preacher of Marsovan, are in this country: the former at New York, I suppose, and the latter at Philadelphia. I do not know if they have an plans of study: they professed a desire for i before coming. Very Respectfully Yours,

J. Y. Leonard

Terms & Vacations in Marsovan Theological Seminary.

In accordance with the action of the late Annual Meeting of the Western Turkey Mission, the Trustees of the Theol. Seminary in Marsovan on the 19th of June 1880 decided to propose the following plan for the arrangement of terms of study for the present and future classes. — The studies in the Theological Seminary to be only those pertaining specially to the study of Theology, and the scientific studies to be pursued in Preparatory High Schools or Academies.

	Present Class in the Seminary	Present Preparatory Class	Class not yet organized.
Preparatory Course		Sept. 1. 80 — July 1. 82	
Theological long term	(June '80 — July 1. 1882 Exceptional — with no long vacation)	Sept 1. '82 — July 1. '84.	Sept 1. 84. July 1. 86.
Long Vacation		July 1. '84 — Sept. 1. '85.	July 1. '86. — Sept. 1. '87.
Final Term		Sept 1. '85 — May 1. '86	Sept 1. '87 — May 1. 88

The exact dates are of course only approximate.

This plan will be put into operation unless there should appear some decided reasons for a

302.

Northfield Mass. Sep. 9th 80

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:-

I got loosed last Saturday and came up here. I came partly for change of air - to get away from the Malaria of New Haven - but primarily to get what benefit might be derived from the meetings. I wanted to witness a first class effort, to know Mr. Moody's methods and catch if possible some of his Spirit - and to watch also the pulse of Christianity as it would be found here. You will know all about the meetings through the papers. They will do good widely - and not much harm if men will not idolize leaders and unmethodical methods. It has been pleasant for me because I could enjoy the meetings without being conspicuous myself - Rev. Constantine & wife are here, Also the two Dutch Gentleman from South Africa Rev. Messrs Hoffmeyer and Albertyn. These three will attend the Pan Presbyterian Meeting in Philadelphia. Mr C. says he is encouraged to expect an opportunity to speak there. Bro. Barrows has written me for a list of native preachers from the Marsovan field & I have given it him.

P.S. If you please regard this as a private letter.
Salutations to Mr. C.

I will mention them here with a few items which may possibly be useful. I hoped the anxieties of Turkey would not follow me to America but some of them have. I would like to know your own wishes Is it best to let the Comers be run through a Presbyterian mill or a Congregationalist mill? Shall we use Endeavors to make them a happy nest in Andover, Hartford or New Haven? or leave them as quiet and as far off as possible? Mr. Constantine tells me that Mr Mangasar will study at New York. The Marsovan Church promised him 20 L.T. towards his expenses and he is picking up something by preaching in Philadelphia! I am afraid this itself will split him with vanity & his report of it ~~to~~ to his peers in Turkey will do no good.
× He has the advantage and disadvantage of having been educated
Garabed Hovantanian of Nicomedia had a house in that region which I understand he in some way raised money on to get to America, but I have not got letters from him since his arrival Simeon Bakasiniyan, the only Marsovan boy in America and in the ministry, now in New York, is ~~the~~ one of whom we hope only good things —
I shall leave here (D.V.) Wed 4 P.M. Yours truly,
J. L. Leonard

Leonard Marsovan
Apl. 9. 1880

New Haven, Ct,
Feb 4th 1881

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M. Boston Mass.

Dear Sir:

I understand that Dr. Means is coming down to spend the Sabbath at New Haven. If it be not inconvenient to spare it so long would you kindly allow him to bring and show to me Bro. Herrick's letter to you on Co-operation. It was probably written in August or July. He asks me by a letter which reached me in Oct. to ask to see it if I should have opportunity.

My father in law is better. We receive him back as from the gates of death.

Also we are thereby so far forth relieved from the strain which was (in the circumstances) inevitably upon us. Very Respectfully Yours

Julius Y. Leonard

New Haven, Ct, Sept. 20th
1880.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

Since the unused portion of my Salary, appropriated for Marsovan, is but $459 Sp. I will venture to ask that the committee allow me just that sum toward my family Expenses this year both in America and during the journey.

This will relieve me from some embarrassments and give access to priviliges which we should not otherwise enjoy.

Several of my near kindred have suffered heavy reverses of fortune else I would incline to lean more hardly upon them.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obed't Servant,
Julius Y. Leonard

Rev. J. G. Leonard,
New Haven, Feb. 4. 1880.